Government
Publications

copy 2

X

Ontario, Legislature Assembly

Sessional papers

(47)

I

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XIV.—PART IV.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1882.

LIBRARY
JUL 13 1966
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

1091318

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY C. B. ROBINSON,
JORDAN STREET.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. 14, SESSION 1882.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

——	No.	——	No.
Acts Unconstitutional	58	Judicature Act	27
Agriculture	3	Legislative Resolutions	24
Agricultural Statistics	30	Library	12
Appointments to Office	48, 59	License Act	60
Asylums	8	May, J. P.	55
Beer and Wine Licenses	61	Members Appointed to Office	48
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	9	Mercer Estate	51
Bonds and Securities of Office	10	Municipalities	44, 63
Boilers, Inspection of	47	Nation River	56
Boundaries of Ontario	23, 24, 69	Parliament Buildings	40, 41, 54
Butchers' Meat	49	Provincial Secretary	67
Central Prison	46	Public Accounts	1
Coal	68	Public Works	7
Coroners' Inquests	66	Registrars	14
County Crown Attorneys	33	Severn River	57
County Court Judges	29	Sheep and Dogs	64
Crown Lands	4	Shelburne Licenses	62
Division Courts	35, 38, 39, 65	Sheriffs' Fees	34, 37
Education	5	Simcoe Licenses	52
Elections	22	Statutes of Ontario	15
Estimates	2	Stipendiary Magistrates	53
Felonies	36	Superannuated Teachers	50
Financial Matters, Quebec and Ontario	25	Tavern and Shop Licenses	11
Hospitals and Charities	45	Toll Roads	42
Huron and Ontario Canal	16, 32	University of Toronto	17, 19, 20
Immigration	6	Upper Canada College	18, 43
Insurances	21, 31	Wheat Experiments	26
		York County Court Judge	28

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

No. 1.. Public Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

No. 2.. Estimates for the year 1882.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

No. 3.. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts for the year 1881.

CONTENTS OF PART III.

No. 4.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1881.

No. 5.. Report upon Public Schools, High Schools, Normal and Model Schools, for the years 1880-1.

No. 6.. Report of the Immigration Department for the year 1881.

No. 7.. Report of Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1881.

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

No. 8.. Report upon the Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities for the year 1881.

CONTENTS OF PART V.

No. 9.. Report of the Registrar-General for the year 1880.

No. 10.. Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly.

No. 11.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for the year 1881.

No. 12.. Report from Librarian respecting the Legislative Library.

No. 13.. *(Blank.)*

No. 14.. Return of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1881.

No. 15.. Return from the Queen's Printer, relating to the disposal of the Ontario Statutes for 1881. *(Not printed.)*

No. 16.. Return of copies of all papers, petitions and correspondence addressed to the Government by the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company, or by other parties, relating to the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of the Georgian Bay with those of Lake Ontario. (*Not printed.*)

No. 17.. The Bursar's Statements of cash transactions of the University of Toronto and University College for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

No. 18.. The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of Upper Canada College for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

No. 19.. Return of all correspondence between the Council of University College and any Female applicant for permission to attend lectures in that Institution, such Return to also shew the standing of such applicant in the University of Toronto.

No. 20.. Return shewing what applications have been made by Females for admission to any of the lectures of University College for the Session of 1881-82, and the results of such applications, together with copies of all correspondence in connection therewith.

No. 21.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance, with Appendices, for the year 1881.

CONTENTS OF PART VI.

No. 22.. Return from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, since the last Return in 1880, shewing the aggregate number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there has been a contest, the total number polled in each Division, and the number of names on the Voters' Lists of the same respectively, the number of Voters remaining unpolled, and the population of each Constituency, as shewn by the last Census.

No. 23.. Correspondence and Papers respecting the Disputed Territory on the Northerly and Westerly sides of Ontario.

No. 24.. Correspondence with reference to Resolutions of the Legislative Assembly passed on 3rd March, 1881, respecting the Boundary Award.

No. 25.. Return of copies of all correspondence, subsequent to that already brought down, between the Government of Ontario, or any member thereof, and the Government of Canada, or the Government of Quebec, with reference to settlement of financial matters between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion of Canada.

No. 26.. Return shewing the various kinds of Wheat experimented on at the Agricultural College, and the counties from which it came. (*Not printed.*)

No. 27.. Order in Council, and a Report of the Honourable Attorney-General respecting certain appointments and arrangements under the Judicature Act.

No. 28.. Order in Council granting an Allowance to the Junior Judge of York. (*Not printed.*)

No. 29.. Orders in Council commuting the Fees of certain County Court Judges. (*Not printed.*)

No. 30.. Report with regard to Agricultural Statistics.

No. 31.. Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario with respect to certain proceedings before the Imperial Privy Council, involving the right of the Provincial Legislature to pass the Act to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Insurance.

No. 32.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member or Department thereof, and the President of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company, or any member of the said company, relating (1) to a re-survey of the proposed route of a canal connecting the waters of Lakes Huron and Ontario, and (2) to placing in the Estimates a sum sufficient to enable the said Company to keep the office open for another year. (*Not printed.*)

No. 33.. Return shewing the aggregate amount of fees and emoluments actually received by the several County Crown Attorneys in Ontario, during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, as returned by them under the provisions of the Act 43 Vic., cap. 3. Also a similar Return by the several Clerks of the Peace in Ontario.

No. 34.. Return of the number of Bills in Chancery, and Writs of Summons issued out of the Superior and County Courts, served by the Sheriffs of Ontario in the years 1879 and 1880. (*Not printed.*)

No. 35.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1880.

No. 36.. Return in respect to cases under the Act for the more speedy trial of Felonies and Misdemeanors, from the several Counties of Ontario, for the year 1880, shewing in tabular form the following, viz.: 1. The number of Prisoners brought before the County Judge or Police Magistrate in the County. 2. The number of Prisoners consenting to be tried by the Police Magistrate or Judge without a Jury. 3. The nature of the offences tried by the Judge without a Jury, giving the number under each several class of offences. 4. The number of convictions in cases so tried by the Police Magistrate or Judge. 5. The number of Prisoners demanding a trial by Jury. 6. The nature of the offences in cases when Prisoners demanded to be tried by a Jury, giving the number of each. 7. The number of convictions before the Courts of General Sessions, in cases when the Prisoner demanded to be tried by a Jury. 8. The number of cases in which imprisonment for a term of upwards of one year has been imposed, the nature of the offences, and the terms of imprisonment. (*Not printed.*)

No. 37.. Statement of fees and emoluments earned and disbursements made by Sheriffs of the Province of Ontario for the year ended 31st December, 1881, in accordance with the provisions of 43 Vic. cap. 3, Statutes of Ontario.

No. 38.. Return of the suits over $100 brought in each Division Court in the Province, in the year 1880, verdict in each case, the cases in which the Attorneys' fees were allowed by the Judge to Plaintiff, and amount thereof; the cases in which Agents' fees were allowed by the Judge to Plaintiff, and amount thereof; the cases in which the Attorneys' fees were allowed to Defendant, and amount thereof; the cases in which Agents' fees were allowed to Defendant, and amount thereof. (*Not printed.*)

No. 39.. Return of the number of cases entered for trial in the several Division Courts in the Province from the 5th March to 31st December, 1880, giving for each County or City the number between $20 and $60, between $60 and $100, and between $100 and $200; the amount of Jury Fees paid

by Division Court Clerks to County or City Treasurers for suits so entered, and the amounts paid to Jurors in Division Courts for same period.

No. 40.. Return of all papers and documents, including the report of the experts, respecting competitive plans for new Parliament and Departmental Buildings for this Province; but not including amongst such papers and documents any that may be of a private or confidential character. (*Not printed.*)

No. 41.. Return of all moneys expended in preparation of plans, or otherwise, regarding new Parliamentary Buildings. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42.. Return shewing the number of Roads on which Tolls are collected in each County in the Province, the names of the Municipal Corporations, Joint Stock Companies, or individuals owning such Roads, the date of construction, the capital invested by present owners in construction or purchase, the length of Roads, rate per mile charged as Tolls, and the gross and net revenues during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880; also, the rate of dividends paid to the owners during those years.

No. 43.. Return in regard to Upper Canada College, shewing for each of the past four years:—1. The average number of Pupils in attendance. 2. The average age of Pupils in the first and second Forms. 3. The average number of Pupils in attendance from each City and County in Ontario, and also from elsewhere. 4. The Fees payable by Pupils. 5. Average cost per Pupil per annum. 6. The number of (*a*) First-class Honours; (*b*) Second-class Honours and Scholarships taken by Pupils of the College at the Matriculation Examinations of the University of Toronto. 7. Names, degrees or certificates, and salaries of the Masters at present employed in the College. 8. Names, duties and salaries of all other officials at present employed in the Institution. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44.. Return shewing:—1. The number of Members comprising each Municipal Council in the Province (but not including County Councils), in the years 1879 and 1880. 2. The number of Assessors in each such Municipality for each of the said years. 3. The amount of such compensation paid each such Assessor in each such year for the performance of his duties as Assessor. (*Not printed.*)

No. 45.. Return shewing the sums paid to each of the Hospitals and Charities in this Province in each year since Confederation, shewing the total sum paid to each separate institution, and the population of the locality in which such institutions are situated.

No. 46.. Return shewing (1) the number of Prisoners employed each month in the of foremen, guards, or instructors employed in the shop during that period, Central Prison Broom Factory, from January 1st, 1878, to January 1st, 1879; (2) the number and the wages paid to them; (3) nature of machinery used, whether steam or foot power; (4) cost of knives and needles used during that period; (5) number of brooms made in each month from January 1st, 1878, to January 1st, 1879, with average number made in dozens by each man *per diem;* (6) number of Prisoners employed each month in the Central Prison Broom Factory, from January 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1882; (7) number of foremen, guards, or instructors employed in the shop during that period, and the wages paid to them; (8) cost of knives and needles used during that period; (9) nature of machinery used, whether steam or foot power; (10) number of brooms made in each month from January 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1882, with average number made, in

dozens, by each man *per diem;* (11) also, copy of the contract made by the Government with Messieurs H. A. Nelson & Sons, of Toronto and Montreal; (12) copies of any correspondence relating to the contract since it was made, as to changes in same, or complaints as to non-fulfilment by either the Government or Messieurs H. A. Nelson & Sons; also, any complaints, if any, as to the quality of the brooms manufactured, and waste in manufacturing the same.

No. 47.. Return of correspondence with the Government of the Dominion respecting legislation to guard against casualties from Boiler Explosions.

No. 48.. Return shewing (1) what Members of this House, or persons who have been Members thereof within six months prior to their appointment to office, have been appointed to office under the Crown in this Province since Confederation. (2) The dates of the resignations of such Members of their seats in this House and of their appointment to office. (3) The nature of the offices to which such appointments have been made.

No. 49.. Return shewing the total quantity of Butchers' Meat supplied to each of the Public Institutions of the Province and the cost thereof for the years 1880 and 1881 respectively; also, the cost to the Province in each of the said years for the erecting of slaughter-houses and salaries of butchers and agents employed in purchasing cattle, etc., together with the amount of freight on such cattle, etc., from the place of purchase to the different institutions.

No. 50.. Return shewing the amount received in each year and the amount paid in each year on account of the Superannuation of Public School Teachers; also, shewing the total sum received and the total sum paid out on account of such fund.

No. 51.. Return shewing Receipts and Expenditures in detail since the date of the last Return connected with the estate of the late Andrew Mercer; shewing also, in a separate account, a detailed statement of the cost of the building known as the Andrew Mercer Reformatory (*Not printed.*)

No. 52.. Return shewing the number of Shop, Hotel, and Saloon Licenses granted in each Municipality of the Ridings of East and West Simcoe, dating from the 1st day of January, 1878, to the 1st day of January, 1882, stating the amount received for each license for each of the above years. (*Not printed.*)

No. 53.. Reports of the Stipendiary Magistrates with respect to the Northerly and Westerly parts of the Province of Ontario.

No. 54.. Return of copies of the specifications upon which the advertisements for the construction of new Parliament Buildings were based, and of the advertisement for tenders and forms of tenders. (*Not printed.*)

No. 55.. Copies of the Commission of Enquiry of the Minister of Education into certain charges against S. P. May, M.D., an officer of the Education Department, the Report of the Commissioner, the evidence and exhibits.

No. 56.. Return of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member of the Government, and any person or persons, referring to the deepening or draining the Nation River during the years 1874 to 1881 inclusive, not included in any Return heretofore brought down. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 57.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member thereof, and any person or persons, referring to the widening or deepening of the channel of the Severn River at the outlet of Lake Couchiching, during the years 1874 to 1881 inclusive, and not included in any previous Return; together with a copy or copies of the Report of the Surveyor appointed by the Government to take the necessary levels around Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching with the above object.

No. 58.. Return giving a statement of all judicial decisions declaring Acts or parts of Acts of the Ontario Legislature unconstitutional; also, shewing the Judges or Courts by which such judgments have been given, the causes in which given, and the effect on such Acts or parts of Acts respectively; also, shewing which of such judgments, if any, have been appealed from, and the appeal remaining undecided; also, all such decisions affirming the constitutionality of enactments of this Legislature.

No. 59.. Return shewing the names of all persons Appointed to any Office, either temporary or permanent, by the Government since Confederation, with the names of service, religion, date of appointment, salary, date of removal if removed, and cause of such removal, so far as such information is not contained in any Return heretofore laid before this House.

No. 60.. Return shewing, for each License District, the number of times in which, under sections 62 and 63 respectively of the Liquor License Act, the powers of the County Judge have been invoked or exercised in the matter of (*a*) Revocation of Licenses improperly obtained, and (*c*) the investigation of negligence of Inspectors.

No. 61.. Return shewing the number of Beer and Wine Licenses which have been applied for; also the number which have been granted in each County in the Province under section 19, cap. 27, 44 Victoria.

No. 62.. Return shewing the number of convictions for violations of the License Act in the Village of Shelburne, and the amount of fines collected in each of the years 1879, 1880 and 1881. (*Not printed.*)

No 63.. Statement of the Assets, Liabilities, Revenue Expenditure, etc., of the Municipalities of the Province of Ontario. (*Not printed.*)

No. 64.. Return shewing the number of Sheep killed by Dogs, and the amounts paid for the same, in each of the Municipalities of the Province for the years 1879, 1880 and 1881 respectively. (*Not printed.*)

No. 65.. Return shewing (1) all Clerks of Division Courts appointed by the Government during the years 1880 and 1881, shewing in each case whether such appointments were to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resignation; (2) all Bailiffs of Division Courts appointed during the same period, specifying the causes of such appointment, giving residences and dates in all cases.

No. 66.. Return shewing the number of Coroners' Inquests on Deaths held in the Province in the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, with the total amounts paid for the same in each County, and the total amounts of such costs refunded by the Government to the Counties in each year.

No. 67.. Report of the Provincial Secretary for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

No. 68.. Return shewing the quantity of Coal purchased by or on account of the Province in each of the years from 1874 to 1881, both inclusive; the Institutions for which purchased; the date of purchase, and the price per ton paid, giving the information in each case in detail as to hard and soft Coal.

CONTENTS OF PART VII.

No. 69.. All the correspondence between the Governments of the Dominion and of this Province, and all the Orders in Council and documents, of dates from 1856 to 1882 inclusive, relating to the Northerly and Westerly Boundaries of this Province; also, all the Returns, Resolutions, etc., brought down or passed this Session relating to the said Boundaries.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS

AND

PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1881.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1882.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, my Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1881.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE	1–6
PART I.—Asylums for the Insane	7–65
PART II.—Prisons, Common Gaols, and Reformatories	66–189
PART III.—Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind	190–212
PART IV.—Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	213–327
APPENDIX	331–514

PREFACE	1–6
Asylums for the Insane, general remarks upon	1–2
Prisons and Reformatories, general remarks upon	2–3
Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, general remarks upon	3–4
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, general remarks upon	4
Cost of Maintaining Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities of Ontario for year ending 30th September, 1881	5
Revenue derived during the same period	5

PART I.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE	7–65
Number and distribution of insane persons under accommodation on 30th Sept., 1881, as compared with 1880	7
Increased populations at the respective Asylums	7–8
Insane in private dwellings	8–9
Proportion of the Insane to the population	9–10
General Statistics of Insanity	10
Admissions to Asylums	10–11
Number of Insane admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	10
Number admitted by Medical certificates	10
Counties of the Province from which patients were admitted	10
Comparative cost of transfer of lunatics by Provincial Bailiffs and under the old system	11
Social State, Nationality, and Religion of the admissions of the past and previous years	11
Discharges from Asylums	12
Recoveries, ratio to admissions	12–13
Recoveries, ratio to total number under treatment	12–13

	Page
Low ratio of recoveries, causes of	12–13
Deaths in Asylums	13
Deaths, ratio of, to population	13
Suicide	13
Probational discharges of patients	14
Escapes	14
Causes of Insanity	14–16
Asylum for Insane, Toronto—Summary of operations during the year	16
Asylum for Insane, London—Summary of operations during the year	16–17
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston—Summary of operations during the year	17
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton—Summary of operations during the year	17–18
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia—Summary of operations during the year	18
Increased accommodation wanted for the Insane and Idiotic	18–19
Special provision for Insane criminals	19–20
Employment of patients	20
Expenditures for maintaining Asylums during official year	20–22
Cost of each patient per annum, and per week	21
Net cost of Asylums to Province	21
Supplies, purchase of, for Asylums	21–22
Revenue derived from paying patients	22–23
Inspection Reports on Asylums	23–46
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	23–27
Inspection of Asylum in March, 1881	23
Movements of patients for preceding five months	23
Satisfactory condition of patients	23
Restraint—Few cases of	23
Health of patients	23
Dietary, good	23–24
New furniture and furnishings	24
Increase in Salaries	24
Record of work done by patients	24
Recommendation as to increase of milk-supply	24
Inspection of Asylum in July, 1881	25
Condition of Asylum, etc., good	25
Inspection of Asylum in September, 1881	25
Asylum roll checked	25
Condition of Asylum satisfactory	26
Slaughter-house nearly ready	27
Recommendations as to ice-house, coal and wood-sheds, etc.	27
Insufficiency of milk-supply; deficiency in root crops and cereals	27
Asylum for the Insane, London	27–35
Inspection of Asylum in April, 1881	27–30
Distribution of patients in Asylum	27–28
Discharges, deaths, and restraint cases	28
Heating of the Cottages	29
Fitting-up of two lower wards in Refractory Asylum recommended	29

	Page
Erection of new Kitchen to Refractory Asylum recommended	29
Supplementary Register of Refractory Asylum to be kept	29–30
New Residence for Farmer recommended	30
Removal of piggery and slaughter-house recommended	30
Expenditure on farm and grounds authorised	30
Uniform of attendants	30
Inspection of Asylum in July, 1881	31–32
Movements of patients	31
Suicide of patient	31
Condition of patients	31
Indecent assault of a female patient by one of the attendants	31–32
Assault of male patient by an attendant	32
Structural alterations	32
Insufficiency of milk supply	32
Inspection of Asylum in August, 1881	33–35
Movements of population since previous visit	33
Condition of patients, Asylum grounds, etc.	33
Manslaughter of one patient by another	33
New Instructions as to supervision of patients	33
Additional water-supply recommended	34
Certain open or unlocked wards recommended	34–35
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	35–39
Inspection of Asylum in April, 1881	35–37
Movements of patients since previous visit	35
Few patients under restraint	35
Health of Asylum	35
Quietness of patients	35
Condition of Asylum—Excellent	36
Improved management of kitchen	36
Farming operations	36
Erection of slaughter-house, etc., recommended	36
Completion of Gas-works recommended	36–37
Inspection of Asylum in July, 1881	37
Movements of patients since previous visit	37
Patients—Condition of	37
Asylum— "	37
Acquirement of Graham lot of land	37
Inspection of Asylum in September, 1881	37–39
Movements of patients	38
Transfer of patients to London Asylum	38
Condition of patients	38
Employment of patients	38
Improvement of light and ventilation of upper wards recommended	39
Structural alterations and additions	39
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	39–45
Inspection in January, 1881	39–40

	Page
Expenditure on capital account recommended	39
Movements of patients	39–40
Condition of Asylum	40
Want of Library	40
Inspection in June, 1881	40–42
Movements of patients	40
Removal of Idiot patients recommended	40
Suicide of patient, enquiry into	40–41
Improvement in male wards	41
Strengthening of refractory wards recommended	41
Ornamentation of grounds	41–42
Erection of slaughter-house recommended	42
Leakage in water-closets and bath-rooms	42
Precautions recommended in case of fire	42
Changes in Pay-list authorised	42
Inspection in August, 1881	42–45
Movements of patients	42–43
Clothing of male patients	43
Dietary	43
Falling-off in milk-supply	44
Structural and other alterations necessary	44
Religious services	45
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, ...	45–46
Inspection of Asylum in February, 1881	45
Movements of inmates	45
Inmates—Condition of	45
Buildings "	45
Paying patients	45
Inspection of Asylum in May, 1881	45–46
Condition of Asylum and patients	45–46
Inspection in August, 1881	46
Condition of Asylum and patients	46
Erection of new wing recommended	46
Tables of Asylum Operations and Statistics	47–65
Table No. 1, shewing the general movements of patients with respect to admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers, together with the number in residence at the beginning and end of the year	47
Table No. 2, shewing the general movements, and result of Treatment of Lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the ten years, from the 1st of October, 1871, to the 30th September, 1881	48–49
Table No. 3, shewing the counties from which patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to	50
Table No. 4, shewing the counties and places from which the entire number of patients that have been admitted to Asylums were received	51
Table No. 5, shewing the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to the time of admission	52

PAGE

Table No 6, shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1881 53
Table No. 7, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year 54
Table No. 8, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year 55
Table No. 9, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged unimproved during the year 56
Table No. 10, shewing the length of Asylum residence of those patients who died during the year 57
Table No. 11, shewing the causes of death of those patients who died during the year 58
Table No. 12, shewing the trades, callings, and occupations of the persons admitted to the various Asylums during the year, and the total admissions 59–60
Table No. 13, shewing the details of the expenditure of the various Asylums of the Province for the year 61
Table No. 14, shewing in detail the amount expended for the various branches of the Asylum service, and the cost per patient for maintenance for the year ... 62
Table No. 15, shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for same under contract 63
Table No. 16, shewing the number of officers and employés in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed 64
Table No. 17, shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients who worked, and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year 65

PART II.

PRISONS, COMMON GAOLS, AND REFORMATORIES 66–189

COMMON GAOLS 66–154
Commitments during the year—Number of 66
Commitments—Summary of since 1869 66
Commitments—Comparison with previous year 67
Commitments—Ratio of increase in since 1869 67
Commitments—Decrease in all classes of, except girls under 16 67
Offences for which persons were committed 68–69
Crimes against the person 68
Crimes against property 68
Crimes against public morals and decency 68
Offences against public order and peace 69
Other causes for detaining prisoners 69
Commitments—Disposition of during year 69
Prisoners, number of—Sentenced " 69
Prisons they were sentenced to 70
Crimes and offences for which they were sentenced 70–71
Sentences awarded—Period of 71–72

	PAGE
Prisoners—Total number in Ontario on evening of 30th September, 1881 ...	72
Nationalities of prisoners	72
Religious denominations of prisoners	72
Social condition "	72
Habits "	72
Educational status "	73
Escapes from Gaols, and result of investigations	73–76
Deaths in Gaols	76
Construction and alterations in Gaols	76
Changes in Gaol staffs	76
Expenditures for Gaol maintenance	76–77
Prisoners—Number of, supported by the Province	77
Prisoners—Number of, supported by Counties	77
New Rules and Regulations for Gaols	77–91
SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS AND LOCK-UPS	92–125
Barrie Gaol	92
Belleville Gaol	92–94
Brampton "	94–95
Berlin "	95–96
Brantford "	96
Brockville "	96–97
Cayuga "	97
Cobourg "	97–98
Cornwall "	98–99
Chatham "	99–100
Goderich "	100–101
Guelph "	101
Hamilton "	101–102
Kingston "	102–103
L'Original "	103–104
Lindsay "	104
London "	104–105
Milton "	105–106
Napanee "	106–107
Ottawa "	107–108
Orangeville Gaol	108–109
Owen Sound "	109
Pembroke "	109–110
Perth "	110–111
Peterborough"	111–112
Picton "	112–113
Prince Arthur's Landing Gaol	113
St. Catharines "	113–114
St. Thomas "	114–115
Sault Ste. Marie "	115
Sandwich "	115–116
Sarnia "	116–117

PAGE

Simcoe Gaol 117
Stratford " 117–118
Toronto " 118–120
Walkerton " 121
Welland " 121–122
Whitby " 122–123
Woodstock " 123–124
Gore Bay Lock-up 124
Little Current Lock-up 124
Manitowaning " 124–125
Silver Islet " 125

GAOL STATISTICS—Tables of 125–154
List of Tables 125
Table No. 1, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, committed during the year ending 30th September, 1881, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year 126
Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1881, and the nature of their imprisonment 127
Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of prisoners committed under civil processes ... 128–129
Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed* 130–133
Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year 134–135
Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year 136–137
Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts 138–139
Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced* 140–143
Table No. 9, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence 144
Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed 145
Table No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year 146–149
Table No. 12, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year 150-151
Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials 152–153
Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1881 154

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO 155–169
Movements of prisoners 155–156
Deaths of prisoners 156

	Page
Prisoners sent to Lunatic Asylums	156
Escapes	156
Sentences—Periods of	156–158
Offences for which prisoners were committed	158
Nationalities of prisoners	158
Religious denominations of prisoners	158
Civil condition "	158
Social habits of prisoners	159
Educational status "	159
Discipline and disciplinary punishment	159
Corporal punishment—Cases of, and causes for	159
Minutes of inspection recorded	159–164
Produce of prison labour	160
Dietary—Inspection of	161
Conduct and industry of prisoners	162
Religious services	162
Condition of the Prison	162–163
Wages of Guards	163–164
Revised Rules and Regulations	164
Maintenance expenditures	164–165
Manufacturing expenditures	165–166
Prison labour and revenue	166–177
Transfer and discharge of prisoners, and counties from which transferred	167
Cost of transfer to prison	167–168
Cost of returning them	168–169
Ontario Reformatory for Boys	170–178
Movements of population	170–171
Population—Increase of	170
Ages at time of commitment	170
Conduct of inmates	171
Incorrigible inmates	171
Pardons	171
Escapes, and comments thereon	171
New Rules and Regulations	171
Structural additions and alterations	171–173
Educational instruction	173
Duties of Schoolmasters	173–174
Duties of the Chaplains	174
Industrial employment	174–175
Inspections of Reformatory	175–177
Receipts and expenditures	177–178
Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females	179–189
Movements of inmates	179
Statistics respecting same	179
Periods of sentences	180
Sentences, periods too short for purposes of reformation	180

PAGE

Offences for which prisoners sentenced 180–181
Counties from which prisoners committed 181
Nationalities, religions, social condition, habits, educational status, and ages of prisoners 182
Industrial Refuge for Girls 182–183
Visits of Inspection to Reformatory and Refuge 183–187
Industrial work 188
Expenditure 188–189

PART III.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND 190–212

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB 190–197
Pupils, number of in attendance 190
Statistics, comments upon 190
Counties from which pupils were received 190
Minutes of Inspection 191–193
Report of educational examiner 193–196
Expenditures, maintenance 197

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND 198–212
Pupils, number of in attendance 198
Counties received from 198–199
Ages at which blindness occurred 199
Causes of blindness 200
Investigation into charges against Principal 200–201
New By-laws for the government of the Institution 200–201
Inspections 201–204
Examination of the literary classes 204–207
Examination of the music classes 207–209
Maintenance expenditures 210
Paying pupil 210

PART IV.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY PROVINCIAL FUNDS... 213–327

HOSPITALS, number of aided 213–214
Movements of patients 214–215
Comments on same 215
Number of births in hospitals 216
Out-door patients 216
Places from which patients received 216
Sex of patients 217

PAGE

Religious denominations 217
Nationalities 217
Diseases and ailments treated 218–220
Periods of treatment—table shewing 220
Comments on same 221
Collective days' stay of patients 222
Table shewing hospital receipts from all sources 222–223
Table shewing amounts each hospital is entitled to receive from Government ... 225
Hospital expenditure 227–228
Cost of each patient per day in detail 229

INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITALS 231–258
General Hospital, Toronto 231–234
City Hospital, Hamilton 234–236
General Hospital, Kingston 237–239
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston 239–241
County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa 241–243
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa 243–245
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa 245–247
General Hospital, London 247–249
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines 250–252
General Hospital, Guelph 252–254
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph 254–256
General Hospital, Pembroke 256–258

HOUSES OF REFUGE 259–285
Names and locations of Refuges 259
Movements of inmates 259–260
Sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residences of inmates ... 260
Table shewing total stay of inmates, and average stay per inmate 261
Table shewing amount of Government grant 262
Table shewing expenditure and average cost per day per patient of each Refuge ... 263

INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOUSES OF REFUGE 264–285
House of Industry, Toronto 264–266
House of Providence, Toronto 266–267
Home for Incurables, Toronto 268–269
House of Refuge, Hamilton 269–271
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton 271–272
House of Industry, Kingston 272–273
House of Providence, Kingston 273–275
Home for the Aged and Friendless, London 275–276
Roman Catholic Orphan Home (Refuge branch), London 276–277
St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa 277–278
St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa 278–280
House of Providence, Guelph 280–281
Protestant Home (Refuge branch), St. Catharines 281–282
St. Thomas Home, St. Thomas 282–283
House of Providence, Dundas 83–285

	Page
Orphanages	286–319
Names and locations of Orphanages	286–287
Movements of inmates	286–287
Rates of mortality	287–288
Sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residences of inmates	288
Aggregate stay of inmates, receipts, and amount of Government grant	288–289
Table shewing amount of Government grant	289
Table shewing total maintenance expenditure, and the average cost per patient per day	290
Separate Reports upon Orphanages	291–319
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	291–292
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	292
Girls' Home, Toronto	293–294
Boys' Home, Toronto	294–295
Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto	295–296
Infants' Home, Toronto	296–299
St. Nicholas's Home, Toronto	299–300
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto	300–302
Girls' Home, Hamilton	302–303
Boys' Home, Hamilton	303–304
Protestant Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	304–305
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	305–306
Orphans' Home, Kingston	306–307
House of Providence Orphan Asylum, Kingston	308
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum, Kingston	309
Orphans' Home, Ottawa	310
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	311
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	312
Bethlehem for the Friendless, Ottawa	313
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London	314
Protestant Orphans' Home, London	315–316
Protestant Home (Orphanage branch), St. Catharines	316–317
St. Agatha's Orphan Asylum, St. Agatha	317–318
St. Thomas Home (Orphanage branch), St. Thomas	318
Orphans' Home, Fort William	318–319
Magdalen Asylums	320–326
Names and locations of Asylums	320
Movements of inmates	320
Religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residences	320–321
Receipts of Asylums	321
Amount which they are entitled to receive from the Government	321
Expenditures of Asylums	321
Separate Reports on Magdalen Asylums	322–326
Magdalen Asylum, Toronto	322
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto	323

PAGE

Home for the Friendless, Hamilton 324
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa 325–326
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London 326

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION 327

APPENDIX.

Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto... ... 331–349
" " " " London... ... 350–374
" " " " Kingston ... 375–394
" " " " Hamilton ... 395–416
" " of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia 417–426
" Warden of the Central Prison of Ontario 427–438
" Surgeon of the Central Prison of Ontario 439–442
" Superintendent of the Central Prison Sunday School 442–443
" Superintendent of the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene ... 444–449
" Protestant Chaplain " " " 450
" Roman Catholic Chaplain " " " 451
" Protestant Schoolmaster " " " 451–453
" Roman Catholic " " " " 454–455
" Surgeon " " " 455–456
" Superintendent of the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto 457–466
" Surgeon of the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto 466–473
" Superintendent of the Sunday School of " " 473–474
Extracts from letters from discharged inmates " " 475
Report of the Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville 476–494
" Physician " " " 494–495
" Principal of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford 496–513
Physician " " 513–514

FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1881.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith my Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1881.

The Report is divided into four parts, the *First* dealing with Asylums for the Insane; the *Second*, with Prisons, Common Gaols, and Reformatories; the *Third*, with the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind; and the *Fourth*, with the Hospitals and other Benevolent Institutions aided by Provincial funds under the "Charity Aid Act."

These four sections treat respectively in detail of all matters relating to the condition and management of the public institutions placed under my supervision and inspection; in addition to which I beg to make, by way of preface, the following general remarks respecting their operations during the official year.

Asylums for the Insane.

During the year, 544 persons of unsound mind were admitted to the five Asylums of the Province; 166 were discharged recovered, 41 improved, and 34

unimproved; and 166 died. The number of patients remaining in the Asylums at the close of the year was 2,650, as compared with 2,521 on the 30th September, 1880; and the total number under care and treatment during the year was 3,065, being an increase of 166 over that of the preceding year. As the accommodation of the five Asylums aggregates 2,708 beds, there was, at the close of the year, only space available for 58 additional patients. The best means of providing additional accommodation is discussed in the General Report (Part I.), and specific recommendations are made with a view to the accomplishment of that object during the ensuing year.

Full details of the operations and working of the different Asylums will also be found in the General Report, from which it will be seen that the number of patients who recovered under Asylum treatment has somewhat increased as compared with the preceding twelve months, being equal to 33 per cent. of the year's admissions. It will also be observed that the rate of mortality was only equal to a fraction over five per cent. of the total number under care. I have, upon the whole, a satisfactory report to make respecting the state of these Asylums, and the physical condition of the patients; still it is of paramount importance that their standard as Hospitals for cure should continue to be raised, so that the percentage of recoveries may be still further increased.

Prisons, Common Gaols, and Reformatories.

It is gratifying to be able to report a continued decrease in the number of commitments to the Common Gaols of the Province. In 1877 the number of commitments reached the maximum, namely, 13,481; in 1878 it fell to 12,030, and in 1879 to 11,220; in 1880, however, a slight increase took place, the number for that year being 11,300; but during the past year it fell to 9,229, the lowest since 1873. The decrease is very general throughout the Province, but is greatest in the City Gaols, and it extends to every class of prisoners except girls under 16 years of age, in which there is a slight increase.

The discipline and management of our Common Gaols have, with few exceptions, much improved during the past few years; and during the twelve months just ended, instances of gross carelessness and dereliction of duty on the part of Gaol officials, which in former years were of constant occurrence, were extremely few. I have framed new Rules and Regulations for the government of the Common Gaols, which will take effect as soon as they are approved of by Order in Council.

The Central Prison continues to merit a favourable report with respect to both the state of discipline and the financial results of the prison labour, which for the past year amounted to $44,332.73. The number of commitments during the year was 745.

After more than a year's observation of the working of the Andrew Mercer

Reformatory for Women and Industrial Refuge for Girls, I feel that I am warranted in reporting that the Institution is fulfilling the objects designed in its establishment in a very satisfactory way, especially when it is considered that a large number of the prisoners for whom it is intended furnish perhaps the very worst material to work upon with a view to reclamation. Even with respect to prisoners of this class, however, it can now be said that, instead of spending their time in comparative idleness, as was the case in the Common Gaols in the past, they are now kept fully employed, and for the time being, at least, are restrained in their evil courses.

The branch of the Institution known as the Industrial Refuge for Girls enters upon its work as a Reformatory under far more favourable auspices than the department for adults can ever hope to attain to. The entire separation of the young from the vicious and depraved, and from all corrupt associations, for long periods—which must always be the fundamental principle underlying all successful Reformatory work—can here be effected; and it is hoped that many valuable lives will thus be saved from disgrace and ruin through the operations of this branch of the Reformatory. During the year, 221 women were committed to the Reformatory, and 23 girls to the Refuge; and at the close of it there remained in custody 127 women and 20 girls.

The structural alterations which were in progress at the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, have been so far advanced towards completion as to admit of the introduction of nearly all the changes in the system of management and discipline indicated in my last Report, and already there are not wanting evidences of improvement. Under proper administration, the success of the new system cannot fail to become assured in the reformation of the largest proportion of boys sent to the Institution. During the past year the number of boys committed far exceeds that of any previous year in its history—a circumstance which, taken in connection with the fact that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of commitments to the Common Gaols, appears to indicate that there is a growing appreciation of the value of the Institution on the part of the judiciary of the Province. The number of commitments during the year was 96, as compared with 80 for the preceding year; and at the close of the year there remained in confinement 250, as against 215 for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The number of deaf-mutes under instruction during the year at the Institution at Belleville was 296, being a slight increase over that of the previous year. The educational and disciplinary condition of the Institution is in an eminently satisfactory condition, and its affairs generally are being managed in an efficient manner.

Owing to a want of harmony in the administration of the affairs of the Institution for the Blind at Brantford, it became necessary to hold an investigation

into its management. The enquiry resulted in the retirement of the Principal and his acceptance of another position in the Civil Service, and in the appointment of Mr. A. H. Dymond to the vacant position. I am now glad to report that harmony in the working of the Institution has been completely restored, and that, except during the partial interruption referred to, it has continued and still continues to fill its design in a very satisfactory manner. New By-laws for the guidance of the officers and other employees, and the good government of the Institution, were framed by me, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and were put into effect at the opening of the current session.

During the past year 201 pupils were under instruction, but owing to the graduation of a considerable number of over-age pupils, from both the literary and the industrial departments, the present year opens with a considerable reduction in the number of pupils.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

The year just closed presents no features of unusual importance to be reported respecting the operations and the general condition and management of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions aided by Provincial funds. An application has been received from an Hospital at Mattawa, on the Upper Ottawa, to be placed on the list, and steps are being taken to found one in Belleville. The City of Hamilton is erecting a new Hospital on an excellent site acquired some years ago, and at the date of this Report the building is well on towards completion. Only one Institution, the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, was added during the year to the list of those receiving Government aid.

The following summary gives the total number of persons confined in the various Prisons, Gaols, and Reformatories, and under care and treatment in the Asylums and Public Charities of the Province, during the year ending 30th September, 1881, with similar figures for the year preceding:—

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners confined in the various Gaols, Prisons, and Reformatories of the Province	12,497	10,468
Persons of unsound mind maintained in the various Asylums	2,899	3,065
Deaf-mutes and blind persons admitted to the two Institutions for these classes	494	497
Patients treated in Hospitals aided by Government grants	5,302	5,257
Indigent persons maintained in Refuges aided by Government grants	1,470	1,503
Inmates of Orphan Asylums and other Public Charities aided by the Province	3,286	3,437
Total	25,948	24,227

The cost to the Province of maintaining such of these Institutions as are entirely Provincial in their management and operations, as well as of those aided under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, is shewn in the following statement:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	$88,230 50	
Asylum for the Insane, London	106,730 11	
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	54,168 82	
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	54,973 77	
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	18,868 42	
Total cost of maintaining Asylums		$322,971 62
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	$37,200 89	
Institution for the Blind, Brantford	30,034 25	
Total cost of maintaining Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind		67,235 14
Central Prison, Toronto	$66,109 82	
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	35,571 76	
Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females, &c., Toronto	25,589 01	
Common Gaol maintenance $116,626 44, of which about $\frac{1}{3}$ is paid by Government, say	37,305 05	
Total cost to the Province of maintaining Prisons and Reformatories		164,575 64
Aid to Hospitals	$47,925 37	
Aid to Refuges	18,026 31	
Aid to Orphan Asylums	12,190 30	
Total aid to Charities		78,141 98
Total Provincial expenditure for year ending 30th Sept., 1881		$632,924 38

During the same period the following revenue was paid into the Provincial Treasury from the Institutions named:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	$28,256 70	
Asylum for the Insane, London	8,425 18	
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	2,285 59	
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	2,744 33	
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	873 35	
		$42,585 15
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville		602 00
Institution for the Blind, Brantford		125 00
Central Prison, Toronto		44,332 73
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene		2,198 32
Reformatory for Women, Toronto		2,364 99
Total Revenue from Public Institutions		$92,208 19

Owing to the great increase both in the clerical and in the inspectorial work of the department, and the necessity for at least one officer to be almost constantly engaged in the actual work of inspection,—the number of visitations of Public Institutions during the past year being 205,—it became necessary to appoint an Assistant to the Inspector, in which office Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, formerly Inspector of Insurance for Ontario, was installed in April last. His Report on the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, the department of Inspectorial duty which has more particularly been placed under his charge, will be found in Part IV. of this Report.

Annexed to the General Report will be found the Appendices containing the Reports of the heads of the various Public Institutions, giving a detailed history of their operations for the official year.

PART I.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

During the official year ending on the 30th September, 1881, there were admitted to the five Asylums of the Province 544 patients, making, together with those previously in residence, a total of 3,065 persons of unsound mind who were under care and treatment during the year, as against 2,899 during the preceding twelve months.

At the beginning of the year 2,521 patients remained in the five Asylums, and at the close the number had increased to 2,650, making an addition of 129 to the Asylum population. In addition to these 2,650 patients, there were 16 insane persons confined in the Common Gaols awaiting transfer to the Asylums; and there were also 27 insane criminals in the lunatic department of the Kingston Penitentiary, shewing a total of 2,693 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation on the 30th September, 1881.

The distribution of these 2,693 persons in the above-named institutions, and the distribution of those under care at the corresponding period of the previous year, are shewn in the following summary:—

	30th September, 1881.			30th September, 1880.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	337	336	673	348	326	674
Asylum for the Insane, London	427	425	852	384	400	784
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	223	223	446	219	214	433
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	212	233	445	184	225	409
Idiot Wards (2), Hamilton Asylum	40	35	75	39	26	65
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	80	79	159	78	78	156
Total number in Asylums	1319	1331	2650	1252	1269	2521
Insane Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	25	2	27	19	1	20
Insane persons in Common Gaols	10	6	16	18	6	24
Total number under public accommodation	1354	1339	2693	1289	1276	2565

These figures shew that there was practically no change in the numbers in the Toronto Asylum, owing to the fact that no structural additions have been

made to this Institution for many years; consequently vacancies have arisen only in the event of deaths or discharges, and these have been at once filled up.

At the London Asylum there was an increase of 68 patients, bringing the total number of inmates up to 852, and leaving only 55 vacancies to be filled by new admissions.

At the Kingston Asylum there was an increase of 13 patients. This increase arose not because additional accommodation has been provided, but because of the great pressure exerted to secure admissions, which was not resisted in the more urgent cases. To relieve the Institution from overcrowding, however, 26 patients were transferred to the London Asylum shortly after the close of the official year, and the population at Kingston has now been reduced to the normal number.

At the Hamilton Asylum the number of lunatics in residence increased from 409 to 445, and of idiots from 65 to 75, shewing a total increase of 46.

At the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia there has been an increase of 3 inmates, owing to a slight increase of space being created by the rejection of adult patients, and the admission of youths in their place. The number now in residence, however, entirely exhausts the accommodation at the Institution.

The number of insane convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary has been increased by 7; and the number of insane in the Common Gaols on the 30th September last was 16, as compared with 24 on the corresponding day of the preceding year.

Insane in Private Dwellings.

In the absence of the Census returns for 1881, the only means at my disposal of ascertaining the number of insane persons, including idiots, in private dwellings on the 30th September last, is through the registration of applications at the different Asylums. It is evident, however, that the figures thus obtained can be only an approximation to the actual number of such persons. The applications registered in the books of the different Asylums during the year numbered 840; but of these applications 103 were for the same persons to two different Asylums, leaving the net total of 737. Of this number, 544 were admitted to the various Asylums; and of the remaining 193 applications, 23 were cancelled by the applicants, 15 were for persons who afterwards recovered, and 13 for persons who afterwards died at home; shewing that the number of insane persons residing at home on the 30th September last, of whom I had official knowledge, was 142. The reports made to me indicate that 37 of these insane persons were idiots, for which class of patients there is now no accommodation whatever, and that the larger proportion of the remainder were improper subjects for Asylum treatment.

Doubtless there are a great number of idiots, imbeciles, and weak-minded persons in private families and refuges, of whom I have no official cognizance; but although these classes are all scheduled in the Census returns as persons of unsound mind, it would seem that the mental defectiveness or unsoundness is not of such a nature as to prevent them from being cared for in the family relation. Until, however, the details of the Census returns are published, it will be impossible to determine the exact number of such persons; and even after the publication of the returns, seeing that all classes of mental defectives are included under the head of "Persons of Unsound Mind," it will not be possible to ascertain and classify the nature of the mental ailments. Experience has proved, however, that whenever dangerous proclivities are developed in the insane, or even when they become difficult to manage at home, little time is lost by the relatives in making application for admission to an Asylum. I am warranted, therefore, in coming to the conclusion that, no matter how large the number of idiots and imbeciles in

private families may have been at the close of the year—and I fear it was much larger than the public has any idea of—there were only a few cases of acute lunacy, and not a very large number even of cases of a chronic nature.

Proportion of the Insane to the Population.

It has been shewn that on the 30th September last there were 2,693 persons of unsound mind in the Asylums and Prisons of the Province. According to the Census returns of 1881, the population of Ontario is 1,913,460. It would thus appear that on the date mentioned there was one insane person *under public accommodation* to every 710 of the population, as compared with one to every 1,185 on the 1st September, 1871. This large increase, however, is not altogether indicative of any excessive increase in insanity, but is rather to be attributed to the fact that the accommodation provided for the insane has been nearly doubled within the past ten years, and that it has been promptly taken advantage of.

The fact that the Asylum population has increased a little over 80 per cent. since the 1st October, 1871, while the addition to the population of the Province during the same period was only 18.05 per cent., would at first sight seem to indicate that insanity has increased in a very abnormal ratio as compared with the rate of increase of the total population. While, however, there is little doubt that insanity has increased in a considerably greater ratio than the population, it is quite out of the question to suppose that the increase has been anything like so great as 80 per cent. I have repeatedly pointed out that at the date of Confederation the supply of Asylum accommodation was entirely inadequate to the demand made upon it, and that consequently a large number of lunatics and all the idiots in the Province were confined in private families and in the Common Gaols—the latter because there was no accommodation whatever for them. The accumulation of the insane in private families became in fact so great that a large number of the more dangerous class became permanent residents in the Common Gaols, until the opening of London Asylum in 1870. When that event took place, not only had the cases then in Gaols to be removed to the Asylum, but a much greater number which had accumulated in private families, many of them being chronic cases, had to be provided with accommodation in the new institution.

Making allowance for this accumulation of lunatic patients, and for the idiots in residence in public Asylums, now numbering 214, for whom there was no Asylum accommodation before 1876, it will be found that the increase of insanity between 1871 and 1881 has not been nearly of such large proportions as would at first sight appear.

According to the official Census the number of "persons of unsound mind" in the Province in 1861 was 1,631, of whom 862 were males and 769 were females. The population of the Province being at that time 1,396,091, the ratio of the insane to the population was one in 856. In 1871 the corresponding numbers were, 4,081 persons of unsound mind (2,184 males and 1,897 females); total population 1,620,851; shewing a ratio of one in 397. As it is absurd to suppose that the number of mental defectives in the Province more than doubled during the intervening ten years, it is evident that the Census returns of 1861, or those of 1871, were erroneous. When the returns for 1881 are available for the purpose of comparison, it will probably be possible to ascertain whether or not insanity has actually increased in the Province, as well as the approximate rate of increase. In the meantime, only the relative proportion of the insane *under accommodation* to the entire population can be given.

As compared with other countries, I find that on the 1st January, 1880, there were 66,986 insane persons in the Asylums and Workhouses of England and

Wales, with a population of 25,480,161, or one to every 380 persons; and that in addition there were 6,127 patients in private dwellings, increasing the ratio of the insane to one in every 371 persons.

In Scotland, with a population of 3,360,018, there were 8,101, or one to every 415 of the population, exclusive of 1,523 in private dwellings, which would raise the proportion to one in every 349.

In Ireland, with a population of 5,412,000 in 1877, there were 12,380, or one to every 437 of the population, exclusive of 6,226 in private dwellings, which would raise the proportion to one in every 291.

In Massachusetts, according to the Census of 1880, with a population of about 1,800,000, there were about 5,300 lunatics and idiots under public accommodation and in private families, or one to every 339 of the population.

It will be seen therefore that, notwithstanding the fact that the number under Asylum accommodation in Ontario has increased during the past ten years from 1,427 to 2,693, the ratio to the entire population is still very much less than in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and also greatly below what it is in Massachusetts, that is if the number in private houses is considered,—the ratios in each case being largely in favour of Ontario.

General Statistics of Insanity.

Table No. 1, which will be found at the end of this portion of the Report, shews that the number of insane persons remaining in the Asylums at the close of the official year ending on the 30th September, 1880—namely, 2,521—had increased to 2,650 on the 30th September, 1881, and that the total number under care and treatment during the past twelve months was 3,065, as compared with 2,899 in the preceding year, the average daily population during the past year having been 2,584.

Table No. 2 shews, along with other information, the rapidity with which new Asylum accommodation has been taken advantage of, the added space being exhausted almost as soon as supplied. The average number of patients under care during each year since 1871 is also shewn, as well as the number under care at the close of each year. It will be seen that the average number under care during the year has increased from 1,428 in 1871-2 to 2,584 in the year just ended, while the number under care at the close of the year has increased from 1,461 to 2,650.

Admissions to Asylums.

Table No. 1, at the end of this part of the Report, shews that 544 patients were admitted to the different Asylums during the past year, as compared with 574 during the preceding year, 291 of the number being men and 253 women. Of these 544 admissions, 88 were assigned to the Toronto Asylum, 186 to the London, 55 to the Kingston, 201 to the Hamilton, and 14 to the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia. Table No. 3 shews the different counties from which these 544 patients were received; and from the same Table it appears that out of this total number of patients, 289 were admitted upon the certificates of three duly qualified medical practitioners, and 255 were transferred from the Common Gaols of the Province upon the certificates of the County Judge and of two qualified physicians, one being the surgeon of the Gaol from which the transfer was effected. The latter method of obtaining admission to an Asylum continues to be largely adopted, even in cases where there is no necessity to commit the patient to a Gaol, on account either of the possession of dangerous proclivities or of the acute nature of the disease; the apparent motive being to relieve the relatives of the patients from the cost of transfer to the Asylum, and throw it on the county.

It is very satisfactory to report that since the adoption of the system of transfer by Provincial Bailiffs, in place of the former method of transfer by the Sheriffs, the period of Gaol custody of insane persons has been very materially reduced, and that a very great saving of expense has also been effected. In 1879, under the old system, the average cost of transfer per patient was $25.46; whereas during the past year it was only $14.28, representing a total saving to the Province of $6,082.92.

Included in the 544 admissions were 39 idiots, 25 of whom were sent to the two idiot wards of the Hamilton Asylum, and 14 to the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia, making the total number of idiots in the Asylums at Orillia and Hamilton 245.

The number of admissions to Asylums for each year since 1871 is given in Table No. 2, from which it appears that the annual average for the five years, 1872-6, was 355, and that for the five years, 1877-1881, it had increased to 544. Uniformity in the rate of increase from year to year is not shewn, as might have been expected; but on the contrary the rate has been somewhat irregular, varying from the minimum of 319, in 1873, to the maximum of 574, in 1880. As has been repeatedly pointed out, this irregularity in the rate of increase has been owing to the circumstance that while the growth of insanity may have been regular, the number of admissions has been governed by the extent of the accommodation provided. During the ten years, 1872-1881, 4,511 insane persons were admitted to the Asylums, 2,388 being men and 2,133 women, shewing an excess of nearly 8 per cent. of men over women.

The usual statistics respecting the social condition, nationality, and religious denomination of the 544 persons admitted, and of the total number admitted since 1841, are as follows:—

Social State.

	Of those admitted during the year.	Of total admissions.
Married	249	4640
Unmarried	295	4600
	544	9240

Nationality.

Canadian	305	3605
Irish	84	2530
English	75	1356
Scotch	38	1089
United States	21	218
Other countries and unknown	21	442
	544	9240

Religious Denomination.

Church of England	114	2407
Roman Catholic	115	2050
Presbyterian	105	1974
Methodist	128	1675
Other denominations	82	1134
	544	9240

Discharges from Asylums.

The number of patients who were discharged from the Asylums during the past year was 241, of whom 166 were sent home recovered, 41 improved, and 34 unimproved. Of the 166 patients who were discharged recovered, 84 were men and 82 were women, as compared with 54 men and 61 women in the preceding year. Of the 41 persons discharged in an improved state, 20 were men and 21 were women; and of the 34 discharged unrecovered, 17 were men and 17 were women.

It has already been stated that the total number of admissions during the year was 544; but in determining the ratio of recoveries to admissions the number of idiots should be excluded from the calculation, which would reduce the number of lunatics admitted to 505. Based upon this number, the ratio of recoveries to admissions during the year was 33 per cent., as compared with 23 per cent. last year; if the 39 idiots are included the ratio of recoveries would be 30.51 per cent., the highest during the past six years.

In order that the results of Asylum treatment may be fully shewn, I have prepared Table No. 2, which appears in the Report for the first time. This table exhibits, along with other information, the number of patients admitted (including idiots) during the past ten years, and the number of patients discharged recovered during the same time. It may be admitted at once that this exhibit of the result of Asylum treatment for the past ten years, during which time the Province has spent nearly $1,500,000 in providing Hospital accommodation for the treatment of mental disease, is exceedingly disappointing. The theory has been advanced time and again, by men who stand first in the ranks of the alienistic department of the Medical profession, that if only sufficient accommodation were furnished by the State to enable cases of insanity to be at once placed under treatment, the percentage of recoveries would be vastly increased; indeed, that a much larger proportion would be cured that would pass into the chronic state and become life-residents of an Asylum. So far as the Province of Ontario is concerned these anticipations have not been realized, for after ten years' experience with a very ample supply of Hospital accommodation, to which no less than 4,511 persons have been admitted, we find that only 1,322, or 29.22 per cent. of the number, have been returned to their homes recovered. It is but fair to state, however, that the smallness of this percentage of cures is very largely due to the character of the cases of insanity which have been sent to the Asylums, as well as to the constantly increasing residue of chronic cases accumulating in them. Respecting the unfavourable nature of the cases sent in for treatment, it may be stated that, notwithstanding the fact that all insane persons for whom application has been made have been promptly admitted during the past three years, still an examination into the cases admitted during the twelve months just ended shews that out of the total number of 544, 33 had been insane for from one to two years prior to admission; 48 for from two to five years; and 38 for over five years. In addition, 39 of the number were idiots. These figures shew that only 386 of the admissions were the product of the year, and that the others were chronic cases, and presumably beyond the reach of recovery. Strictly speaking, therefore, the ratio of cures to admissions should be based upon the 386 recent cases, and not upon the 544 cases which included idiots and cases of long-standing mental disease. Were this rule adopted the ratio of recoveries to admissions would be 43 per cent. Even under this more favourable aspect of the subject, however, the results hardly afford much cause for satisfaction.

If, however, the statistics of other countries are examined, much the same

results appear. According to the last report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, the ratio of recoveries to admissions during the year in the Royal and District Asylums was 36 per cent. for women, and 44 per cent. for men; in Private Asylums 40 and 44 per cent. respectively; in Parochial Asylums 33 and 36 per cent.; and in the lunatic wards of the Poor-houses the ratio of recoveries was only 10 per cent. for women and 11 per cent. for men. In the English Asylums, I find, from the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for 1880, that the average proportion of stated recoveries to admissions during the past ten years has been 39.4 per cent. Even in the New York State Asylum at Utica, where, in order to make room for acute cases, a large number of patients are discharged when the chronic stage supervenes, the percentage of recoveries to admissions during 1880 was only 33.92, and the average ratio during the whole period of its existence since 1843 has been only 37.5 per cent.

While, therefore, special cause for congratulation is not afforded by the result of the work of the Ontario Asylums as curative Hospitals, still, considering the class of cases dealt with and the fact that fully 90 per cent. of the present population of these Asylums are incurable cases, the results have been as favourable as could be expected, and compare well with the results of treatment in Asylums in other countries.

Deaths in Asylums.

During the year 166 patients died in the Asylums, as compared with 162 in the preceding year, shewing the rate of mortality to have been 6.42 per cent. of the entire population as against 6.69 per cent. in the preceding year.

Table No. 2 gives the number of deaths in each year, and the annual rate of mortality since the 1st October, 1871. It will be seen from the table that the total number of deaths during the ten years was 1,232, and that the death-rate has been singularly uniform, varying from the minimum rate of 5.18 per cent. in 1874, to the maximum of 7.11 in 1876, the average for the ten years being 6.39.

Although the average relative number of males and females resident in the Asylums during the past ten years has been nearly equal, it would seem that the rate of mortality has been considerably greater among the former than among the latter. During the five years, 1871–6, the death-rate of the male patients was 7.13 per cent., and of the female, 5.63; while during the five years, 1877–1881, the rates were 7.16 and 5.65 respectively.

During the year just ended the death-rate has been considerably greater in some Asylums than in others. Thus, at the London Asylum there were only 38 deaths out of a total population of 970, or 4 per cent.; at the Kingston Asylum there were 21 deaths out of 438, or 4¼ per cent.; at the Toronto Asylum 35 deaths out of 762, or 4½ per cent.; at Hamilton no less that 63 deaths occurred out of a population of 675, shewing the large death-rate of 9¼ per cent.; while at the Asylum for Idiots, at Orillia, there were 9 deaths out of 170, shewing a death-rate of 5¼ per cent. The increased rate of mortality at the Hamilton Asylum is undoubtedly due to the large number of patients admitted during the year, and to the fact that many of them were brought in in a very low state physically, a statement which is corrorborated by the fact that out of the total number of 63 deaths, 33 were of patients admitted during the year.

Table No. 11 gives the causes producing death during the year, from which it will be seen that in 43 cases Phthisis was the cause, in 24 Senile Decay, in 18 General Paresis, in 11 Exhaustion of Mania, and in 9 Epilepsy. In two instances death was due to other than natural causes. A suicide by strangulation took place at the London Asylum, and at the same institution a death occurred in consequence of injuries, full particulars of which will be found in the separate report on the Asylum.

Probational Discharges of Patients.

The number of patients sent home on probation in charge of their friends was somewhat greater than in the preceding year, namely:—at the Toronto Asylum, 24; at the London Asylum, 74; at Kingston, 17; at Hamilton, 36; or a total of 151 as compared with 138 in the preceding year. Of these 151 patients 70 were subsequently discharged recovered, 20 improved, and 9 unimproved; 28 were returned to the Asylums owing to the relapse of the patients; 2 died; and 23 were still out on probation at the close of the year.

From the above figures it will be observed that a greater number of patients were probationally discharged from the London Asylum than from all the other Asylums combined, and that the next largest number were sent out from Hamilton Asylum, presumably because these two establishments received by far the largest number of patients, and that therefore they had the most suitable subjects for this special mode of treatment, which, as a rule, has resulted very satisfactorily.

Escapes from Asylums.

There were not so many escapes from the Asylums during the past year as in the previous one. At the Toronto Asylum they numbered 5; at London Asylum, 16; Kingston Asylum, 2; Hamilton Asylum, 4; making the whole number 27, as against 47 in 1880. Of these, 14 were recaptured within three days; 4 subsequently; 5 were discovered and allowed to remain with their friends; and 4 were still at large on the 30th September last.

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The following summary gives the assigned causes of insanity in the cases of the 544 admissions during the past year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral Causes.			
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	10	25	35
Religious excitement	8	12	20
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	13	5	18
Love affairs, including seduction	2	7	9
Mental anxiety, "worry"	8	5	13
Fright and nervous shocks	1	9	10
	42	63	105
Physical Causes.			
Intemperance in drink	12	3	15
Intemperance, sexual	....	1	1
Venereal disease	....	1	1
Self-abuse, sexual	24	2	26
Over-work	4	4	8
Sunstroke	7	3	10
Accident or injury	13	5	18
Pregnancy	....	3	3
Puerperal	....	15	15
Lactation	....	4	4
Puberty and changes of life	1	5	6
Uterine disorders	....	12	12
Brain disease, with general paralysis	7	3	10
Brain disease, with epilepsy	9	6	15
Other forms of brain disease	4	1	5
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	13	10	23
Fevers	4	2	6
	98	80	178

	Males.	Females.	Total.
HEREDITARY CAUSES.			
With other ascertained cause in combination	20	24	44
With other combined cause not ascertained	39	37	76
	59	61	120
CONGENITAL CAUSES.			
With other ascertained cause in combination	....	....	....
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	....	2
Congenital Idiocy	20	19	39
	22	19	41
Causes unknown	191	127	318

From the foregoing summary can be obtained all the information the department is possessed of respecting the assigned causes of insanity in the 544 cases admitted to the Asylums during the past year. The causes are classified under four headings, viz.: moral, physical, hereditary, and congenital.

When, in my Report for 1878, this form of table was first given, it was represented that it was most difficult to obtain authentic information from the relatives of insane persons as to the causes of insanity, and that these difficulties had been increased by the transfer from the Common Gaols to the Asylums of so large a proportion of lunatics, under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, instead of their coming direct from private families. The fact that, out of a total of 544 admissions which took place in that year, in 263 cases the cause of the insanity was returned as "unknown," shewed clearly the correctness of the statement. I regret to be obliged to report now that the difficulty of getting correct statistics on this subject has not been surmounted, but on the contrary has rather increased, as would appear from the fact that out of exactly the same number of admissions during the past year, the cause is stated to be unknown in no less than 318 cases, shewing the largest proportion of such cases to the admissions since a return of this kind was officially asked for in 1878. There is, doubtless, a good deal of difficulty attending the obtaining of such information; but now that Hospitals for the cure of mental disease are so largely taken advantage of by all classes, and the aversion to Asylum care for social and family reasons, with the fear of harsh treatment, has so nearly disappeared, it is of the utmost importance that the withholding by relatives and physicians of information respecting the cause of insanity should be overcome. It is necessary to obtain such information, not only with a view to the proper treatment of mental disease, but because, in providing accommodation and the means of treating a disease of such a progressive nature and of such formidable dimensions, the Government should be possessed of the most authentic statistics of the assigned cause of the disease. Doubtless there are cases of insanity where it is impossible to assign a cause, but that such a state of things should exist in 318 cases out of 544 is beyond belief: it would be more correct in the largest proportion of such cases to say that information as to the cause of the insanity was withheld by physicians and relatives, rather than that the cause was "unknown." If the questions contained in the printed form giving the history of the case were fully and faithfully answered by physicians and relatives, I feel assured that the number of cases wherein the cause is described as "unknown" would be greatly reduced. Considering the importance of this matter, and seeing that the present system has

failed to elicit the required information, I would recommend that an Act should be passed to compel the giving of the required information, both in the certificate and in the tabular statement giving the history of the case, in the shape of a statutory declaration instead of a mere voluntary statement.

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

The number of patients in this Asylum on the 30th September, 1880, was 674—348 men and 326 women; and during the official year just closed, 40 men and 48 women were admitted, making the total number under treatment during the twelve months 762—388 men and 374 women—as against 756 for the year preceding. Of the 88 admissions, 11 were transfers from the Common Gaols under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and the remaining 77 were on medical certificates; and—were entered as paying patients, and—as non-paying. The number of patients discharged was 54, and of these 40 left the Asylum recovered, 8 improved, and 6 unimproved. The recoveries bore a very large proportion to the number admitted, being 45.45 per cent. as against 19 per cent. during the previous year. The ratio of recoveries to the total number under treatment was also far larger than during the preceding year, being 5.25 per cent. as against 2 per cent.

The number of deaths was 35, shewing a rate of mortality below the average, being 4.59 per cent. of the total number of patients under treatment. There were no escapes or transfers of patients to other Asylums. Probational leave was granted to 24 patients, of whom 19 improved so much as to warrant their discharge; 1 remained at home improved; 1 died at home; 3 were returned to the Asylum unimproved; leaving none out on probation at the end of the year.

Deducting the discharges and deaths from the total number under treatment, and there remained 673 patients in residence at the close of the official year. The greatest number of patients in residence on any one day was 677, on the 1st September, 1881; the smallest was 663, on the 22nd January, 1881; and the daily average was 670. The aggregate number of days' residence of the whole number of patients during the year was 244,550, being an average of 321 days per patient.

Of the 88 patients admitted during the year, 36 were from Toronto and the County of York.

The entire operations of the Asylum since its opening comprise 5,391 admissions, which have been disposed of as follows: 2,860 were discharged recovered, improved, or unimproved; 1,249 died; 61 escaped; 548 were transferred to other Asylums; and 673 remained in residence at the close of the official year.

Asylum for the Insane, London.

The operations of this Asylum in respect to the movements of patients have been large and varied during the past year. On the 1st October, 1880, there remained in residence 784 patients—384 men and 400 women,—and during the past twelve months 102 men and 84 women were admitted, making the total number under treatment 970, as compared with 902 in the preceding year. Of the 186 admissions, 89 were transfers from the Common Gaols under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and 97 were received from private families on medical certificates, the latter class almost entirely from the counties attached to the London Asylum for receiving purposes. A considerable number of the warrant cases, however, were received from the eastern counties attached to Kingston Asylum, where there were no vacancies during a large portion of the year.

The discharges during the year numbered 73; of which number 1 was found not to be insane, 47 were sent home recovered, 13 improved, and 12 unimproved. Thirty-eight patients died during the year; 4 escaped; and 3 were transferred to other Asylums. The ratio of cures to the admissions was 25 per cent., as compared with 26.25 in the previous year, and the death rate was 4 per cent. of the entire population.

A large number of patients continue to be sent out on probation from this Asylum. During the past year 74 patients were thus placed in the care of their relatives and friends, of whom 26 were subsequently discharged recovered, 10 improved, 4 unimproved; 19 were sent back to the Asylum on the return of unmanageable habits; and 15 were still out on probation at the close of the official year.

The average daily population of the Asylum was 402.12 men and 413.96 women, or 816.08 of both combined. The largest number of patients in residence on a given day was 853 on the 29th September, and the least number was 782 on the 13th November, 1880. The collective days' stay of all the patients was 297,871 days, which would make an average stay of 307 days for each patient.

The whole number of patients admitted to this Asylum (including transfers from other establishments) since its opening in 1870 is 1,967; of whom 642 were discharged, 386 died, 33 escaped, and 54 were transferred, leaving 852 in care at the close of the last year. Of the 244 patients who were transferred from the Malden to this Asylum on the 18th November, 1870—11 years ago—67 have died, 17 have been discharged, 3 escaped, and 18 were retransferred to the Asylums at Hamilton and Orillia, leaving 139 of the number still under care in this establishment.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.

There have been but few changes in the population of this Asylum during the year, as room for new patients was only obtainable on the occurrence of deaths and discharges.

At the beginning of the year there remained under care 219 men and 214 women, or a total of 433; and during the year 26 men and 29 women were admitted, 40 from Common Gaols and 15 from private families, making a total of 488 patients who were under treatment. The discharges numbered 21, and the deaths 21, which left 446 patients in the establishment on the 30th September, 1881.

The patients admitted were all received from counties east of Hastings; 13 coming from the county of Frontenac in which the Asylum is situated.

Of the 21 patients discharged during the twelve months, 14 had recovered, 6 improved, and 1 was taken home unimproved. The recoveries were therefore in the proportion of 25 per cent. to the admissions, and the deaths were equal to 4.30 per cent. of the total number under treatment.

The maximum number of patients—namely, 446—was attained two days before the close of the official year, when 10 more patients than the accommodation permits of were admitted from the Common Gaols. Immediately after the close of the official year, however, 26 were transferred to the London Asylum. The lowest number in residence during the year was 428, on the 27th April; and the average of the year 217.35 men and 215.13 women, or 432.48 for both sexes, as compared with 425.34 in the preceding year. The entire period of stay of all the patients during the year aggregated 157,858 days.

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

The number of patients under care and treatment in this Asylum during the past twelve months was the greatest since its establishment. At the beginning

of the year there remained in residence 409 lunatics and 65 idiots, or a total of 474 inmates. During the year 103 men and 73 women were admitted to the wards for lunatics, and 10 males and 12 females to the wards for idiots, making the whole number of lunatics who were under treatment 585, and of idiots 90, or a total of 675 as compared with 577 in the preceding twelve months. Of the 176 lunatics admitted, 107 were received from the Common Gaols under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 69 from private houses. Ten of the idiots were received from Gaols and 15 from families. As, during a large portion of the year, the accommodation for patients was exhausted at the Asylums at Toronto and Kingston, this Asylum had to receive both warrant and family cases from the counties attached to the Asylums named, the largest proportion coming from the counties east and north of Toronto.

During the year 89 patients were discharged from the Asylum, 64 of whom were stated to have recovered, 14 improved, and 11 unimproved, and 2 idiots were also sent home. Excluding from the calculation the number of idiots admitted, and it is shewn that the patients who were sent home recovered bore a proportion, of 36¼ per cent. to the admissions. The death-rate of this Asylum during the past year was the highest of all the Asylums of the Province, and is in excess of any rate yet reported, no less than 63 deaths having occurred, indicating the rate of mortality to have been equal 9.32 per cent. of the entire number that were in the Asylum. In explanation of this exceedingly high death-rate it should be stated that 6 patients died of senile decay at an average age of 70 years, and that 7 patients were so far reduced when admitted that they only lived a few days; of the remaining deaths, 16 were from phthisis, and 7 from general paresis.

The greatest number of lunatics in the Asylum on a given day was 460, on the 17th August; and of idiots, 76 on the 15th August; and the lowest numbers were 410 and 65 respectively. The daily average lunatic population was 436.1, and idiots 71.35. The aggregate stay of the whole Asylum population during the year was 185,214 days, being an average stay of 274 days per patient. The total number of patients (including idiots) that have been admitted to this Asylum since its opening is 848—of whom 173 have been discharged, 143 have died, 9 have escaped, and 3 were transferred to other Asylums, leaving 520 inmates in residence on the 30th September, 1881.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.

On the 30th September, 1880, there were 156 idiots under lodgment in this Asylum, and during the year 7 males and 7 females were admitted—all by medical certificate, and chiefly youths—making the whole number that were under care during year 170. Of that number, 9 died; 1 was taken home by parents; and 1 boy was committed to Barrie Gaol, and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Boys.

Since the opening of the Asylum in 1876 there have been admitted to it 127 males and 120 females, or a total of 247. Of that number 73 have died, and 15 have been discharged, leaving 159 under care at the close of the year, which number exhausts all the Asylum space.

Increased Accommodation for the Insane and Idiotic.

At the close of the past official year there were only 58 vacant beds for patients in the Asylums of the Province, which number, at the time of writing this Report, has been still further reduced. It is evident, therefore, that notwithstanding the liberal provision for the insane which has been made during the

past ten years, the Legislature will again have to be called on to make an appropriation for additional Asylum accommodation.

In previous reports, more particularly that of 1879, I recommended that an additional wing, capable of accommodating 150 patients, should be erected at the Kingston Asylum, and that another wing should be added to the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia, so as to provide space for 150 more idiots. I had reason for thinking that this additional accommodation would be sufficient to last till 1889. I am still of this opinion, and would strongly urge that the recommendation should be acted upon, and that an appropriation be voted at the ensuing session of the Legislature, so as to enable the work to be proceeded with in the spring of 1882. In view of the success which has attended the cottage system of caring for the chronic insane at the London Asylum, I am convinced that no better plan can be adopted, and that it would be well to extend it to all the Asylums of the Province where there is sufficient land attached to allow of such cottages being placed at a reasonable distance from the main institution, and yet leave enough land for the institution grounds and for the employment of the patients in farm and garden labour. This is the case at both the Hamilton and the Kingston Asylums, and I would recommend that cottages should be erected at both. The increased accommodation thus indicated would be available and convenient to all parts of the Province, whereas, at the present time, patients as far east as Cornwall have to be taken to the London and Hamilton Asylums. The only expensive building included in the recommendation would be the additional wing at the Kingston Asylum. This building is a substantial stone structure, and the addition would of course have to be of the same design and material. The wing at Orillia, and the cottages and other necessary structures would be of brick. The location, extent, and estimated cost of the additional accommodation are shewn in the following summary:

	No. Patients.	Cost.
Wing at Kingston Asylum	150	$100,000
" Orillia "	150	35,000
Cottages at Kingston "	60	20,000
" Hamilton "	60	20,000
	420	$175,000

Special Provision for Insane Criminals, and for Persons Charged with Crime for whom the Plea of Insanity is made.

During the past year no less than nine persons were transferred from the Central Prison to Asylums for the insane, upon the certificates of two medical practitioners and the County Judge. Some of these persons were of very low mental status, with their physical constitutions deteriorated by excesses. In others there was evidence of hereditary taint, which was perhaps to a large extent the cause of their moral perversity as well as of their mental alienation. In two of the cases the Medical Superintendent reported that after careful examination he could find no trace of insanity, and requested to have them re-transferred to the Prison. Another escaped from the Asylum while undergoing observation, using such ingenious means in planning and effecting his escape, as well as in eluding re-capture, as could not be expected in a lunatic. This ingenious escape and the two reversals of the certificates of the examining authorities at the Central Prison, raise a suspicion that in some cases insanity is feigned by a prisoner in order to be transferred from a safe custodial institution to an unsafe one for the purpose of effecting an escape. Furthermore, there is, in one of the three cases, evidence that the prisoner, prior to his being certified a lunatic, had been

contemplating an escape from the Prison. On receipt of the certificates of sanity from the Medical Superintendent in the two cases referred to, I gave instructions that the two prisoners should be kept a little longer under careful observation. This was done, and as no trace of insanity could be detected, they were re-transferred to the Central Prison in order to serve out their sentences.

In view of cases of this kind, where criminals under sentence of imprisonment to the Common Gaols or to the Central Prison give evidence of insanity, whether real or feigned, and in view also of the not inconsiderable number of cases of persons charged with crime setting up the plea of insanity, it becomes a question whether a small "criminal ward," of sufficient strength to resist attempts at escape, should not be provided in one of the Asylums, where such prisoners could be placed under the daily observation of the Medical Superintendent, and where they could be kept until he reported upon their mental condition. Such an arrangement appears to be the more necessary when there is taken into consideration the difficulty which even a medical man experiences in determining the mental condition of a person from one or two hurried visits, a system of deciding upon the lunacy of a person which brings out the most conflicting evidence in our Courts of Law, and tends to throw discredit upon the opinion of even the most skilful experts.

Employment of Patients.

From the returns made by the Superintendents it appears that no less than 1,164 patients in the Asylums were employed in various ways during the past year. The nature and details of the work are shewn in Table No. 16, of which the following is a synopsis:

	No. of Inmates Employed.	No. of Days' Work Performed.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	292	73,782
" " London	456	107,526
" " Kingston	233	55,431
" " Hamilton	108 23	66,444
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	52	16,450
	1,164	319,633

From the foregoing it will be seen that over 45 per cent. of the entire Asylum population are kept employed, a considerable number at out-door work. To increase the number of workers and widen the means of employment should stand only next in importance to the cure of patients (in which indeed it is a most important factor) in the work of the Medical Superintendents.

Asylum Expenditures.

The gross expenditure for the maintenance of the five Asylums during the past year and the year preceding is given in the following summary:

	1880.	1881.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	$81,193 48	$ 88,230 50
" " London	95,485 05	106,730 11
" " Kingston	55,528 38	54,168 82
" " Hamilton	45,542 82	54,973 77
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	20,144 99	18,868 42
	$297,894 72	$322,971 62

From these figures it will be seen that the aggregate expenditure for maintenance has been increased in the past year by $25,076.90. The increase has taken place in the Asylums in Toronto, London, and Hamilton; the Asylums at Kingston and Orillia shewing a slight decrease in expenditure as compared with the previous year. It is important to shew, in conjunction with the above summary, the average annual and weekly cost per patient; and this information for the past two years is given in the following summary:

	1880.		1881.	
	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	120 54	2 33	131 68	2 57
" " London	124 81	2 40	130 80	2 52
" " Kingston	130 55	2 51	125 24	2 41
" " Hamilton	112 45	2 16	108 43	2 09
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	130 81	2 51	119 42	2 30

Taking the total expenditure for maintenance and the average Asylum population as the basis, and it would appear that during the past year the average cost per patient was $124.98 per annum, or $2.40 per week, as compared with $122.94 and $2.38 for the year preceding. At the Toronto Asylum there has been an increase of 24 cents per patient per week; and at the London an increase of 12 cents. In the other Asylums there has been a decrease varying from 7 to 21 cents per week.

Full details of the expenditure will be found in Table No. 12; and the cost per patient, based upon the average number under treatment in the five Asylums, is given in Table No. 13. A comparison of these statements with those of the previous year shews where the increased cost has arisen from the increased number of patients, and where, on the other hand, it has arisen in consequence of the increased cost of supplies. It may here be stated that the increased cost per patient at the Toronto Asylum has been chiefly due to the increased price of butcher's meat supplied under the new system, under which the quality has greatly improved, an explanation which applies also to the London Asylum.

It will be noticed that the weekly cost per patient varies from $2.09 at the Hamilton Asylum to $2.57 at the Toronto Asylum. The comparatively large cost per patient at the latter Asylum is owing to the more expensive dietary and the better class of attendance for the paying patients there. On the whole, and keeping in view the fact that the accommodation and attendance in our Asylums is quite equal to that of any public institution of the same kind elsewhere, the cost of maintenance is exceedingly low.

While the total expenditure for the maintenance of the five Asylums amounted to $322,971.62, there should be deducted from it the sum of $41,066.54 received from paying patients and paid into the Treasury of the Province—shewing a net total cost of $281,905.08.

Table No. 14 shews the prices paid under contract for Asylum supplies; and the following summary shews the extent of Asylum purchases, the amount expended under contract and by purchase in the open market, and the amount paid for salaries and wages:

1. Goods and supplies bought under the contract system	$104,301 50	
2. Cattle bought by Government buyers and slaughtered at Government slaughter-houses	24,067 93	
3. Services, etc., for which tenders could not be asked, such as Water, Gas, Repairs, Amusements, Stationery, etc	26,557 32	
4. Dry Goods, Groceries, and supplies purchased in open market	73,608 13	
5. Salaries and Wages	94,436 74	
		$322,971 62

Revenue from Paying Patients.

The revenue derived from patients paying for maintenance in the Asylums, and paid into the Treasury of the Province, during the past year, amounted to $41,066.54, as compared with $37,653.81 in the previous year, shewing an increase of $3,412.73. The Asylums from which this revenue was derived, and the number of patients by whom it was paid, are shewn in the following summary:

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	221	$27,182 55
" London	105	8,250 48
" Kingston	28	2,171 55
" Hamilton	42	2,588 61
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	18	873 35
	414	$41,066 54

In order that the rate of increase, both in the number of paying patients and in the revenue, may be shewn, I have prepared the following Table, shewing the receipts for the past eleven years:

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	$14,045 30
" " 1872	139	19,255 80
" " 1873	171	16,660 61
" " 1874	182	20,035 77
" " 1875	231	21,875 92
" " 1876	256	21,175 93
" " 1877	323	28,093 58
" " 1878	334	30,103 75
" " 1879	343	32,898 26
" " 1880	387	37,653 81
" " 1881	414	41,066 54

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the number of paying patients has increased from 118 in 1871 to 414 in 1881, and that the receipts have increased during the same period from $14,045.30 to $41,066.54. In explanation of the rather irregular increase in the revenue from paying patients it should be stated that when power to act as the Committee of Lunatics was conferred upon the Inspector, it was found that property, both real and personal, belonging to lunatics, was being used by other persons for their own benefit, the lunatics themselves, who owned such property, being left a burden on the Province. Arrears of claims of this kind are being paid from time to time,

which abnormally swell the receipts. In 1871 the paying patients constituted only ten per cent. of the total number; while at the present time it is satisfactory to report that they constitute seventeen per cent. of the total, or very nearly the same proportion as is found in Scotch Asylums, and seven per cent. more than in English Asylums.

In connection with my duties as Committee of Lunatics whose estates are not under the control of the Court of Chancery, I regret to have to call attention to the practice which to some extent prevails, of parents devising the whole of their property to their sane children and leaving nothing to their insane ones, who are thus thrown upon the Province as paupers. In some cases fathers actually leave property to their insane offspring contingently on their becoming sane, so that if such children do not become sane their right to the property never accrues. Under the Revised Statute of Ontario, chapter 220, section 40, the parents of lunatic children under twenty-one years of age are liable for their maintenance in a Provincial Asylum. In order to remedy the abuse above referred to, I would recommend that an Act be passed rendering parents who are able to do so, liable to pay for the maintenance of their insane children in Public Asylums, whether under or over twenty-one years of age, and also making it impossible for them to disinherit them, by providing that a fair share of their property shall descend to such children as though it had been entailed.

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

Minutes of Inspection Recorded During the Year.

The first inspection of this Asylum was made during the 3rd and 4th of March, when every part of the establishment was visited, and the condition of the building and patients carefully examined into and noted.

From the beginning of the official year up to the date of inspection the movements of the inmates had been as follows:—Remaining in residence, October 1st, 1880, 674; since admitted, 18 males and 10 females; discharged, 15 males and 8 females; leaving in the Asylum on the 4th March, 343 males and 320 females, or a total of 663.

Of the 28 admissions, no less than 24 were entered as paying patients, at rates varying from $2 to $6 per week. Of the 23 patients discharged, 19 were sent away recovered, 3 improved, and 1 unimproved. The mortality of the Asylum was about the ordinary rate, comprising 8 persons of each sex, General Paresis and Phthisis being the chief causes of death.

No patients were then out on probation, the names on the register representing the exact population of the Asylum on the days of my visitation.

The condition of the patients was generally satisfactory, and they appeared to be receiving kind and careful treatment.

The restraint register shewed that restraint and seclusion had been very rarely resorted to, and that only 2 men and 23 women had been so treated during the five months preceding my visit, and on the days of my inspection mechanical restraint was confined to 4 patients, 2 being strapped to their seats, and 1 having on the comasole. The general health of the patients was satisfactory. Six men and 12 women were confined to their beds. The clothing of the male patients shewed considerable improvement, and, except in a few instances in the Refractory ward, was comfortable. The females were all well and neatly clad except in the Refractory Ward, where such a state of things cannot be carried out.

The food during my visit was good in quality, well cooked, and, at most of the tables, properly served. I pointed out the importance of having the meals and manner of serving them closely inspected by one of the medical officers, and requested the Medical Superin-

tendent to see that steps were taken to ensure this. The quality of the butcher meat, after the Government entered upon the purchase and butchering of cattle, was reported by the Medical Superintendent and all interested to have greatly improved in quality, which reports were corroborated by what I saw during my inspection.

The general condition of the Asylum was highly satisfactory, and at every inspection I find that something has been done to add to the cheerfulness of the wards and the comfort of the patients. The capital appropriation voted by the Legislature at the session which had just closed, enabled certain articles of furnishing to be purchased which the corridors and dormitories stood in need of. As the hair pillows in some of the wards had been a long time in use, and a large number of them were flat and hard, the Medical Superintendent was required to see that they were re-made on a larger scale, and 150 feather pillows were ordered, and placed on the beds in all the superior and intermediate wards. The bureaus and washstands in some of the single bedrooms of the superior wards being much too large for the rooms, besides being much worn and rather shabby in appearance, an order was placed for 100 new ones for the best rooms, and instructions were given to have the old ones distributed in the intermediate and ordinary single rooms. A few cheap pictures and mottoes were authorized to be purchased. Respecting the painting of the wood-work, it was suggested that it would be better to grain in light oak, as it is found that such work, although a little more expensive, is much more durable than plain painting.

At this inspection the pay-list of the Asylum was examined, and enquiries were made of the Medical Superintendent respecting the duties and responsibilities devolving upon the respective employees, as the result of which the Bursar was authorized to make the following changes in the pay-list, to date from the 1st April, viz.: The supervisors of the best superior ward (No. 14) for males, to be increased from $22 to $24 per month; all the ordinary male attendants in the superior wards (Nos. 12, 14, and 16) to receive $20 per month whenever promoted or appointed to duty in these wards; the two ordinary attendants in the Refractory Ward (No. 8) to receive $20 per month whenever promoted or appointed to duty in that ward; the new gardener who had just been appointed to be placed on the pay-list at $400 per annum (vice Thompson, superannuated), in addition to which he is to be paid quarterly the rent of a house, and shall also receive fuel; the assistant gardener to be also gatekeeper, and to receive $20 per month, together with the lodge house, and fuel, light, and water; the charge attendant of the female superior ward (No. 13) to be increased from $10 to $11 per month, and the charge attendant of the second superior female ward (No. 11) to be increased from $9 to $10 per month; the charge attendant of the third superior female ward (No. 15) to be increased from $9 to $10 per month; the ordinary attendants in the female superior wards (Nos. 11, 13, 15) to receive $9 per month whenever appointed or promoted to duty in said wards; and the senior ordinary attendants in the female Refractory Ward (No. 7) to receive $9 per month.

As it was desirable that a correct record of the work done by the tailor, carpenter, bricklayer, baker, engineer, farmer, and gardener should be kept, the Medical Superintendent was instructed to have proper books prepared and printed for the purpose, giving under the respective headings the following information: 1st, date; 2nd, number of Asylum employees at work daily in each department; 3rd, number of patients daily employed; 4th, description of work done daily; 5th, number of hours engaged in the respective works; 6th, signature of Steward as to daily correctness of the statements; such books to be examined and certified to by the Superintendent at the end of every month.

The dairy book was examined, and it was found that the quantity of milk received from the Asylum cows was much below what it should have been, viz., 25 gallons per day. The Medical Superintendent explained that the supply would shortly be increased, as a considerable number of cows were expected to calve. I pointed out the necessity, in an Asylum of this size, where milk is so much required for weakly patients, of having a proper rotation of good milch cows, so that the minimum daily supply should never fall below 50 gallons for the patients alone, exclusive of what was distributed among the officers. Such a quantity should be easily obtained from 25 good cows, and in fact should go up to 80 gallons during the green food season. In this connection the question of utilizing the Mimico farm for grazing purposes was brought under the notice of Government.

My *second inspection* of the Asylum was made on the 7th and 8th July.

The changes in the population during the preceding three months were represented by 37 admissions—12 men and 25 women; 18 discharges—11 men and 7 women; 9 deaths—4 men and 5 women; leaving on the register the names of 673 patients, one of whom was absent on probation, making the actual number in residence 672. 33 of the admissions were paying patients, 20 of the number having been received from the County of York. Of the 18 discharged, 11 were sent away recovered, 4 improved, and 3 unimproved. The deaths all resulted from natural causes; one of them was said to have been from sunstroke. As this inspection was chiefly made for the purpose of checking the Asylum roll, I necessarily saw every patient in residence, and generally observed their physical and mental condition. I had a very good report to make of the general appearance of the male patients. Some of the paying patients were not so neatly and comfortably clothed as they should have been, and the Medical Superintendent was requested to remind the relatives that the By-laws give power to the Asylum authorities to have such patients properly clothed, and the amount collected under the terms of the bond given for maintenance.

At no visit paid to this Asylum within my remembrance was less excitement shewn than at this. On the male side there was not a single case of mechanical restraint, except one man strapped to a chair to keep him from falling off; while in the female wards two women were in camisole dresses; these three cases being the extent and nature of the restraint during my two days' inspection. An examination of the restraint record shewed that during the three months previous to my visit only 4 men and 18 women had been under restraint and seclusion.

The health of the Asylum, whether judging from the very low rate of mortality for the past quarter, or from the very few patients found in bed on the occasion of my passing through the Asylum during the day, was most satisfactory; and, as an evidence of the care taken of the patients, I am able to say that of the 672 patients in residence, discolouration or abrasion of the skin was only noticeable in one case.

I visited the wards during meal-time, and found the dinner to be ample in supply, and the quality of the food good. The dining-room, No. 4 ward, was very much overcrowded, and during warm weather was most suffocating. The Superintendent was desired to find, if possible, some way of remedying such an uncomfortable state of things.

The Asylum was found from basement to garret in admirable order, much neatness and scrupulous cleanliness prevailing throughout.

The superior wards are exceedingly well suited to the purpose for which they are set apart, and a general air of cheerfulness pervades these quarters. I remarked, however, that it would be well if the Superintendent could find means of storage for the trunks kept in the ladies' rooms, as they not only occupied considerable space—already too limited—but also furnished a means of secreting articles that should not be in the wards. The Superintendent was authorized to make a requisition upon the Bursar for a sufficient quantity of white bleached sheeting, so as to furnish three sheets for each of the beds in the superior wards, also for a good bath tub for No. 14.

The general store-rooms were examined and found to be kept in very good order The attention of the Superintendent, however, was called to the fact that the dry-goods kept in the store-keeper's office were neither well nor neatly kept, and were much exposed to dust. He was requested to see that an improvement was made in this department.

The grounds about the Asylum were in excellent order, and the condition of the garden and farm land indicated that an excellent yield of roots and other crops would be harvested.

The *third inspection* of the Asylum was made on the 16th and 17th September, when, on examining the books, I found that since my last visit 9 men and 11 women had been admitted to the Asylum; 4 men and 5 women had been discharged; and 5 men and 4 women had died, leaving under treatment on the second day of my inspection 675 patients (340 men and 335 women). All the patients discharged, except one, were entered as having recovered their sanity. The 9 deaths were all the result of natural causes. In two instances the deceased patients had been residents of the Asylum for 21 and 23 years respectively. An inmate who had been transferred from the Central Prison,

to which place he had been sentenced for stabbing, was said to have recovered. He had a very low order of intellect, and under exciting circumstances might relapse into insanity; but as the Medical Superintendent stated that this man intended to separate himself from his former surroundings, the issue of a warrant for his discharge was recommended.

No accidents or unusual occurrences had taken place since my last visit, and the affairs of the Asylum were going on smoothly and quietly.

The patients generally were in a satisfactory state, and, with few exceptions, were tranquil and contented. The health of the Asylum was again found to be good; on the female side 6 women were confined in bed during the day—3 for long periods, and 3 temporarily; and on the male side only 2 patients were in bed, one of whom was in a loathsome state from syphilitic disease.

I again found the patients remarkably free from excitement, even in the Female Refractory Ward. In the male wards there was not an instance of boisterous outbreaks during my visits, neither was any patient restrained or secluded. In the female wards it had been found necessary to place the hand muffs on one patient, the muffs on another, the camisole jacket on another, and one female was secluded. The restraint used in these four cases appeared to be absolutely necessary. Three crib-beds were used on the female side, but none on the male. In each of the rooms where crib-beds were placed two other patients sleep.

The patients were all respectably clothed, with the exception of those in the Refractory Wards, where the old clothes are worn, which of course had rather a patched appearance.

The population of the Asylum exhausted the entire accommodation, but in order to effect a proper separation and classification of the paying patients, there were a few vacancies left in the superior wards, to counterbalance which some patients were bedded between doors. As it was desirable that this practice should be stopped, the Medical Superintendent was asked to abandon it as soon as the superior wards are full and equally occupied in point of rates.

I was present when the dinners were served throughout the Asylum. In the superior wards the fare consisted of soup, roast beef, three kinds of vegetables, pudding, etc.; and in the ordinary wards, of soup to many of the patients, boiled beef, potatoes fried, and rice pudding for the weakly. This dietary is a good one and sufficiently varied, but it was observed that sufficient care was not taken in the cutting up and distributing of the meat; some patients receiving too small a quantity, and others getting nearly all fat. The Medical Superintendent was requested to give strict injunctions to the attendants in charge of this duty to take pains to make a proper distribution. There was no water on the tables, but I was told that when wanted it could be got from the tap in the room. I requested that three or four pitchers of water with bowls or cups be put on each table. The manner in which the dinner was served in the superior wards was very good, and order and decorum generally prevailed.

The Asylum was, as usual, found in excellent order, every part of it being clean and neatly kept. The beds generally were comfortable-looking, but in some of the associated wards they did not look as tidy as they might, partly owing to the style of bed, and a good deal to the oldness of the counterpanes. The superior wards have all been supplied with feather pillows, but there were only a few in the ordinary wards. It will be recommended that an appropriation be made to provide all the women with feather pillows, and to replace all the old bedsteads in the Asylum with the new pattern. It will also be necessary to renew some floors which are much worn, and in some places rather dilapidated. A good deal of painting had been done during the three months, which had brightened up the Asylum in different places. The Medical Superintendent was requested to continue the work to the best advantage, and to forward a requisition for the paint required for next year. He was also authorized to make a requisition upon the Bursar for certain articles for the Assistant Superintendent's quarters.

At my previous visit I had to comment unfavourably on the manner in which the dry-goods stores were kept. They were now found in good order, and enclosed shelves had been put up to protect the goods from dust.

The slaughter-house recommended in my report of last year was nearly ready for occupation, and it seemed to combine all the requisitions for such a place. The attention of the Architect of the Public Works Department was called to the fact that proper ventilation in and drainage from the ice-house had not been provided, and also that an inferior floor had been laid in the building. It was also recommended that a proper weighing scale be placed near the slaughter-house, which was subsequently done, and that a road to the slaughter-house through the Asylum ground be enclosed, and a yard alongside of the slaughter-house.

For a number of years past reference has been made in various reports to the unsafe condition of the frame coal and wood sheds in the centre of the quadrangle. These structures were now not only dangerous in the event of fire breaking out, but were, at the time of my visit, positively unsafe for use, owing to the rotting away of the sills and general dilapidation. The Medical Superintendent was therefore authorized, as soon as the ordinary carpentering and other work of the Institution would permit of it, to remove the two best sheds and have them placed against the south wall of the Asylum, in a line with the wings, with bunk openings through that wall, so that the coal might be delivered from the land lately occupied from the corporation, thus obviating the necessity for the carts going through the Asylum front grounds. He was also authorized to place another shed to the east of the carpenter's shop, to be used for the storage of lumber and disused material, the remaining one to the west of the old piggery enclosure to be used for a covering for cut wood, and to make a requisition upon the Bursar for the shingles, nails, and other material required to put those sheds in good order in the places named; the work to be done by the Asylum mechanics.

I had again to call attention to the milk supply, which was entirely insufficient for the wants of the Asylum, and had greatly fallen off owing to the recent dry weather. As there was evidently something wrong either with the cows or with the manner in which they were cared for and milked, the Medical Superintendent was requested to give his personal attention to the matter.

Owing to the extreme drouth, the crop of roots and cereals did not turn out so good as was anticipated at the beginning of the season. It is expected, however, that the wants of the Asylum will be supplied, with the exception of about 20 tons of hay and 60 bushels of potatoes.

The Medical Superintendent, at all my visits during the year, reported that the officers and employees were performing their respective duties to his satisfaction.

Asylum for the Insane, London.

Minutes of Inspection recorded during the Year.

London Asylum, 25th April, 1881.

I have been occupied during the past three days with an official inspection of this Asylum, during which time an examination has been made of every part of the premises, and a careful enquiry into the management of the affairs of the institution.

The number of patients whose names appear on the Asylum register, and the changes in the population since the 1st October last, are shewn in the following summary :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In residence on 30th September, 1880	378	396	774
Out on probation	6	4	10
Admitted from 1st October, 1880, to date	51	39	90
Total number entered on register	435	439	874

	M.	F.	Total.			
Died	13	5	18			
Discharged	14	20	34			
Eloped	1	1	2			
Transferred to other Asylums	1	1	2			
Now out on probation	6	10	16			
				35	37	72
Now in residence				400	402	802

It is thus shewn that the registered population of the Asylum has increased from 784 on 1st October, to 818 to-day, but deducting the patients out on probation at both periods, the number actually in residence has risen from 774 to 802.

Of those admitted during the period named, 28 males and 7 females were transferred from the Common Gaols, under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant; and 23 men and 32 women were received from private houses, upon the certificates of three medical practitioners. Only 19 of the 90 admissions are entered as paying patients, for whom maintenance is paid, wholly or partially; the rest are entered as free patients. The 18 deaths all resulted from natural causes, and in some cases the patients were very old, the average age of the 18 being 50 years. Of the 34 discharges, 20 were sent away recovered, 7 improved, and 7 unimproved; but of those reported recovered, 2 cases of recurrent insanity were subsequently returned to the Asylum, as was also 1 of those who had been sent home improved.

Although the roll was not formally checked at this visit, I saw all the patients during my stay. Nine were in bed in the male ward and 14 in the female; but some of the patients were only resting. Two of the number were at the point of death, and others were far gone in pulmonary disease. Only a very small portion of the community were under treatment for physical ailments, and as a general thing their bodily appearance was very satisfactory.

The cases of restraint throughout the entire Asylum were as follows:—On the male side, 1 man in muffs, 2 in leather mitts to prevent laceration, and 1 confined to the cribbed; on the female side, 2 women had on leather mitts, and 1 was tied to a bench. None were secluded in single rooms during the days of my visit. Nine men and 15 women were clothed in strong canvas suits, owing in some cases to destructiveness, and in others to dirty habits, all of the number being occupants of the Refractory Wards. Restraint of all kinds, since the 14th October, was confined to 11 men and 29 women, or only 40 individuals out of an Asylum population numbering 874 patients; in a few instances, however, the restraint was very frequent. There were a few scratched and discoloured faces, but, as far as I could learn, they were shewn to be the acts of other patients, or of the patients themselves upon whom the marks were found. A slight improvement was noticeable in the clothing of the male patients, and now that there is a new tailor, it is to be hoped the improvement will continue. The largest number, however, of the men in the main building and cottages, and nearly all the women, were neatly and comfortably clad.

I was present at a good many of the meals served to the patients. The food was sufficient, and at the dinners there was considerable variety on the tables. The staple supplies of beef and bread were good, the quality of the former having been much improved since the abandonment of the contract system; and it is expected that the quality will be still further improved when butchering is commenced on the Asylum premises. The butter delivered by the present contractor is good and sweet, but the potatoes on the table were not as good as such an important article of dietary should be. It is desirable that the suppers should be somewhat improved, and the best way of doing this is by increasing the yield of small fruits on the Asylum grounds, so that a large quantity of apple sauce and dried fruits may be made, and more frequently served at supper-time. The cutlery on the table of the associated dining-room for females was not clean, to which the attention of the Medical Superintendent is called; and in order that everything connected with the tables and meals might be under close supervision, he will see that,

before every meal, the tables are visited and inspected by a medical officer, who should also remain during the meals.

The distribution of the patients in the various Asylum buildings was as follows :— in the *Cottages*, 90 men and 90 women, which number exhausts all the beds in those houses ; in the *Refractory Wards* the beds were also full, viz. : 62 men and 62 women ; and in the *Main Asylum* there were 248 men and 250 women. As the entire Asylum, exclusive of the two unfurnished wards in the basement of the Refractory Asylum, provided beds for 423 of each sex, there were, therefore, only 23 vacant beds for men and 21 for women, shewing the necessity for proceeding with the furnishing of the two remaining wards, which will add three additional beds for each sex to the existing Asylum accommodation.

The Main Asylum and the Cottages were in excellent order. The halls of two of the cottages have been greatly improved by painting the walls, and it would be well to continue the same work in the remaining houses. These cottages, at all times models of comfort and neatness, are now as cheerful and bright-looking as it is possible to make them. The use of so many stoves and fire-places in winter—viz., 13 stoves and 14 grates—is not only an expensive, but a very inefficient, method of heating the cottages, which it is desirable to remedy. To this end the Medical Superintendent is authorized to have the Engineer and his staff (without any outside labour) place pipes and appliances in the north cottage, with a view to heating it with hot water ; but in placing the pipes, the Engineer will keep in mind that at some future day the Asylum and all its branches may be heated by steam generated at a central boiler-house. Since my previous visit to the Refractory Wards, some internal improvements have been effected ; the painting of some of the walls (which work is still in progress) has brightened them up a good deal and given them a tidier look. Considering the class of patients in occupation of these wards, they were found in fair order, but they have not yet reached the proper standard in this respect. The ventilation of the rooms during the day did not seem to be well looked after, as many of the windows were closed, and the air was bad. The reconstruction of the steam-heating arrangements in the east wing of this building is, after the winter's trial, reported by the Medical Superintendent to be entirely satisfactory, at least 100 tons of coal having been saved by the change. Such being the case, the Medical Superintendent is authorized to have the west wing reconstructed in the same manner, provided the work can be all done by the Engineer and his staff, and at an outlay of a sum not exceeding $250 for material. The window-guards are still giving a great deal of trouble, being constantly tampered with by destructive patients. These defects will again be brought to the notice of the Architect of the Public Works Department.

The probable occupation of all the Asylum beds within the present year renders it necessary to proceed with fitting-up and furnishing the two lower wards of the Refractory Asylum. To enable this to be done, there must first be provided a kitchen and scullery, as the dining-rooms of the unoccupied wards are now used for these purposes. As there is no vacant space in the building, a structure will have to be erected in the rear in order to get the requisite room. The Medical Superintendent is therefore authorized to proceed with the erection of a building, as per sketch and description herewith, and the Bursar is authorized to purchase the brick, lime, and other material required to complete the structure, and to render the accounts for payment out of capital appropriation. In order that this and other very necessary works may be ready for occupation not later than 15th August, the Medical Superintendent is authorized to engage an extra carpenter and mason for two months, whose wages shall be paid out of the same vote. Simultaneously with the progress of this building, the Bursar is also authorized to have manufactured the articles of furniture and furnishings named in the Schedule attached, the prices not to exceed those named in the estimate, and the articles to be as nearly as possible of the same style and make as those in use in the other wards ; the aggregate cost of the furniture not to exceed $1,500.

In connection with the operations of the Refractory Branch, the Medical Superintendent will see that a Supplementary Register is opened and properly kept by the

Resident Medical Officer, giving the following information, under the respective headings: (1) Name of patient sent to wards; (2) when received; (3) when returned, removed, died, etc.; (4) period of stay in Refractory Wards; and a column for such remarks as may be thought desirable in each particular case.

It is desirable that the Farmer should reside on the Asylum premises, in close proximity to the farm-yard; and, the Treasurer having authorized the erection of a house for that officer, a site has been selected. The Bursar is authorized to accept the lowest offer for the lumber required. The carpenter-work and plastering are to be done by Asylum mechanics, and the whole outlay for the house is not to exceed $800.

The reconstruction of the cow-stables, so as to provide room for twice the number of cattle, has been completed in a satisfactory way, at a cost of $721.

For the present, the small slaughter-house used for the ordinary requirements of the Asylum will have to be used; but the building is not only too small, but it is to be feared that both the piggery and the slaughter-house (which must be close to each other) are in too close proximity to the cottages. I am of opinion that both will have to be removed to the north end of the west farm. Until this is done, the Medical Superintendent will see that the best temporary arrangements are made for the cleanliness of these places.

In order that the re-painting of the Asylum may be gone on with during the summer, the Bursar is authorized to purchase 1,000 lbs. of white lead, and the necessary quantity of oil and turpentine, which, along with the stock of paints now on hand, will be sufficient for the work of the summer.

The ordinary hair pillows now in use throughout the Asylum are too hard for the old and the sickly and feeble, and 100 good feather pillows will at once be ordered. One hundred pictures will be ordered, to be placed on the walls where most required, for the purposes of decoration.

In connection with the farm and grounds, the following expenditures are authorized, viz.:—1 land roller, $38; tiles for drainage, $100; close board fence, to cover up stable buildings and yard from Refractory grounds, $100; wire fencing, 1,140 feet (for the north field), as per order, $109; 500 feet of 2-inch pipe for barn-yard and butcher-shop. There are also required for the new orchard 350 fruit trees, and some more shade trees, which will form a charge upon next year's capital appropriation. The following articles of furniture are authorized to be ordered for the Main Asylum cottages, etc.:—20 perforated settees of the same style and cost as previously obtained, 30 arm-chairs, repairs to two bagatelle tables, a hand-waggon for cottager, and a foot-power mortising machine. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to expend $30 in psychological works, to be kept in his office, for the use and reference of the Medical Staff of the Asylum; also to renew the furniture in the Medical Superintendent's house, to the extent of $130, as per list.

The requisition for maintenance supplies for the quarter ending 30th June has been carefully examined, the Matron and other officers have been questioned as to the requirements of the Asylum, and the stores on hand have been inspected. Authority is given to the Bursar to purchase the articles named in the requisition, as amended in respect to quantities, at the lowest net cash quotations.

The pay-list of the institution was examined at this inspection, and the Medical Superintendent and Bursar were instructed as to changes and advances authorized under the Bill of Supply.

Being at the Asylum on a Sunday during my inspection, I attended divine service in the hall, and was gratified at the interest exhibited by the patients, and the excellent order and decorum that prevailed during the service. The services in the past have been entirely conducted by the clergymen of the English Church. I would suggest to the Medical Superintendent that the city clergymen belonging to the other Protestant denominations, as well as the Roman Catholic clergy, be invited to officiate.

The male and female attendants have, at this inspection, been seen for the first time in uniform. The improvement in their appearance is very marked. The Medical Superintendent reports that all the officers, attendants, and servants are performing their duties to his satisfaction, which I will have pleasure in reporting to Government.

The Asylum was inspected for the *second* time on the 1st and 2nd July, when the following Minutes were recorded :—

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

LONDON, 2nd July, 1881.

During the past two days I have made an inspection of this Institution, in the course of which every part of it has been visited and the premises generally inspected.

Since my last inspection, on the 25th April, there have been admitted to the Asylum 21 men and 21 women ; 4 men and 11 women have been discharged ; and 5 men and 4 women have died, leaving on the Register, to-day, the names of 418 males and 418 females. Of this number, however, 9 men and 12 women are home on probational leave, and 1 man has run away, making the actual resident population of the Asylum 814, as against 802 at the previous visit.

The only unusual occurrence connected with these movements was the suicide of a male patient on the 3rd May last. The finding of the coroner's jury empannelled to investigate the circumstances was, that " death was caused by strangulation, and that the Asylum authorities were exonerated from all blame in the matter." From the inquiries I have made, I see no reason for disagreeing with the finding of the jury. The evidence of the officers shows that no suicidal tendency was evinced by the patient, but that, on the contrary, he was of so cheerful a temperament that the ordinary precaution of keeping a watch over him to guard against such an occurrence was not thought of. The strangulation was effected by attaching a sheet to the ventilator in the wall of his bedroom ; but even if these openings were closed, experience has shown that other means of committing suicide can be devised by patients who have a strong suicidal tendency.

I have a very good report to make of the condition of the patients. Their personal appearance, in respect of clothing, shews considerable improvement, except in the Refractory Ward, where a greater number were clothed in canvas dresses than appeared to be necessary. In the Main Building and Cottages the only cases of restraint were one man in a crib-bed and one female strapped, and there was very little excitement among the patients.

The mortality of the Asylum since my last visit has been unusually low, there having been only 9 deaths, and the health of the patients at the present time is generally good,

The dining-rooms were visited several times during my visit, and, with the exception of the lack of milk for porridge, the food was good and sufficient.

The night previous to my visit an irregularity of a very serious nature occurred in the Asylum. One of the attendants, who had been engaged as night-watch only for a short time, entered the upper Refractory Female Ward during the absence from that corridor of the female watch, and made his way to the room of one of the female patients, where he was subsequently discovered by the female watch, and it is presumed, from all the evidence that can be obtained, that he had improper connection with the lunatic. That a man so brutish in nature could be found to perpetrate this act was hardly to be expected in the Asylum service ; but that such an act has taken place appears to shew that there is a necessity for making a change in the system of night watching, but as the proposed change involves additional expenditure, the sanction of the Government will have to be obtained. In the meantime I would call attention to the fact that allowing one of the night-guards of each sex to be off duty on Saturday nights and holidays is not permitted in any other Asylum, and the Superintendent will see that it is stopped here. He will also, pending the change that is proposed, see that respectable men and women (married, if possible) are engaged for night-watch duty. He will also arrange that visits shall be made by the Medical Staff of the Asylum at irregular periods at

night, so that it may be ascertained whether the night-watches are performing their duties properly, and are constantly on the alert. The Medical Superintendent is to be commended for the prompt manner in which he took out warrants for the apprehension of the criminal, but it is to be regretted that he succeeded in making his escape from the constable who had him in custody.

Another unfortunate circumstance occurred in the Asylum, through which it appears a patient's arm was broken by one of the male attendants. The Superintendent was instructed to lay information against the attendant, which resulted in his being fined by the magistrate before whom the complaint was laid. The attendant was of course dismissed.

The Main Asylum and Cottages were found in their usual excellent condition of cleanliness and good order. In the Refractory Wards, however, owing partly to the character of the patients, and partly to structural defects and other causes, neither good order nor neatness generally prevailed, and in some parts of the building want of cleanliness was observable. Undoubtedly the proper care of refractory and dirty patients is attended with much that is unpleasant, as well as with constant anxiety; but as the officers and attendants upon the staff have presumably been selected owing to their special fitness for the work, I am of opinion that both the building and the patients should be in a better state than are found on this occasion. The Medical Superintendent has taken such action as it is hoped will result in bringing up the Refractory Branch to the excellent condition in which the other portions of the Asylum are found.

The darkness of the Refractory Wards is really a most serious defect, and it will be recommended to the Public Works Department that a cupola or dome be placed in the upper ward, at a point near the entrance, the circumference of which shall include the whole breadth of the hall. In this way not only will the entrance to that corridor be better lighted, but an improved means of ventilation will be provided.

The structures, alterations and furnishings ordered in my last Minute are in progress, but the Medical Superintendent will see that the basement wards in the Refractory Asylum are ready without fail on the 15th August, in order that accommodation may be provided for 20 patients that are to be transferred from the Kingston Asylum.

The facility with which patients can get over the airing-yard fence of the Refractory Asylum will be brought under the notice of the Architect of the Public Works Department.

The re-distribution of the rooms in the Main Building, according to the recommendation of the Medical Superintendent, is approved of, and authority is given to the Bursar to buy what is required to furnish the rooms for the third Assistant Physician, as per list hereto attached.

The quarterly requisitions have been carefully examined, and the Bursar will proceed to make the purchases at the lowest wholesale rates.

At this visit I inquired into the milk supply of the Asylum, and found that it was much smaller than the number of cows appeared to warrant. There are forty-three cows, from which number only 293 quarts are received. This short supply of milk is no doubt due to preventable causes; if not to an inferior breed of cows, it must be owing to improper care and milking, or want of attention to requisite changes and rotation. To whatever cause it is due, it is most important that the short supply should at once be increased, as the porridge in the morning, for which thirty quarts would suffice, has now to be taken with molasses or sugar instead of milk. The Medical Superintendent will be good enough to give the whole question his most careful consideration, with a view to bringing up the quantity of milk to 400 quarts without increasing the number of cows. It will be recommended that an appropriation be voted to enable the Asylum to obtain, by exchange or purchase, a stock of really good milch cows, and also that a small sum be allowed each year for the purpose of keeping up the quality of the stock by exchange, instead of retaining inferior cows without reference to the quantity of milk they give.

The *third* inspection of the Asylum took place in August, when the following Minute was made :—

London Asylum, August 30th, 1881.

This Asylum was examined yesterday and to-day, being the third inspection during the current official year. The movements of patients since the 2nd of July have been as follows :—Registered on that date, 418 males and 418 females ; admitted since, 18 males and 20 females, making a total of 874 ; during the same period there were discharged 9 males and 7 females ; died, 4 males and 1 female ; eloped, 1 female ; leaving on the Register to-day, 423 males and 429 females, of whom there were out on probation 4 males and 11 females, and 2 males who had escaped, leaving in actual residence 417 males and 418 females, or a total of 835.

During my two days' stay I saw every one of the 835 patients, and took full notes of their condition and appearance and of the special facts and circumstances connected with their respective cases. The roll was also checked, shewing where the patients had been received from, the date of their admission, and the prospects of treatment.

The distribution of patients throughout the Asylum is as follows :—In the wards of Main Asylum, 521 ; in the three Cottages, 180 ; and in the Refractory Asylum, 134. The condition of the patients in the Main Asylum was generally satisfactory, particularly in the female wards ; and at the Cottages the patients lodged there could not be more comfortable. There was a slight improvement also in the appearance of the patients in the Refractory Wards, and fewer were in canvas.

The health of the patients has been good during the past two months and the rate of mortality very low, although an unusually large number of patients—viz., 16 men and 18 women—were found in bed during the day ; of these numbers, 6 on the female side and 8 on the male are almost constantly confined to bed, but the remaining 20 were only suffering or had retired to bed temporarily. There was very little excitement of a boisterous kind in the wards of the Main Asylum, although some noise was noticeable in two of the female wards, but there was an absolute freedom from it in the Cottages.

In the Refractory Wards, however, as must be expected, there was a great deal of roughness, and much noise and general excitement, notwithstanding which there was only one case of mechanical restraint, namely, a woman strapped to a fixed chair. In the other portions of the Asylum there was not a single case of mechanical restraint or seclusion on the days of my visit, and in many of the wards such a thing never takes place now.

A very distressing case of maniacal manslaughter took place in the Refractory Ward on the day prior to my visit. A male patient, without provocation or warning, attacked another patient by knocking him down and then jumping on him, causing such injuries as to result in death the day following the occurrence. A coroner's jury enquired into all the circumstances, and found that the death was caused by the injuries received, but that no blame was attached to the attendants in charge. Some facts were elicited during the investigation, which I attended, that seem to necessitate a better system of supervision and reporting by the attendants of the violent proclivities of patients. The Medical Superintendent will therefore give instructions as follows :—

1st. Chief attendants to record in the daily report books every case of violence resulting in flesh wounds or discolouration upon patients.

2nd. Such reports are to be carefully examined and enquired into by the Medical Officer in charge of the wards every morning, and if of sufficient importance, this officer will report the same to the Medical Superintendent.

3rd. Three attendants shall be constantly on duty in each of the Refractory Wards, certainly in the two wards on each side of the house in which the worst class of patients are confined. In order that the latter instruction may be carried out, the Superintendent is authorized to engage a supernumerary, or relieving attendant, for the Refractory Asylum male wards.

I was present when the various meals were served, and found the food to be very good, and no complaints were made of insufficiency. The milk supply I still regard as insufficient, but steps are being taken to increase it. Meantime the Superintendent will give instructions to entirely stop the making of butter, and the Bursar will

see that the officers' table is supplied with the best quality of dairy butter, as the contract provides for.

The Asylum, in all its departments, wards, corridors, etc., continues to be kept in most excellent order; also the Cottages; and there is considerable improvement in the appearance of the Refractory Wards.

The Farmer's house, referred to in previous Minutes, is now completed and occupied. The kitchen to the Refractory Wards is also finished and occupied, and the wards are all ready for occupation, with the exception of placing bars and shutters upon the windows, which work the Superintendent is authorized to have done at once.

There are still a good many wards without any wall decorations, and 150 more pictures will at once be ordered, which the Medical Superintendent will distribute to the best advantage, along with those already on hand.

Owing to the large amount of other carpenter-work that has been going on, the re-laying of the floors has been almost entirely suspended during the past two years. In the estimates of the coming year an appropriation will be asked for hard wood and materials, in order that the work may be resumed. An appropriation will also be asked for perforated settees and seats in the best wards.

The condition of the water-closets in the Asylum is very satisfactory. With hardly an exception they are quite free from bad odour. The chief exception is in the female ward just opened, in which it is quite evident there must be some serious defect, which requires immediate attention. There are two water-closets in corridor 1 c. and 1 d., of flat 1, and only one in the corresponding ward on the male side, which is reported to answer all purposes. I would suggest that the closet in 1 c. be closed, and that the room be used for mops, brooms, and cleaning arrangements, which are now kept in the bath-room and store-room, causing a bad smell and a good deal of confusion.

It was noticed that the straw used for the new beds in the Refractory Ward is quite musty; the bad smells of an Asylum are quite enough without adding this one to them. The Superintendent will see that the matter is remedied. It is very desirable that the painting of the Refractory Wards shall be gone on with, as the lower wards particularly have a very dingy look.

The condition of the lobby in the main building, at the base of the lifts, is very bad, and the bad air permeates all the adjoining rooms. The close, vitiated air is much aggravated by the odour from the food going up the lifts, causing a bad, sour smell, which extends to the officers' dining-room. The greatest cleanliness will have to be enforced, and the floors and wood-work should be all well painted, in order to diminish the bad smells, and a means of ventilation into a flue, or by some other effective way, will have to be devised. The Medical Superintendent will be good enough to give the matter his attention.

The Superintendent reports that the Public Works Department has left out of the specifications the work of constructing a brick drain from the filterer through the Asylum garden. This oversight will be brought to the notice of the Commissioner, in order that the contractor may receive instructions as to the work, and when done the Medical Superintendent will be good enough to see that all the levelling is done, so that the entire garden may be cropped next year.

The question of providing auxiliary pumping arrangements and water-supply for this Asylum again forces itself for settlement, in the fact that repairs to the pump, which cannot be made in less than a month, are urgently required. Meanwhile the possibility of a break-down must be provided for under any circumstances, as the interruption of an abundant supply of water, even for a single day, with a population of 1,000 souls, would be nothing short of a disaster. The necessity of immediate action will therefore again be pressed upon the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Medical Superintendent has recommended that he shall be allowed to open doors at the ends of the two lower corridors, so as to enable the occupants of those wards to pass out to the front grounds. Without expressing an opinion as to the extent to which "open or unlocked wards" may be safely worked in our present Asylum organization, I must record my entire sympathy with the most progressive ideas respecting the freedom of insane patients, and with the desire to reduce to the very lowest extent not

only mechanical and chemical restraint, but also structural restraint. There is little doubt that the association of all classes of patients in the airing courts has an injurious effect upon the very quiet and convalescing class. Under these circumstances, and taking it for granted that the Medical Superintendent will make a personal selection of the patients to be placed in the wards whose doors it is proposed to open, he is authorized to make the openings.

Certain matters connected with the Bursar's department were inquired into and settled.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.

Minutes of Inspection and Instruction recorded during the Year.

The first inspection of this Asylum was made on the 7th and 8th April, when the following Minute was recorded:

Kingston Asylum, 9th April, 1881.

The Register shows that 433 patients were in the Asylum on the 1st October last; since then 8 men and 10 women have been admitted, making a total of 451 patients who have been under treatment during the period named. Of this number 9 died and 11 were discharged, leaving the names of 431 patients (218 males and 213 females) on the Register to-day. Three of the men and one of the women are out on probation, making the actual resident population 427. Since the 1st October applications for the admission of 46 lunatics have been received, of whom 18 were admitted into this Asylum, and 13 were sent to the Western Asylums. Of the 18 admissions, 14 were received under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 4 by the ordinary process. All except 2 were admitted as free patients. The deaths were all from ordinary causes. Of the patients discharged, 10 were sent away recovered, and 1 was in an improved condition. I saw all the patients in residence—either in the wards or dining-rooms, or about the grounds and premises. Only 2 men and 2 women were in bed during the day. On the male side there was not a case of restraint or seclusion, and on the female side only 1 patient was secluded. The Restraint Register shows that 42 patients have been restrained and secluded during the past six months, some of them very frequently, but all, as far as I can learn, necessarily. The personal appearance of the patients was very satisfactory, and bodily cleanliness seemed to be well looked after. The dress of the women was neat and tidy, and, with a few exceptions, the clothing of the men was comfortable.

This Asylum still maintains its character for keeping the patients well employed. The Labour Distribution Book shows that each day from 100 to 110 male patients are engaged at various kinds of work, half of whom are outside workers on the farm, garden, and grounds; and about 70 women are daily engaged in the laundry, kitchen, and wards.

At no previous visit to this Asylum were the patients found so quiet and free from excitement as on this occasion. Even in the Refractory Wards little or no excitement prevailed. The reports of the night-watches and day-attendants were examined, and explanations obtained from the Superintendent on some points connected with their duties.

I was present at the various meals served to the patients. While the food supplied at dinner is good and ample, the breakfasts and teas consist only of bread and butter and tea and coffee, the working patients receiving in addition a lunch of bread and butter and coffee. It is evident, however, that these meals—chiefly the breakfasts—are not sufficiently varied, and therefore the Medical Superintendent is requested to improve them by adding porridge and milk to the breakfast at least twice a week, and potatoes or rice once or twice. In the case of the working patients, cold meat should be given on some occasions. He will also see that the Steward visits every dining-room on the male side of the house before the patients sit down to the meals, and that he remains

during the meals to see that everything is properly served. The Medical Superintendent himself and his assistant should also visit the dining-rooms during meals at irregular periods.

The Asylum throughout was found in excellent order. The wards and sleeping-rooms were as clean as it is possible to make them, and their appearance has been much improved, since my previous visit, by the new furniture obtained under the authority given in my last Minutes. As an appropriation has been voted for some additional articles of furnishing, tenders will be asked for the following, viz.: 100 bedsteads, 50 hair mattrasses, 50 feather pillows, 50 straw palliasses, 50 washstands, 200 chairs for dining-rooms, 12 wire fanlights for the rooms occupied by suicidal patients. The bunks used for beds in the sitting-room of the Female Refractory Ward require renewing, and the Superintendent is authorized to order 10 new ones of a good, strong pattern.

The painting of various parts of the Asylum will be carried on during the coming summer, and the Bursar is authorized to order, at the lowest current rates, the following materials for the carrying out of the work, viz.: 1,000 lbs. white lead, 100 gallons oil, and 7 gallons turpentine.

The ventilation of the Asylum, in the wards, closets, and elsewhere, was very good, and there was a general absence of bad smells.

The management of the kitchen has been much improved by placing women in charge instead of men, as formerly. In order to render the kitchen complete, tea and coffee urns will have to be got. There is no large bell at this Asylum, and as something of the kind is necessary in order to mark the time, the Medical Superintendent is authorized to place a good steam-whistle on the boiler. In order to supply the motive power required for the laundry machinery, and at the same time to furnish steam for the cooking and the new gas works, the Engineer suggests that one of the old Cornish boilers should be replaced by a new tubular boiler, which would do away with two fires, and effect a considerable saving in fuel. It is quite clear that the old heating boilers in use in this Asylum are not only expensive in point of fuel, but that as they are very old and cannot be examined like the ordinary tubular pattern, there is some danger connected with their continued use. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Public Works Department.

The airing-yard for the female patients is finished, and a shed has been built at one end of it as a protection to the patients against sun and rain. Doubtless this will enable the Superintendent to give a daily airing to all the patients, some of whom have hardly been out of the Asylum since the time they entered it.

Respecting the farming operations for the coming season, the side fences will have to be put in order and some cross fences built. This work can nearly all be done by the Carpenter and Farmer, with the assistance of the inmates. The Medical Superintendent will see that a sufficient quantity of potatoes and roots are planted to supply the Asylum. Other things in the way of cereals can follow in due course. The Superintendent is authorized to make such repairs to the Hatwood farm-house as are absolutely required, and to place the new Farmer in possession of it. The "Burke" house will be given to the Baker, as he has to be at the Asylum early in the morning.

The Government has decided to purchase and slaughter the cattle required to supply the Asylum with meat, instead of getting it under contract, as before. A slaughter-house will therefore have to be built in the rear of the barn, and a plan combining a slaughter-house, feeding-shed, and piggery, has been submitted to me and approved of. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to proceed with the work at once. As lumber is required for cross fences and ordinary repairs, as well as for the slaughter-house, the purchase of a sufficient quantity, at the lowest current rates, is authorized. As soon as the new piggery is finished the old one may be turned into a hennery.

The Paying Patient List has been examined, and instructions will be given to the Bursar in respect to the action to be taken in certain cases. He is also authorized to increase the rate of wages to the Messenger and Gardener, as voted in the estimates.

It will be recommended that the completion of the gas works be proceeded with as soon as possible, and also the new fences, for which an appropriation was voted last Session. It will also be recommended that the Graham lot be taken over by the Public Works Department, and that that portion of it lying west of the Creek be thrown open

to the public, so as to form a road to the water. As soon as this is done, the Forty-foot road can be closed up.

KINGSTON ASYLUM, July, 1881.

My *second* inspection of this Asylum during the current year was made on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst., when, in addition to the ordinary inspectorial work, the Asylum roll was checked, and every patient in the Asylum seen, and the special features of each case enquired into and noted.

Since my previous inspection there have not been many changes in the population, owing to the fact that the Asylum beds have been fully occupied. The admissions number 17 men and 8 women, the discharges 4 men and 1 woman, and the deaths 5 men and 4 women, leaving the names of 432 patients on the books; but as there are 5 patients out on probation, the actual population is 427. During the past four months applications have been received for the admission of 33 lunatics. Of these 15 were admitted to this Asylum; 11 were directed to apply to the Hamilton Asylum; in 1 case the form of history was not completed; and in 6 others, owing to the incompleteness of the papers, no admission has yet been awarded. The deaths were from ordinary causes, one being from typhoid fever; its origin is not known, but it could not be traced to any local cause.

In checking the muster-roll, I, of course, saw every patient in the Asylum, and I conversed with a great number of them. The personal condition of the inmates and their general health were very satisfactory. In going through the wards, I found only two patients in bed, one on each side of the house. Restraint among the males was confined to one man who had muffs on, and one in the restraint chair. On the female side there were no cases of restraint whatever, but one woman was secluded. From an examination of the Restraint Register, I found that since my previous inspection restraint and seclusion had been confined to 10 men and 16 women, seclusion having been resorted to in the largest number of cases.

In accordance with the instructions given at my previous inspection, the breakfasts and teas served to the patients have been somewhat improved, and after looking over the dietary list since that time, I find that the Asylum dietary is satisfactory in all respects.

On Sunday morning I attended divine service in the Asylum hall. A Methodist clergyman officiated. About 100 patients were present, whose behaviour was generally marked with decorum.

The Asylum throughout was found in excellent order, great neatness and perfect cleanliness prevailing. The painting, which I gave orders for at the time of my last inspection, has been nearly completed, and has greatly improved the appearance of the place.

The dampness of the cottage noticed at previous visits still exists, and causes a very musty smell. The Medical Superintendent is requested to carefully examine into this defect, and see whether it cannot be overcome.

Tenders for the delivery of the furnishings referred to in my previous minute of inspection have been received, and awarded to the lowest offerer. The Medical Superintendent will see that the goods are delivered in exact accordance with the specifications and with the samples exhibited, and he will pay particular attention to the quality of the hair put in the mattrasses. The bureaus and washstands for which tenders were asked will not be ordered for the present.

The slaughter-house and feeding sheds were proceeded with according to instructions, and are now nearly finished and ready for occupation. The work has been well and cheaply done.

The Graham lot having been bought and taken possession of, and Front Street having been extended through it to the water's edge, the Medical Superintendent is instructed to close up the Forty-foot road.

The stores department was examined, and found in a well-kept state. Authority is given to the Bursar to purchase the goods named in the quarterly requisition, seeing that they are obtained at the lowest wholesale quotations.

On the 22nd and 23rd September I made my *third* inspection of this establishment, and recorded the following minute:—

The changes in the population since my last visit, made on the 19th July, are represented by the admission of 6 men and 11 women, the deaths of 2 men and 1 woman, and the discharge of 2 men and 3 women ; the registered population being now 441. As there are only beds for 215 of each sex, it will be seen that there are 11 patients more registered than the accommodation of the Asylum admits of. This increased number the Medical Superintendent was authorized to admit, in view of the transfers which it has been decided to make to the London Asylum in the early part of October. Of the admissions, 13 were under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 4 by certificates under the ordinary process. Only 2 of the 17 were entered as paying patients. The 3 deaths all resulted from natural causes, and all were old persons, being respectively 75, 65, and 61 years of age.

The Superintendent is authorized to make arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railroad Company for a second-class car and second-class fares for the transfer of 26 patients to the London Asylum. The patients to be transferred are the 20 named in the list submitted on the 8th August last, who were originally admitted from counties adjacent to the London Asylum, together with 3 more of each sex, making 26 patients in all. The Medical Superintendent will see that these transfers are effected not later than the 15th instant.

I saw all the patients, and noted their condition. On the male side of the house there were no patients whatever in bed, and on the female side there were only 3—1 constantly and 2 temporarily. In the male wards the patients were remarkably free from excitement, but the contrary was the case in the wards on the female side. This excitement was chiefly caused by 3 women, but subsequently extended to a large number. The cases of restraint were confined to 1 man who, besides being in muffs, was strapped in a fixed chair, and another with muffs on at night. Notwithstanding the excitement before referred to, there was not a single case of restraint on the female side of the house, but during its continuance 2 women had to be secluded. An examination of the Register shews 400 entries of restraint and seclusion since my last visit, but of this number 110 entries were of one woman, who was nearly all the time in the long-sleeved dress, which, although a very mild form of restraint, appeared to be absolutely necessary in her case ; and 89 entries were for the seclusion on various occasions of 17 patients. The rest of the restraint entries were confined to the repeated restraint in muffs of 3 men. It would thus appear that although there are 400 entries of restraint, it was confined to very few patients.

An examination of the Night Book shews that on the night of my visit there were 9 wet and 5 dirty patients. This appears to be rather a large number, and suggests that the night-watches had not been sufficiently careful in visiting and examining the patients. The Medical Superintendent will be good enough to look into the matter.

A large number of patients still continue to be employed at this Asylum. At the time of my visit there were 101 men engaged in farming, gardening, and outside and inside work ; and 62 women were engaged in the laundry, kitchen, and dining-room, and in sewing and knitting, which would shew that nearly 40 per cent. of the inmates are employed in one way or another.

The general appearance of the patients, so far as clothing is concerned, is very satisfactory on the female side, but much improvement might be made on the male side.

The various meals served during my visit were examined, and the food tasted. The food served for dinner consisted of fish, boiled beef, potatoes, and bread. The service of the food and the appearance of the tables was very much better on the female side than on the male side. The Medical Superintendent will see that the Steward pays more attention to this part of his work. In one of the wards the cutlery appeared as if it had not been cleaned for a very long time, and the table covers were in some places very ragged. It appears to be desirable that tea should be served at dinner time to some of the patients, particularly to the old women. The Medical Superintendent will see that this is done.

The Asylum, in its various wards and offices, is found in good order, and, with rare exceptions, every part of it is clean and neatly kept. The bedsteads, mattrasses, and pillows, authorized in my last minutes, have not yet been received from the contractor.

It is noticed that all the feather pillows in stock have not been served out, and that some, even of the old women, have only hair pillows. The Medical Superintendent will see that every feather pillow in the institution is served out to the female wards. The appearance of the cottages for chronic females is not satisfactory, the store-room in particular being in a very slovenly state. It is desirable that the bath-rooms and lavatories throughout the Asylum should all be reconstructed in the same way as the one already authorized. In order that this may be done, authority is given to the Medical Superintendent to order the cast-iron lavatories, and as soon as possible to proceed with the other works in this connection. The floors in Ward 4 are very much worn, besides being stained and unsightly. An appropriation will be recommended to have this ward re-laid with hardwood flooring.

It is absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to improve the upper wards, in respect to both light and ventilation ; indeed, the garret portion of them should not be used in their present condition. It will be recommended to the Public Works Department that four dormer windows be placed in each ward, and that alcoves be made to these windows, for sitting-rooms for the use of the patients. Instead of the foul air shafts being led from the garret wards, it will be recommended that all be led through the outside to the roof. These improvements, together with a little better furniture and furnishings, will make these wards reasonably cheerful and comfortable.

The new piggery is finished and occupied, and is a great improvement in every way. Now that the old piggery is vacated, its surroundings should be improved and converted into a fowl-house.

The work of putting in hydrants is not yet completed by the Public Works Department, so that the force of water, in the event of fire, cannot be tested. The fence around the property has not yet been commenced by the Public Works Department.

The want of a proper refrigerator is seriously felt in this Asylum, and an appropriation will be recommended for the erection of one in the basement hall.

The Superintendent is authorized to make a requisition upon the Bursar for a carpet for the Assistant-Superintendent's front room. Information has been received and noted respecting the paying patients, and action will be taken—collections in some instances.

The Medical Superintendent reports that the officers and employees are performing their duties in a very satisfactory way.

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

Minutes of Inspection and Instruction Recorded.

Hamilton Asylum, 13th January, 1881.

This Asylum was visited to-day, chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining its structural and maintenance requirements, in order that an appropriation may be asked from the Legislature to supply them. Schedules will be prepared and transmitted to the Treasury Department of such requirements, with a recommendation that the following sums be asked for the purposes named, viz.: Draining, road-making, planting, and ornamentation, $1,000 ; frame sheds for airing court, $800 ; furniture and furnishings for the wards and other portions of the Asylum, $2,350 ; material for carpenter, painter, etc., $500 ; horses, cows, and farm and stable implements, $950—or a total of $4,700.

In addition to these requirements, it will also be recommended to the Public Works Department that a vote be asked to enable the present cow-stables to be enlarged, and also to provide for an enlargement of the piggery. The removal of the present unsightly fence on the brow of the hill, and the substitution of an ornamental structure, will also be recommended.

Respecting the movements of patients, it is shewn by the Asylum Register that from the commencement of the official year on the 1st October up to the date of this inspection, 68 patients have been admitted to the lunatic wards, and 8 to the idiot wards—or a

total of 76 admissions in a little over three months. During the same period 29 have been discharged and 29 have died. To-day the population of the Asylum numbers 432 lunatics and 66 idiots, or a total of 498. On inquiring into the unusually large number of deaths, I find that in a large majority of the cases they were of recently-admitted patients, some of whom had apparently been admitted only to die, five of the number being from old age.

The condition of the patients is upon the whole satisfactory, and a general absence of excitement was very marked at this visit. One very violent man was confined in a crib-bed of a rather defective pattern.

The state of the male wards has vastly improved, and in many respects they are up to a good standard, as in the female wards they have always been. The painting of the old wards and some parts of the new ones, and the relaying of the floors of the old wards with hardwood, are now in progress. As more dining-room space is required to accommodate the increased population, the Medical Superintendent is authorized to fit up the upper hall in the Main Building for that purpose for the patients in the upper corridors. The foul smell in the water-closet of Hall D seems to indicate that some defect in the trapping exists, to which the Superintendent will give his attention. The floor should be well painted to prevent absorption. In some of the wards the heat is oppressive, either through the want of the means of regulating it, or through want of attention on the part of the Engineer, and the traps and water-cocks in many places require attention.

As the want of library books is now being seriously felt, the Medical Superintendent is authorized to make a selection of 300 volumes, sending me the list of prices before purchasing the same.

The Asylum was again inspected in June, and the following Minute recorded:

HAMILTON ASYLUM, 5th June, 1881.

A statutory inspection has been made of this Asylum during the past two days. Since my last visit on the 13th January the population of the institution has increased from 497 to 517. During the period named no less than 70 patients have been admitted, viz.: 3 male prisoners from the Central Prison, 22 males and 13 females from the common gaols of the Province, and 10 males and 12 females from private families, and 10 patients to the idiot branch of the Asylum. During this same period 18 patients were discharged recovered, 7 improved, and 4 unimproved; and 15 males and 4 females died during the same time. Of the 517 patients registered, 3 males and 3 females are out on leave of absence, making the actual population of the house at this date 511.

The accommodation of the Asylum as at present arranged affords beds for 226 males and 241 females; and as there are 205 males on the Register, it will be seen that there are now only 21 vacancies for males and only 1 for females. In the two wards set apart for idiots there are beds for 40 males and 40 females, and there are in the house 40 males and 32 females—leaving vacancies there for 8 females only. In the female wards for the insane there is some overcrowding in the associated rooms, and neither the cubic space nor the floor area will admit of any more beds being put up. These figures shew very conclusively the necessity that exists for removing the idiot inmates from this Asylum, in order that 80 additional beds may be provided for lunatics, and to that end it will be strongly pressed upon the Government that the additions to the Orillia Asylum be proceeded with next year.

Respecting the 19 deaths, they were all the result of natural causes, except in the case of a male patient who committed suicide by strangulation. From an examination into the circumstances connected with the suicide, it would appear that the deed was committed in the most determined way—the patient having tied a sheet to the two ends of the bedstead and around his neck, when he threw the whole weight of his body over the bedstead, thus accomplishing his object. Where the will to commit suicide is so determined, it is difficult to see how it can be guarded against, except by the adoption of the objectionable padded room, and the removal of all furniture and all structural appliances by which suicide can be accomplished. The Medical Superintendent informs me that he

had received no answers to the queries nor the history of the case, so that he was not aware whether a tendency to suicide was reported. In future he will see that answers to queries are invariably obtained and carefully perused ; and if it is necessary to obtain further information than is given, he will place himself in communication with the friends of the patient, or the Sheriff from whose gaol the patient was received.

A careful examination was made of the books of record. The Restraint Book is not properly entered up ; and it is impossible, from a perusal of it, to find out how many hours or days of mechanical restraint were resorted to in the case of any individual patient, or in the aggregate. The Medical Superintendent will see that this is remedied, and that every case of restraint or seclusion is *daily* recorded. With this exception, all the other books are properly kept, and afford all requisite information.

Although the roll of the Asylum was not checked at this visit, still every patient was seen. Only 9 patients were in bed during the day, some of whom were very feeble. One man was confined to bed owing to an ununited fracture caused by jumping from the third story, which will hereafter be referred to. Otherwise the health of the Asylum was very satisfactory.

The following cases of restraint were observed during my visit, viz., 2 patients (females) secluded owing to destructive habits ; 1 female in a crib-bed in order to keep her quiet until an attack of erysipelas was overcome ; another was confined to a crib-bed on account of destructive habits ; one had on the wristlets and another a camisole dress. On the male side of the house the cases of restraint were confined to three men in muffs. While not desiring to interfere with the responsibilities that must rest upon the Medical Superintendent in regard to placing patients in restraint, I must record a word of caution as to the use of the crib-bed, which I think should not be resorted to except in cases of extreme urgency. With the exception of Ward No. 3 on the female side, which is used as the Refractory Ward, the patients were quiet and orderly. In that ward, however, there was great noise and boisterousness.

The appearance of the men, in regard to dress, was extremely unsatisfactory, and steps must be taken to improve it.

I am glad to report a very marked improvement in the condition of the male wards. Some of these wards, where the painting has been done, are as clean and orderly as it is possible to have them, and in others, it is to be hoped, as soon as the painting can be gone on with, the same result will be obtained. A large portion of the wall and woodwork has been painted since my last visit, which has added greatly to its appearance. The beds were all very neatly made up, and the bedding was clean and neat—particularly on the female side. There is still some furnishing to be done in the wards, which it is desirable should be proceeded with as soon as possible, and the Bursar is authorized to purchase the articles, furniture, and furnishings, named in the schedule attached hereto, amounting to $1,829.96.

As previously reported to the Government, the windows, window-guards, doors, and other structural fixtures of this Asylum, are not strong enough for refractory patients, and the breaking of the large panes of glass by this class of patients amounts to a very large sum in the course of the year. Upon my recommendation, the sum of $1,000 has been placed in the estimates to strengthen two or more of the wards in this respect. It will be recommended that the Public Works Department proceed with this work at the earliest moment, as the custody of certain patients is accompanied with a great deal of care and trouble—one patient having nearly lost his life by jumping out of a window. The work to be done comprises the bolting through of the entire woodwork of the wire-guards ; the placing of inside wire-guards of fine meshes on ten of the single rooms in each ward ; strengthening the doors by diagonal lining ; reducing the panes of glass to the same size as those of the windows already done ; and strengthening the entrance doors to these wards. A memorandum of these suggestions will be sent to the Public Works Department for action.

Very little progress is being made with the ornamentation of the front grounds, owing chiefly to the delay in putting up an ornamental front fence. It is to be hoped that this will shortly be done, so that the laying out of the walks, plots, etc., may be proceeded with. The garden is in fair order, but it is entirely too small for the needs of the

large population now in this Asylum. The best way to increase the area would be to take in a portion of the grazing land to the east, dividing off by fences. The Superintendent will send sketch plan of the grounds, and an estimate of the cost of fencing.

Now that the Government has commenced butchering its own cattle for this Institution, it will be necessary to erect at once a slaughter-house as well as a shed for feeding the cattle, and a piggery, in order that the pigs may consume the refuse from the slaughter-house. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to obtain from the Kingston Asylum the plans of similar structures lately erected there, and to proceed with the work at once.

The attention of the Public Works Department will be called to the leaks in the water-closets and bath-rooms, through which the ceilings and floors in these parts are being destroyed by saturation. The present closets consume an enormous quantity of water, which, at this Asylum, is a matter of great expense. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to send the Engineer to the London Asylum, in order to see the sluice principle in use at that Institution; and he is further instructed to authorize the Engineer to proceed with the erection of one of these closets, after ascertaining the manner in which it is used in London, keeping an account of the cost, in order to estimate how much would be required to build the requisite number.

Owing to the large quantity of wood-work about this Asylum, very great danger exists as to the safety of patients in the event of fire. In order that this danger may be reduced to a minimum, the Medical Superintendent will prepare a set of rules defining the duty of the respective officers in case such a calamity should occur. The practice of doing most of the pumping in the morning, so as to leave all the tanks nearly empty during the night, is a dangerous one. The Medical Superintendent will see that the pumping is done in the afternoon, so as to leave these tanks all filled at six o'clock at night. The cost of water in this Asylum, under the new scale of prices charged by the Corporation of Hamilton, is excessive; and, including the coal, the wages of the fireman, and other expenses, comes to upwards of $3,200 per annum. This matter will be brought to the attention of the Government, with a view to providing, if possible, some means whereby this large annual charge on the Province may be reduced.

The Bursar is authorized to make the following changes in the pay list, which are indicated in the estimates for 1881 :—

The increased population on both sides of the house will necessitate the appointment of the following additional members to the staff; and, seeing that an appropriation has been voted for the payment of their wages, the Superintendent is authorized to engage their services as follows :—One extra male night-watch at $20 per month; one female do., at $10 per month; one ordinary male attendant at $10; two ordinary female attendants, at $10 per month each; one additional laundress, $10 per month; one dairy-maid, at $9 per month. Authority has already been given for the engagement of a tailor. Seeing that the carpentering work is so much in arrears, and that there is so much to do, the Medical Superintendent will see that the night-watchmen, as soon as the new one is engaged, will do all the glazing of the windows between 4 and 6 of the clock in the afternoon.

At my *third* inspection of this Asylum, in August, the following Minutes were entered :

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
HAMILTON, 27th August, 1881.

This Asylum was inspected yesterday and to-day, chiefly for the purpose of seeing each individual patient and obtaining all information respecting their condition generally, and eliciting any special facts connected with their several cases.

Since my last inspection on the 31st May, 39 patients (25 men and 14 women) have been admitted, of whom 27 were admitted from the common gaols under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and 12 by the ordinary process. During the same period 14 patients (7 men and 7 women) have been discharged, 10 (4 men and 6 women) have died, and 1 patient has escaped, leaving the names of 535 patients on the Asylum books; but as 8 were out on probation, the actual number in residence was 527. Of the 535 registered, 460 were entered as occupying the Lunatic Wards, and 75 those set apart for the

accommodation of idiots. The 10 deaths which occurred were all the results of natural causes, and the average age of the persons who died was equal to 48½ years. One patient who was taken away from the Asylum in an unrecovered condition, and entirely against the wishes and advice of the Medical Superintendent, committed suicide shortly after leaving the Asylum. I noticed that in the Register it was stated that a patient who had been recently removed to the Toronto Asylum had been "discharged," instead of "transferred to another Asylum," as was really the case.

I checked off the name of every patient on the muster-roll, and in doing so saw each one and took full notes of any special features in any case that called for notice. The bodily condition of the patients was very good, and only 2 men and 5 women were in bed during the daytime.

I regretted to find that there was no change for the better in the appearance of the clothing of the male patients. It was alleged that this was due to the fact that there is no tailor on the staff; but one will at once be obtained, and as soon as he reports for duty, the Medical Superintendent will instruct him to push on with the work of making suits for the men. The style of jacket which is found to be the best in the other Asylums, viz., the "Norfolk," will hereafter be used in this Asylum also. I did not find many cases of restraint in existence when passing through the wards, nor did it appear that restraint was much resorted to. There were 2 men and 3 women in muffs, and 1 man was in a camisole. A short time ago one of the inmates of the Idiot Wards made an attack, which might have proved fatal, upon two of the attendants with a slat which he had succeeded in taking from his bed. Since that time he has been in muffs, the Medical Officer not thinking it safe to remove them.

An examination of the Report Book shewed that on the morning of my visit 11 patients were taken over with wet beds, and 3 with soiled. The Medical Superintendent is reminded that the number of the night-watches was doubled expressly to get cases of this kind down to the lowest possible minimum. He will therefore give explicit instructions that such patients must be visited at stated periods during the night and taken out of bed, in order to get rid of this trouble. It is hardly necessary to state that the Wards must be visited at irregular times during the night by the Medical Superintendent and his Assistant, so that they may be assured that the night-watches are on the alert and are doing their duties properly.

Five of the male patients had flesh-wounds, the cause of which was satisfactorily explained.

The Medical Superintendent is reminded that he will have to make special reports upon the condition of the three patients who were transferred from the Central Prison, before their sentence expires, so that action may be taken in their cases.

The dining-room and dietary arrangements of this Asylum are now in a very satisfactory condition. There are two associated dining-rooms; in the larger about 200 patients take their meals, and in the smaller about 85. The remainder of the patients, chiefly the noisy and violent ones, take their meals in the ward dining-rooms. In the associated rooms excellent order prevailed, and the patients behaved with a great deal of decorum. As a general thing, the ward dining-rooms are too small for the purposes for which they are designed, and in summer are exceedingly close.

The food placed upon the tables during my visit was good, and was decently served. The quality of the tea, which I had to complain of at my last visit, has been improved. I noticed that no water is placed upon the dining-tables, although many patients asked for it. To remedy this defect, the Medical Superintendent is requested to make a requisition upon the Bursar for a sufficient number of large stoneware pitchers, so that three filled with water may be placed on each table, with bowls for drinking out of. The meals served to-day were as follows: Breakfast—porridge with milk, bread-and-butter and tea; Dinner—soup, boiled beef, potatoes, tomatoes, and bread; Tea—bread-and-butter, cheese, and tea. The quality of the butcher's meat has greatly improved since the cancellation of the contract for the supply, and the butchering of cattle purchased by a Government officer was entered upon.

The entries in the Dairy Book shew that the milk-supply has fallen off from 40 to 30 gallons per day; as there are 13 cows giving milk, this is an average of 9½ quarts

per cow, which is a poor yield. The chief cause of this falling off is the fact that the pasture has almost entirely given out, and consequently the cows have to be fed on dry food. This Asylum requires not less than 200 quarts of milk per day, and an effort must be made to work the yield up to that quantity. While the milk-supply is so low, an entire stop must be put to the practice of making butter for the officers' and attendants' tables, and the Bursar will see that the contractor supplies the best quality of dairy butter, as he is bound to do.

The Asylum wards and other parts of the building were found, with few exceptions, in good order, and in a well-kept and clean state. The work of strengthening certain wards for refractory patients has been done by the Public Works Department. I noticed that the window screens in the female wards were kept constantly on, owing, it is said, to the difficulty that the female nurses have in taking them off and putting them on. As such practice seriously interferes with the proper airing of the wards, the Medical Superintendent will see that the difficulty is overcome by some means or another.

The new hardwood floors should have been oiled, not only because it would have greatly improved their appearance, but for sanitary reasons, in preventing the absorption of water and soap, and the attendant offensive smells. There have been quite a number of cases of erysipelas, which may have been the result of undue absorption and defective ventilation.

I noticed that no cups were placed in the bath-rooms in the wards for the patients to drink out of. The Medical Superintendent will see that a tin cup, with chain attached, is put in each bath-room.

The locks on the ward-doors on each side of the Asylum are the same. For obvious reasons I consider this to be a defect—one which might give rise to scandal. As some of the doors require to be renewed, it will be recommended that the locks be changed, or that an extra one be put on the doors of the female wards, which would be locked at night, and the keys given to the female night-watchers and the Medical Superintendent.

There is in this Asylum a great lack of proper places for the brushes, brooms, and other cleaning appliances, which have consequently to be left in the bath-rooms, and unpleasant exhalations are caused by them. The Medical Superintendent will be good enough to give this matter his attention and endeavour to remedy it.

Although the furniture purchased for the four sitting-rooms had been delivered, these rooms were not in use, but were shut up. The Medical Superintendent will see that they are at once opened for the use of the inmates. He is also authorized to make a requisition upon the Bursar for chintz for lambrequins for the sitting-rooms in the women's ward. The painting of the corridors is being proceeded with but slowly. The Superintendent will be good enough to see whether a little more expedition cannot be used in this work.

The notice of the Commissioner of Public Works will be brought to the fact that great danger from fire now exists in not having the dust-shafts fire-proof from the basement to the exit through the roof. The doors are made of wood, and joists extend into the interior of the shaft, and the brick-work ends in the interior of the garret. The Asylum on two occasions already has been placed in the greatest danger from this source.

It is quite evident that a much larger kitchen will have to be provided for this Asylum. The space is confined to the width of one of the ordinary rooms of the building, and the place is so much too small as to be suffocating in summer. This matter will be brought to the attention of the Public Works Department.

Although the purchase of a refrigerator was authorized in the last Minutes, one has not yet been obtained. The matter will now have to remain in abeyance until the re-modelling of the kitchen and its offices is determined.

The unfinished condition of the airing-court sheds, through which the patients can crawl under the floor and hide, will be brought to the notice of the Architect of the Public Works Department.

The slaughter-house and feeding-shed ordered at the time of my last inspection have just been started. The Medical Superintendent will see that building operations are pushed through with as much despatch as possible, and also that proper water connection is made with the water-system.

The front grounds are considerably improved in appearance, but the old fence still

remains an eyesore. A middling fair yield of garden products will be obtained, but the potatoes are poor and small. An effort must be made to improve and increase this crop.

Now that this Asylum has a very large population, and, so far as religious denominations are concerned, a very mixed one, the system which prevails in other Asylums regarding religious services must, if possible, be inaugurated. At present the services are conducted under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Bull, an English Church clergyman, and three laymen of the same denomination. The Medical Superintendent will be good enough to place himself in communication with the Ministers of all the other Protestant denominations, with a view to establishing a regular rotation of services by them, and also with the Roman Catholic Bishop, so that the spiritual wants of the members of that Church may be attended to.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.

Minutes of Inspection and Instruction.

My *first* inspection of this Asylum for the current year was made on the 17th February.

Since the 1st October the movements of patients had been confined to three new admissions, one death, and one boy sent home, making the population 157, as compared with 156 on the 1st October, of which number 80 were males and 77 were females.

I saw all the inmates, only two of whom were confined to bed on the male side, and one on the female side. There was no restraint whatever among the males, and only two cases, of a very mild kind, on the female side. As a general thing, the inmates were decently and comfortably clad, particularly on the female side. In a few instances the clothing appeared to be rather light for the winter, to which the attention of the Superintendent was called. The greatest improvement had taken place in the night condition of the patients—instead of many of the patients being wet and dirty as formerly, it very frequently happens that a night is passed without any being so reported.

The roll of the Institution for the day shewed that 11 males were at out-door work, while 8 males and 21 females were engaged at in-door work of various kinds.

The condition of the Asylum was, upon the whole, satisfactory. The dormitories and bedding were generally clean and well-aired, as were also the sitting-rooms and the dining-rooms. In several instances the soft pinewood floors had not a clean appearance, but this defect evidently cannot be remedied, unless the floors are re-laid with hardwood, which should be done as soon as they are a little more worn.

The large-sized bedsteads take up a great deal more floor area than is necessary. In order to overcome this difficulty, and to enable the dormitories to be made neater (so far as the beds and bedding are concerned), the Medical Superintendent was authorized to receive offers, and accept the lowest, for cutting the bedsteads down to the regulation width. He was also authorized to have the straw palliasses and hair mattrasses reduced in size, in order to fit the reconstructed bedsteads, and to have the pillows re-made.

In some places the plaster was falling off, which the Medical Superintendent was authorized to have replaced, by ceiling with light lumber.

Leaks were apparent in various parts of the Asylum, stated to be due to the backing of the water in the eave-troughs. These defects were brought to the attention of the Architect of the Public Works Department, with a recommendation that steps be taken to repair the roof.

Authority was given to have the front hall re-laid with alternate strips of maple and walnut, as the oil-cloth was worn out.

The list of paying patients was examined, and information obtained in respect to several patients whose estates necessitate further examination.

My *second inspection* of this Institution was made on the 11th May. Since my previous visit the changes in the population had been exceedingly few, owing to the want of vacancies and the few deaths which had taken place; only 3 idiots had been admitted, and 2 had died, leaving 80 males and 78 females, or a total of 158 in the house. There were on file 8 applications for admission, but no beds were vacant.

I saw all the inmates. Their appearance, in respect to clothing, as well as their

physical condition, was satisfactory. Only 3 were in bed. The male patients, who, owing to filthy habits and other causes, occupied separate rooms, were out a great deal on the verandah, which gave them a healthier appearance than they had at my former visit. The Superintendent was desired to see that patients of that class were bathed more frequently than once a week. The number of inmates who were kept at one kind of work or another shewed a slight increase over that at my previous visit.

There were no cases of restraint seen at this visit. In accordance with the instructions given at my previous visit, the large beds had been cut down, which had much improved the appearance and comfort of the beds as well as the dormitories. The laying of the entrance-floor with walnut and maple had also been done.

The enlargement of the garden, by enclosing the rear portion of the wood-yard, was in progress. When this work is completed, and other portions of the grounds are prepared, there will be about six acres which can be used for gardening purposes.

The Medical Superintendent was authorized to proceed with the erection of a verandah against the dormitory wall in the female ward, in order to provide an airing place on rainy days and very hot weather.

A few articles of needful furnishing were also ordered, and also an assortment of cards and appliances for object lessons for youths. The calsomining and whitewashing of the walls were also to be gone on with as soon as the repairs were made to the plaster.

The leaky condition of the tanks was brought to the notice of the Public Works Department, as also the necessity for repairs to the roof, and for raising the chimney of the Engine House in order to improve the draught.

My *third inspection* of the Asylum was made on the 22nd August. There were in residence 159 inmates—79 males and 80 females. Since my last visit on the 11th May, only 2 males and 3 females had been admitted, and 3 had died. A lad, who could hardly be called idiotic, had been committed to gaol, with a view to his transfer to the Reformatory for Boys, for systematic thieving.

An examination of the Application Register shewed that a large number of applications had accumulated, there being at this visit 27 on record, many of them for very urgent cases. In one family there were 4 idiots—a mother and 3 children. Owing to the penuriousness of the Council of the county in which the woman lived, she had been allowed to wander about, resulting in the birth of 3 illegitimate and idiotic children, who will remain a burden upon the State for their natural lives. This matter, as illustrating the necessity which exists for taking means to prevent these idiotic vagrants from being left in a position to bring forth such offspring, was brought under the notice of the Government.

Of the 159 inmates of the Asylum, 23 were boys and 13 were girls, all under 14 years of age, and all of whom should be separated from the adults, and placed under special physical and technical training.

The condition of the inmates was, upon the whole, very satisfactory. None were sick on the male side, and only 1 on the female, and there were no cases of restraint. During the time of my visit all the inmates were out in the airing-yards, where they remain the greater portion of the day. The usual number were at work in the grounds, and at domestic duties.

The building was in a good state of cleanliness and order. The verandah in the female yard, which I ordered at my last visit, had been put up, and will be a great benefit to the inmates using the yard. The Superintendent was authorized to order from the Toronto Wire Works, wire guards for the cell windows on the male side of the house, sending full particulars of size, etc.

In connection with this, a special report was made to the Government, in which the necessity of building a wing to this Asylum was impressed upon it. The fact that there are 80 idiots in the Hamilton Asylum, occupying beds there which are urgently needed for insane persons, and that there were 30 applications for admission on record at this Institution, shews the absolute need there is for such an addition. A close examination of the matter seems to shew that the requisite amount of space for 150 persons, including separate school and exercise rooms for 75 children, could be obtained for a sum not exceeding $30,000.

TABLE No. 1.

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Grand Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1880..	348	326	674	384	400	784	219	214	433	223	251	474	78	78	156	1252	1269	2521
Admitted during the year ending 30th October, 1881....	40	48	88	102	84	186	26	29	55	116	85	201	7	7	14	291	253	544
Total number under treatment during the year	388	374	762	486	484	970	245	243	488	339	336	675	85	85	170	1543	1522	3065
Discharged cured.....	24	16	40	25	23	48	7	7	14	28	36	64	.....	.....	.....	84	82	166
Discharged improved.....	5	3	8	2	11	13	5	1	6	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....	20	21	41
Discharged unimproved or removed by friends.....	4	2	6	4	8	12	.....	1	1	7	6	13	2	.....	2	17	17	34
Escaped	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Total number discharged during the year	33	21	54	33	44	77	12	9	21	44	48	92	2	.....	2	124	122	246
Transferred from one Asylum to another	...	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Deaths during the year.	18	17	35	25	13	38	10	11	21	43	20	63	3	6	9	99	67	166
Total discharges, elopements, transfers, and deaths during the year	51	38	89	59	59	118	22	20	42	87	68	155	5	6	11	224	191	415
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on the 30th September, 1881	337	336	673	427	425	852	223	223	446	252	268	520	80	79	159	1319	1331	2650

TABLE

Shewing the General Movements and Result of Treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1871, to the

YEAR (ending on 30th September).	Average Number of Patients Resident.			Number of Luratics Admitted each Year.			Number of Patients Recovered in each Year.			Number of Patients Discharged Improved and Unimproved each Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1872.....	711	717	1428	186	165	351	59	48	107	14	15	29
1873.....	762	764	1526	170	149	319	54	75	129	19	18	37
1874	799	781	1580	174	149	323	76	60	136	28	15	43
1875.....	850	808	1658	187	139	326	54	52	106	18	28	46
1876.....	912	874	1786	235	233	468	70	49	119	21	35	56
Average of Five Years	**806.8**	**788.8**	**1595.6**	**190.4**	**167.**	**355.4**	**62.6**	**56.8**	**119.4**	**20.**	**22.2**	**42.2**
1877.....	985	958	1943	296	248	544	82	70	152	28	31	59
1878.....	1028	1038	2066	287	260	547	92	65	157	31	32	63
1879.....	1101	1121	2222	270	245	515	71	64	135	44	27	71
1880.....	1199	1222	2421	292	282	574	54	61	115	33	56	89
1881.....	1284	1300	2584	291	253	544	84	82	166	37	38	75
Average of ve Years	**1119.4**	**1127.8**	**2247.2**	**287.2**	**257.6**	**544.8**	**76.6**	**68.4**	**145.**	**34.6**	**36.8**	**71.4**

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the Ten Years, from the 30th September, 1881.

Number of Patients who Died in each Year.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admission.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.			Number of Patients Remaining in Asylums at the end of each Year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
48	38	86	31.71	29.03	30.48	6.75	5.30	6.02	717	744	1461
48	55	103	31.70	50.33	40.44	6.29	7.19	6.74	760	745	1505
47	35	82	43.67	40.26	42.10	5.88	4.48	5.18	801	798	1599
69	46	115	28.87	37.41	32.51	8.11	5.69	6.93	839	811	1650
79	48	127	29.78	21.03	25.42	8.66	5.49	7.11	899	913	1812
58.2	**44.4**	**102.6**	**33.14**	**35.61**	**34.18**	**7.13**	**5.63**	**6.39**	**803.2**	**802.2**	**1605.4**
75	62	137	27.70	28.22	27.94	7.61	6.47	7.05	1002	997	1999
75	55	130	32.05	25.00	28.72	7.29	5.29	6.29	1064	1085	2149
72	52	124	26.29	26.12	26.21	6.53	4.63	5.58	1138	1187	2325
80	82	162	18.49	21.63	20.03	6.67	6.71	6.69	1252	1269	2521
99	67	166	28.86	32.41	30.51	7.71	5.15	6.42	1319	1331	2650
80.2	**63.6**	**143.8**	**26.67**	**26.67**	**26.68**	**7.16**	**5.65**	**6.40**	**1155**	**1173.8**	**2328.8**

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of County or Place from which Insane Persons were sent to Asylums for the year ending the 30th September, 1881.	Number Received from Gaols under Warrant of Lieut.-Governor.	Number Received from Private Families by Medical Certificates.	Total Number Received from the respective Counties into Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Brant	3	6	9	2	2	.....	5	.....
Bruce	3	8	11	1	8	.....	2	.....
Carleton	15	1	16	1	.....	8	7	.....
Elgin	5	12	17	1	16	.....	.....	.....
Essex	4	5	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	10	9	19	.....	.....	17	.....	2
Grey	11	4	15	3	6	.....	6	.....
Haldimand	3	5	8	1	.....	.....	7	.....
Halton	3	2	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Hastings	4	1	5	1	2	.....	2	.....
Huron	7	17	24	1	21	.....	2	.....
Kent	2	7	9	.....	8	.....	.....	1
Lambton	12	11	23	.....	22	.....	.....	1
Lanark	7	.....	7	.....	.....	5	2	.....
Leeds and Grenville	3	7	10	1	.....	7	1	1
Lennox and Addington	10	3	13	1	.....	7	5	.....
Lincoln	4	4	8	1	.....	.....	7	.....
Middlesex	10	29	39	3	33	.....	2	1
Norfolk	4	2	6	.....	2	.....	4	.....
Northumberland and Durham	11	9	29	4	.....	.....	16	.....
Ontario	13	8	21	6	1	.....	11	3
Oxford	10	10	20	1	18	.....	1	.....
Peel	1	5	6	2	.....	.....	4	.....
Perth	3	8	11	.....	10	.....	.....	1
Peterborough	2	2	4	1	.....	.....	2	1
Prescott and Russell	7	.....	7	.....	2	3	2	.....
Prince Edward	5	2	7	.....	1	2	4	.....
Renfrew	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Simcoe	10	8	18	4	1	.....	12	1
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	6	2	8	1	.....	5	2	.....
Victoria	5	4	9	4	1	.....	4	.....
Waterloo	2	8	10	1	3	.....	6	.....
Welland	5	2	7	2	.....	.....	5	.....
Wellington	5	12	17	5	7	.....	4	1
Wentworth	5	20	25	2	1	.....	22	.....
York	44	51	95	36	10	.....	48	1
District of Monck	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
District of Algoma	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Unassignable	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	255	289	544	88	186	55	201	14

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Places from which the entire number of Patients that have been admitted to Asylums were received, as well as the admissions of the present year.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions of present and anterior years (less transfers).
Brant	9	180
Bruce	11	120
Carleton	16	242
Elgin	17	175
Essex	9	137
Frontenac	19	353
Grey	15	178
Haldimand	8	113
Halton	5	158
Hastings	5	173
Huron	24	259
Kent	9	168
Lambton	23	211
Lanark	7	125
Leeds and Grenville	10	187
Lennox and Addington	13	110
Lincoln	8	230
Middlesex	39	523
Norfolk	6	113
Northumberland and Durham	20	459
Ontario	21	277
Oxford	20	212
Peel	6	209
Perth	11	207
Peterborough	4	133
Prescott and Russell	7	62
Prince Edward	7	83
Renfrew	1	81
Simcoe	18	307
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	8	221
Victoria	9	115
Waterloo	10	153
Welland	7	116
Wellington	17	297
Wentworth	25	531
York	95	1809
District of Algoma	2	12
District of Monck	1	1
District of Muskoka		3
Kingston Penitentiary		47
Manitoba		1
Quebec		10
Central Prison		8
Foreigners and Unassignable	2	128
	544	9240

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time the Patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to the time of admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	23	70	11	45	.....	149
From 1 to 2 months	9	28	6	20	.....	63
do 2 to 3 do	5	7	6	12	....	30
do 3 to 4 do	8	2	5	8	.....	23
do 4 to 5 do	5	5	.....	6	.....	16
do 5 to 6 do	6	3	2	6	.....	18
do 6 to 7 do	2	3	1	10	.....	16
do 7 to 8 do	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4
do 8 to 9 do	.....	1	2	1	.....	4
do 9 to 10 do	1	3	1	1	.....	6
do 10 to 11 do	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
do 11 to 12 do	1	5	2	11	.....	19
do 12 to 18 do	8	11	.....	4	.....	23
do 18 months to 2 years	2	5	1	2	.....	10
do 2 to 3 years	4	3	3	15	.....	25
do 3 to 4 do	4	5	3	5	.....	17
do 4 to 5 do	2	3	2	2	.....	9
do 5 to 6 do	4	.....	2	1	.....	7
do 6 to 7 do	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
do 7 to 8 do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
do 8 to 9 do	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
do 9 to 10 do	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
do 10 to 15 do	2	1	2	2	.....	7
do 15 to 20 do	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4
do 20 years upwards	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
Unknown	.....	21	1	12	.....	34
Idiots	.....	.....	.....	25	14	39
Totals	88	186	55	201	14	544

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of Patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1881.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	7	16	14	10	1	48
From 1 to 2 months	8	9	6	15	3	41
do 2 to 3 do	8	27	3	18	1	57
do 3 to 4 do	4	18	6	12	1	41
do 4 to 5 do	6	13	5	18	1	43
do 5 to 6 do	6	11	5	14	1	37
do 6 to 7 do	3	8	3	13	1	28
do 7 to 8 do	4	9	.....	11	1	25
do 8 to 9 do	4	9	2	8	1	24
do 9 to 10 do	1	9	3	18	.....	31
do 10 to 11 do	3	10	.....	15	1	29
do 11 to 12 do	2	4	3	11	1	21
do 12 to 18 do	20	42	10	16	9	97
do 18 months to 2 years	20	37	24	70	7	158
do 2 to 3 years	45	72	31	70	15	233
do 3 to 4 do	76	94	46	75	17	308
do 4 to 5 do	66	40	40	13	58	217
do 5 to 6 do	93	38	15	113	40	199
do 6 to 7 do	28	40	12	.....	.....	80
do 7 to 8 do	24	38	14	.....	.....	76
do 8 to 9 do	23	24	19	.....	.....	66
do 9 to 10 do	20	33	17	.....	.....	70
do 10 to 15 do	80	65	122	.....	.....	267
do 15 to 20 do	56	52	24	.....	.....	132
do 20 years upwards	66	134	22	.....	.....	156
Totals	673	852	446	520	159	2650

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that Patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6
From 1 to 2 months	5	3	.....	2	.....	10
do 2 to 3 do	8	5	.....	6	.....	19
do 3 to 4 do	.....	2	.....	12	.....	14
do 4 to 5 do	3	6	2	7	.....	18
do 5 to 6 do	3	5	2	4	.....	14
do 6 to 7 do	2	5	3	5	.....	14
do 7 to 8 do	4	3	.....	6	.....	13
do 8 to 9 do	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
do 9 to 10 do	.....	1	1	4	.....	6
do 10 to 11 do	.....	.....	2	5	.....	7
do 11 to 12 do	1	1	.....	4	.....	6
do 12 to 18 do	3	5	.....	3	.....	11
do 18 months to 2 years	.....	3	1	3	.....	7
do 2 to 3 years	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
do 3 to 4 do	3	3	1	.....	.....	7
do 4 to 5 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 5 to 6 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 6 to 7 do	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
do 7 to 8 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 8 to 9 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 9 to 10 do	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
do 10 to 15 do	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
do 15 to 20 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 20 years upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	40	48	14	64	.....	166

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that Patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month						
From 1 to 2 months	2			1		3
do 2 to 3 do		1	1	2		4
do 3 to 4 do	2					2
do 4 to 5 do	1	2	1	2		6
do 5 to 6 do	1	1	1	2		5
do 6 to 7 do				1		1
do 7 to 8 do				3		3
do 8 to 9 do	1	2				3
do 9 to 10 do				2		2
do 10 to 11 do		1				1
do 11 to 12 do						
do 12 to 18 do		3		1		4
do 18 months to 2 years		1	2			3
do 2 to 3 years		2				2
do 3 to 4 do			1			1
do 4 to 5 do	1					1
do 5 to 6 do						
do 6 to 7 do						
do 7 to 8 do						
do 8 to 9 do						
do 9 to 10 do						
do 10 to 15 do						
do 15 to 20 do						
do 20 years upwards						
Totals	8	13	6	14		41

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that Patients were under treatment who were discharged unimproved during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	2	.....	1	.....	6
From 1 to 2 months	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
do 2 to 3 do	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
do 3 to 4 do	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
do 4 to 5 do	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
do 5 to 6 do	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
do 6 to 7 do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
do 7 to 8 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 8 to 9 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 9 to 10 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 10 to 11 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 11 to 12 do	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
do 12 to 18 do	.....	4	.....	4	.....	8
do 18 months to 2 years	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
do 2 to 3 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
do 3 to 4 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 4 to 5 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
do 5 to 6 do	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
do 6 to 7 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 7 to 8 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 8 to 9 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 9 to 10 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 10 to 15 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 15 to 20 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 20 years upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	6	12	1	13	2	34

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of Asylum residence of the Patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	2	1	.....	4	.....	7
From 1 to 2 months	.....	4	.....	5	.....	9
do 2 to 3 do	1	2	1	1	.....	5
do 3 to 4 do	.....	1	.....	6	1	8
do 4 to 5 do	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
do 5 to 6 do	2	2	.....	3	.....	7
do 6 to 7 do	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
do 7 to 8 do	.....	1	1	3	.....	5
do 8 to 9 do	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
do 9 to 10 do	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
do 10 to 11 do	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
do 11 to 12 do	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
do 12 to 18 do	2	4	1	11	1	19
do 18 months to 2 years	1	3	1	7	.....	12
do 2 to 3 years	3	5	3	.....	1	12
do 3 to 4 do	5	2	3	3	2	15
do 4 to 5 do	6	1	2	7	4	20
do 5 to 6 do	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
do 6 to 7 do	.....	2	3	.....	.....	5
do 7 to 8 do	2	2	1	.....	.....	5
do 8 to 9 do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
do 9 to 10 do	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
do 10 to 15 do	1	4	1	.....	.....	6
do 15 to 20 do	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
do 20 years upwards	6	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Totals	35	38	21	63	9	166

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Causes of Death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy		5		1		6
Abscess, Scrofula					1	1
Acute Mania					1	1
Aortic Aneurism		1				1
Asphyxia		1				1
Brain, Softening of					1	1
Brain, Abscess of		2				2
Bowels, Rupture of		1				1
Cancer		1				1
Debility, General				5	1	6
Diarrhœa			1			1
Dropsy, Hepatic			1	1		2
Epilepsy	2			6	1	9
Erysipelas	2		1			3
Fever, Typhoid			1			1
Gangrene	2	1		1		4
Heart Clot		1				1
Heart Disease		2		1		3
Hemiplegia				1		1
Inanition				6		6
Insolation	1					1
Mania, Exhaustion of	1			5		6
Marasmus	1	8	1		1	11
Paresis, General	9	1	1	7		18
Phthisis	10	3	9	7	1	30
Phthisis, Latent		4		9		13
Phthisis, Manifest				2		2
Pectoral Abscess		1				1
Paralysis		2			1	3
Peritonitis		1			1	2
Pulmonary Congestion	1					1
Senile Decay, Exhaustion, and Old Age	5	3	6	10		24
Suicide by Strangulation				1		1
Spinal Disease	1					1
Totals	35	38	21	63	9	166

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Trades, Callings, and Occupations of those admitted during the year, and the total admissions of the present year and anterior years combined.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions, less Transfers.
Agents	1	3
Architects	1	1
Book-keepers	1	18
Bakers	4	19
Bricklayers	1	8
Butchers	2	21
Blacksmiths	3	72
Brass-finishers		1
Brewers		12
Builders		1
Barbers	1	7
Broom-makers		1
Barristers		3
Bookbinders		2
Brickmakers		3
Bridge-tenders		1
Brakesmen		1
Commercial Travellers	2	8
Cabinet-makers		5
Consul, U.S.		1
Confectioners		3
Coopers		24
Carpenters	13	216
Clerks	10	162
Clergymen	1	29
Carriage-makers		4
Cooks		8
Carders	1	6
Captains of Steamboats	1	3
Cigarmakers	1	6
Custom-house Officers	2	3
Coppersmiths		1
Dyers		1
Domestic Servants, all kinds	93	1989
Dress-makers		20
Detectives		1
Druggists	2	13
Engineers	2	25
Editors		1
Farmers	107	1622
Fishermen		4
Founders		1
Ferrymen		2
Furriers		1
Gardeners	1	14
Grocers		5
Glass-blowers		1
Gentlemen		21
Glovemakers		1
Hucksters		1
Hatters		2
Hostlers		3
Hunters		2
Harness-makers		14
Housekeepers	7	327
Hack-drivers	1	2
Ironmongers		1
Jewellers	1	10
Janitors		1
Labourers	101	1406
Laundresses		3
Carried forward	360	6147

Shewing the Trades, Callings, and Occupations of those admitted during the year, etc.—*Continued.*

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions, less Transfers.
Brought forward	360	6147
Ladies	1	18
Lawyers	1	16
Lumbermen		1
Milliners	2	30
Masons	1	60
Machinists	1	27
Matchmakers		1
Millers	1	36
Moulders		26
Merchants	2	105
Mechanics		36
Music-teachers		1
Marble-cutters	2	2
Night-watchmen		1
Nurses	1	5
Officers		1
Organ-builders		1
Plasterers		3
Pensioners		4
Photographers	2	10
Prostitutes	1	6
Painters	2	51
Printers	1	35
Peddlers	1	15
Physicians		19
Pump-makers		1
Professors of Music		10
Railway Foreman		1
Railway Conductors		1
Sailors	1	44
Students	4	32
Spinners	5	7
Sisters of Charity		1
Soda-water manufacturer		1
Stone-cutters		3
Showmen		2
Saddlers	1	6
Shoemakers	6	131
Seamstresses	3	130
Soap-makers		1
Slaters		1
Station-masters		3
Soldiers		19
Salesmen		1
Surveyors		1
Sail and Tent makers		1
Shopkeepers		3
Ship-builders	1	2
Teachers	6	148
Tinsmiths		18
Tavern-keepers		17
Tailors	6	97
Tanners		5
Teamsters		4
Toll-gate keepers		1
Watchmakers		7
Wood-workers		2
Weavers	1	16
Wheelwrights		1
Waggon-makers	2	5
Unknown or other employments	129	1866
Total	544	9240

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing detailed Expenditure of the various Asylums of the Province, for the year ending September, 1881.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medicines	450 36	443 21	328 62	244 92	74 93
Medical Comforts and Appliances	94 13	77 09	25 00	16 26	7 65
Butchers' Meat	14,415 84	16,110 36	7,461 18	7,270 49	1,613 27
Fowls, Fish, Game, &c.	858 96	1,067 99	431 75	187 45	78 12
Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 50
Flour, Bread, &c.	8,031 33	9,588 02	4,802 58	4,058 90	1,818 86
Butter	4,145 89	3,981 77	2,468 17	2,610 27	775 92
Barley, Rice, Peas, and Meal	832 66	884 44	393 53	1,240 05	123 15
Tea	2,018 52	1,628 74	659 96	718 83	213 99
Coffee	249 75	799 41	597 27	204 04	91 58
Cheese	507 30	462 04	43 61	412 80	3 79
Eggs	442 21	248 91	45 15	98 44	65 05
Fruit (dried)	422 74	609 15	198 08	928 66	23 31
Tobacco and Pipes	376 26	725 30	141 22	299 04	24 43
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and Pickles	191 51	256 69	132 19	160 30	32 26
Syrup and Sugar	3,382 72	4,410 76	1,466 70	1,811 74	478 22
Unenumerated Groceries	354 53	506 31	61 70	.....	41 78
Fruit and Vegetables	461 28	872 28	1,012 24	903 87	389 46
Bedding	1,166 21	2,653 88	289 59	450 97	333 28
Straw for Bedding	.....	304 02	109 62	163 12	59 44
Clothing	2,882 38	7,320 26	1,826 03	2,526 02	1,282 47
Shoes	432 56	1,957 10	329 62	1,118 52	7 90
Coal	8,982 93	6,106 68	6,841 40	6,962 62	42 78
Wood	2,244 49	2,455 30	464 10	569 98	1,064 00
Gas	1,944 75	2,044 35	.....	1,919 35	193 37
Oil and Candles	90 50	203 44	297 22	25 92	45 35
Matches	7 90	30 00	16 70	15 01	9 50
Brushes, Brooms, and Mops	200 10	499 44	145 70	180 00	48 58
Bath-bricks, Black-lead, and Blacking	2 45	43 00	4 22	9 75	3 30
Soap and Laundry Expenses	747 49	788 52	499 45	522 86	291 71
Water-Supply	1,500 00	.....	.....	913 49	.....
Advertising and Printing	203 68	245 14	233 30	131 35	45 20
Postage, Telegraphing, and Express	156 59	349 66	105 20	167 51	50 08
Stationery and Library	423 16	486 72	301 49	229 07	49 88
Furniture—renewals and repairs	2,069 26	952 69	1,099 00	83 12	218 47
Iron and Tinware	32 88	534 57	115 07	89 44	19 62
Crockery and Glassware	79 50	765 56	126 20	233 90	68 59
Feed and Fodder	195 50	773 95	696 02	838 91	240 61
Farm-labour, Stock, and Implements, including repairs to same	618 35	1,295 88	1,044 98	442 67	71 38
Repairs, Ordinary, to Buildings, &c.	781 26	1,887 65	528 31	1,088 65	263 04
Hardware, &c.	118 63	786 20	448 69	287 67	41 31
Paints and Oils	633 24	808 76	302 33	258 95	52 63
Law Expenses	.....	11 34	.....	.....	.....
Ice	120 00	58 05	10 00	74 28	20 00
Officers' Travelling Expenses	3 89	241 46	9 50	31 27	23 00
Elopers, Recovering	.....	.....	22 67	30 05	.....
Freight and Duties	22 57	45 17	22 63	.....	64 42
Amusements	222 25	379 39	50 20	69 66	21 70
Religious Instruction	112 50	104 95	.....	8 19	.....
Interments	45 00	247 00	103 06	250 50	54 50
Rent	.....	.....	.....	.....	198 43
Incidentals	43 64	152 26	19 76	1 00	25 69
Salaries and Wages	24,910 85	29,525 25	17,837 81	14,113 91	8,048 92
Total	88,230 50	106,730 11	54,168 82	54,973 77	18,868 42

TABLE No. 14.

STATEMENT shewing in detail the amount expended for the various branches of the Asylum service, and the cost per Patient for Maintenance for the year ending September 30th, 1881.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medicines and Medical Comforts	544 49	0 81	520 30	0 64	353 62	0 82	261 18	0 51	82 58	0 53
Butcher's Meat, Fowls, Fish, &c.	15,274 80	22 80	17,178 35	21 05	7,892 93	18 25	7,270 49	14 34	1,744 89	11 04
Flour, Bread, &c	8,031 33	11 99	9,588 02	11 75	4,802 58	11 10	4,058 90	8 01	1,818 86	11 51
Butter	4,145 89	6 19	3,981 77	4 88	2,468 17	5 70	2,610 27	5 15	775 92	4 91
Milk										
Groceries	8,778 20	13 10	10,531 75	12 91	3,739 41	8 64	5,873 90	11 58	1,097 56	6 95
Fruit and Vegetables	461 28	0 69	872 28	1 07	1,012 24	2 34	903 87	1 78	389 46	2 47
Bedding, Clothing, and Shoes	4,481 15	6 69	12,235 26	14 99	2,554 86	5 91	4,258 63	8 41	1,683 09	10 65
Fuel	11,227 42	16 76	8,561 98	10 49	7,305 50	16 91	7,532 60	14 85	1,106 78	7 01
Gas, Oil, &c	2,043 15	3 05	2,277 79	2 79	313 92	0 72	1,960 28	3 87	248 22	1 57
Laundry, Soap, and Cleaning	950 04	1 42	1,330 96	1 63	649 37	1 50	712 61	1 41	343 59	2 17
Furniture and Furnishings	2,181 64	3 26	2,252 82	2 76	1,340 27	3 09	406 46	0 81	306 68	1 94
Farm, Garden, Feed, and Fodder	813 85	1 21	2,069 83	2 54	1,741 00	4 03	1,281 58	2 52	311 99	1 97
Repairs and Alterations	1,533 13	2 29	3,482 61	4 27	1,024 83	2 37	1,635 27	3 23	320 54	2 03
Printing, Postage, and Stationery	783 43	1 17	1,081 52	1 33	639 99	1 47	527 93	1 04	145 16	0 92
Miscellaneous	569 85	0 85	1,239 62	1 52	492 32	1 14	464 95	0 90	444 18	2 81
Water Supply	1,500 00	2 24					913 49	1 80		
Salaries and Wages	24,910 85	37 16	29,525 25	36 18	17,837 81	41 25	14,113 91	27 84	8,048 92	50 94
	88,230 50	131 68	106,730 11	130 80	54,168 82	125 24	54,973 77	108 05	18,868 42	119 42

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the Supplies for which Tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same, under Contract.

NATURE OF SUPPLY.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
FOOD.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butcher's Meat				5 00	6 00
Flour, per bbl., Fall Wheat	5 42	5 44	5 80	5 70	6 00
" " Spring Wheat					
Bread, per 4 lb. Loaf					0 09½
Oatmeal, per bbl	4 75	4 37½	5 00	4 50	4 75
Cornmeal, "		4 37½			3 00
Split Peas, "	4 50	3 25	5 00	4 50	
Pot Barley, "	5 50				
Butter, Roll and Dairy, per lb	0 20	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 18
Milk, per imperial gallon					
Prime Mess Pork, per bbl		15 50			
Corned Beef, per bbl				9 00	
Hams, per lb		0 12			
Bacon, "		0 09½			
FUEL.					
Coal, Pittston Large Egg, per 2000 lbs	5 09	5 84	5 25		
" " Small Egg, "					
" " Stove, "	5 30	6 06		5 95	
" " Nut, "				5 95	
" Straitsville, "	5 00	5 18	5 00	5 75	
" Columbiana, "		4 60			
" Reynoldsville, "					
Hardwood, per cord, Green	4 25	3 30			2 06
" " Dry	5 00			5 45	2 27

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of Officers and *Employés* in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	1	1	1	7
Storekeepers	1	2	1	1	.....	5
Stewards	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	2	1	1	1	6
Engineers, Assistant Engineers, and Stokers	4	8	4	5	2	23
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Painters	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Bakers and Bakers' Assistants	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Gardeners and Assistant Gardeners	2	3	2	.....	2	9
Farmers, Farm Hands, and Labourers	2	4	2	3	.....	11
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	4	1	2	1	10
Stable and Stock-keepers	1	1	.....	.....	1	3
Butchers and Jobbers	.....	1	1	2	.....	4
Messengers, Porters, and Porteresses	1	2	1	1	.....	5
Cooks	6	9	4	7	4	30
Laundresses and Assistants	5	6	2	2	2	17
Housemaids	2	14	.....	6	.....	22
Kitchenmaids	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dining-room Maids	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Dairymaids	1	2	.....	1	.....	4
Attendants.						
Chief Male Attendants	7	12	.....	15	1	35
Chief Female Attendants	6	11	.....	13	1	31
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	40	16	16	9	98
Ordinary Female Attendants	17	30	12	9	4	72
Male Night Watches	3	.....	2	2	2	9
Female Night Watches	3	4	3	3	.....	13
	94	168	60	95	37	454

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of Employment, the number of Patients who worked, the number of days' work performed by Patients, and the average work, in days, per Patient, during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Grand Total.		
	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.
Carpenter's Shop	2	474	237	7	1921	274½	4	821	205¼	2	626	313	.....	.....	.....	15	3842	256
Tailor's Shop	4	1230	307½	4	525	131¼	8	2028	253½	2	60	30	.....	.....	.....	18	3843	213½
Shoe Shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer's Shop	2	626	313	5	1451	290	6	2039	339⅚	1	313	313	1	365	365	15	4794	313
Blacksmith's Shop	1	313	313	.....	.....	.....	1	300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	613	306½
Mason Work	2	438	219	5	902	180⅖	1	300	300	1	50	50	.....	.....	.....	9	1690	188
Roads	2	626	313	.....	.....	.....	9	380	42¼	10	3130	313	.....	.....	.....	21	4136	197
Wood-yard and Coal Shed	6	1878	313	4	969	242¼	2	310	155	5	1565	313	7	1960	280	24	6682	278½
Bakery	3	700	233	1	334	334	2	415	208	1	313	313	.....	.....	.....	7	1762	252
Laundry	12	3154	263	15	3735	249	8	1852	231½	21	6495	309⅛	3	927	309	59	16163	274
Dairy	4	1460	365	3	700	233⅓	3	645	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2805	280½
Painting	4	1014	253½	5	1009	201⅘	3	665	221⅔	6	1930	322	.....	.....	.....	18	4618	256½
Farm	20	6260	313	27	4878	180⅔	12	2337	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	13475	228½
Gardens	5	1565	333	20	5001	250	10	2432	243⅛	6	1800	300	4	884	221	45	11682	259½
Grounds	4	1252	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1687	281⅙	10	2939	294
Stable	4	1460	365	5	1590	318	6	1491	248½	4	1460	365	1	365	365	20	6366	318⅓
Kitchen	10	3625	362½	23	6769	294⅛	4	1265	316¼	12	4380	365	3	939	313	52	16978	326½
Dining Rooms	44	10200	232	22	7395	336	22	6660	303	13	8395	646	4	1252	313	105	33902	323
Officers' Quarters	5	1825	365	.....	.....	.....	2	650	325	2	730	365	1	313	313	10	3518	352
Sewing Rooms	34	6480	190½	32	8204	256½	10	3350	335	11	3443	313	3	927	309	90	22404	249
Knitting	13	3170	244	15	4876	325	7	1811	258¾	14	4382	313	.....	.....	.....	49	14239	290½
Spinning	2	626	313	1	101	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	727	242⅓
Mending	8	2536	317	9	2631	292⅜	12	3605	300⅓	4	1252	313	.....	.....	.....	33	10024	303½
Wards	96	21305	222	.....	.....	.....	48	17222	358½	71	24347	343	17	6205	365	232	69079	298
Halls	.....	.....	.....	190	44036	231¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	44036	231¾
Store Room	1	313	313	2	549	274½	1	305	305	1	313	313	.....	.....	.....	5	1480	296
General	4	1252	313	61	9950	163	52	4548	87½	4	1460	365	2	626	313	123	17836	145
Total	292	73782	252⅝	456	107526	235⅝	233	55431	238	191	66444	348	52	16450	316⅛	1224	319633	261

PART II.

PRISONS, COMMON GAOLS, AND REFORMATORIES.

COMMON GAOLS.

A very large decrease has taken place in the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols during the past twelve months, as compared with the commitments in the preceding seven years. The following Table shews the number committed in each year from the 1st October, 1868, to the 30th September, 1881 :—

	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 1869	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " " 1870	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " " 1871	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " " 1872	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " " 1873	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " " 1874	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " " 1875	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " " 1876	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " " 1877	11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " " 1878	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " " 1879	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " " 1880	8,829	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " " 1881	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the number of prisoners who passed through the Common Gaols of Ontario during the year just ended was 9,229, as compared with 11,300 in the preceding year, shewing a decrease of 2,071, or 18¼ per cent. As compared with the commitments in 1877, in which year the largest number—namely, 13,481—was reached, the falling off in the commitments for the year just closed was no less than 4,252, or a decrease of nearly one-third in the Gaol population.

The figures in the Table, taken in connection with the population of the Province in 1871 and 1881 respectively, further show that in the former year, when the number of commitments was 6,615, the ratio of commitments to population was 1 in 211, while in the year just closed it had increased to 1 in 176. From these figures it also appears that, notwithstanding the large reduction in the commitments during the past year, as compared with the previous six, the number of commitments increased very nearly 40 per cent. between 1871 and 1881, while the population only increased 18.05 per cent. during the same time. The increase in the number of commitments between 1861 and 1871 was not nearly so great. In 1861 they numbered 5,671, and in 1871, 6,615, shewing an increase of 16½ per cent.—a rate almost precisely the same as that of the population. Had the same rate of increase continued up to 1881, the commitments during the past year would have numbered only 7,809, instead of 9,229. These figures, taken in connection with the great decrease in the number of commitments during the past year, shew that the increase in the number of Gaol population between 1873 and 1880 was quite abnormal; and it is to be hoped that the number of commitments will be so reduced in the present and coming years as to bring the rates of increase in the criminal population on a level with, or even below, that of the general population.

Table No. 1, at the end of this part of the Report, shews the number of commitments to each Gaol during the past year and the year preceding, together with the increase or decrease at the different Gaols. Excluding the Lock-ups in the unorganized districts of the Province, to which the commitments have been very few, it will be observed that in 25 out of the 39 Gaols there was a decrease in the number of commitments, both of males and of females; and that in five others there was a slight increase in the number of one sex, but a decrease in the total number. The increases in the number of commitments were all very small, and were confined to the Gaols at Berlin, Lindsay, Napanee, Perth, Pembroke, Peterborough, Prince Arthur's Landing, St. Catharines, and St. Thomas. The largest reduction took place in the Toronto Gaol, where the commitments decreased 502; at Hamilton they decreased 199; at Barrie, 169; at Owen Sound, 150; at Woodstock, 143; at Brampton, 123; and at Milton, 114. Excluding Lock-ups and Gaols in unorganized districts, the lowest number of commitments to any Gaol was 12, in the newly created County of Dufferin; the next lowest was 19, at L'Orignal; then come Cornwall 44, Cayuga 48, Lindsay 61, Perth 67, Napanee 69, Pembroke 73, Walkerton 73, Picton 82, Simcoe 90, and Berlin 97, the commitments to all the rest numbering over 100.

It will be seen from the Summary given at the beginning of this part of the Report, details of which are given in Table No. 2, that the decrease has extended to all classes of prisoners except girls under 16 years of age, this exception being probably due to the opening of the Girls' Department of the Female Reformatory. Notwithstanding the opening of this Institution, however, the number of women committed to the Common Gaols was the lowest since 1875. The largest reduction has taken place in the case of men and boys.

As compared with former years, there has been no appreciable change in the proportion of prisoners who have been committed for the first, second, and third

time, with the total number committed. Of the 9,229 prisoners committed during the year, the number committed for the first time was 5,986, or 64 per cent.; the number committed for the second time was 1,568; for the third time, 713; and for more than three times, 962.

The offences for which the persons were committed to Gaols are set forth in detail in Table No. 3. The usual classification of these offences, however, as well as a comparison of the figures with those of the seven previous years, is given in the following summaries:—

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Assault, common	485	666	743	641	724	549	623	556
Assault, felonious	46	68	124	134	98	125	85	88
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent	31	73	127	92	71	62	63	40
Rape, and assault with intent	27	57	48	39	37	45	44	36
Murder	38	37	30	39	24	25	42	23
Manslaughter	16	12	12	7	6	10	7	7
Attempt at suicide	.....	5	1	7	11	6	9	8
Miscellaneous	42	50	43	31	38	25	31	95
	685	968	1128	990	1009	847	904	853

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson and incendiarism	34	65	45	35	47	49	31	22
Burglary	26	54	63	58	89	103	93	44
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	16	6	21	23	10	19	15	15
Destroying and injuring property	29	96	104	115	138	126	130	67
Embezzlement	10	14	21	24	29	28	23	17
Forgery	22	33	46	31	48	64	50	30
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	52	99	140	137	151	131	101	82
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing	44	85	75	84	89	86	70	54
Housebreaking and robbery	68	36	62	43	57	102	103	80
Larceny	1019	1602	1764	2070	1818	1626	1669	1363
Receiving stolen goods	19	33	54	38	64	38	42	26
Trespass	25	72	49	73	103	122	123	112
Miscellaneous	43	58	50	42	43	29	73	78
	1407	2253	2494	2773	2686	2523	2523	1990

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Bigamy	9	9	12	12	9	14	5	6
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	29	123	129	137	197	189	236	171
Keeping houses of ill-fame	56	49	81	89	117	92	134	102
Perjury	6	19	12	32	25	25	27	15
Seduction	11	2	3	2	2	2	.....	.....
Indecent assault and exposure	8	36	45	27	40	41	40	38
Miscellaneous	3	77	49	116	129	86	50	67
	122	315	331	415	519	449	492	399

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Abusive and obscene language	34	76	71	73	101	72	95	65
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	79	99	116	90	143	130	109	83
Carrying unlawful weapons	4	8	13	25	37	27	34	43
Deserting employment	74	82	45	21	27	10	27	18
Drunk and disorderly	1793	3663	3868	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	24	33	53	160	153	122	115	83
Threatening and seditious language	75	35	83	48	36	48	48	57
Vagrancy	783	1641	2128	3888	2524	2536	2210	1580
Miscellaneous	20	239	156	217	260	174	207	131
	2886	5876	6533	8554	7066	6700	6640	5388

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Contempt of Court	50	77	90	136	133	149	180	124
Debtors	78	66	72	60	67	72	86	46
Detained as witnesses	22	17	29	17	31	12	18	17
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	271	323	348	336	307	339	346	338
Non-payment of fines and costs	30	41	42	41	39	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	104	137	169	159	173	129	111	74
	555	661	750	749	750	701	741	599
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	5655	10073	11236	13481	12030	11220	11300	9229

The disposition of the total number of persons (9,229) committed to Gaol during the year, is shewn in Table No. 2 at the end of this part of the Report, of which the following is a summary:—

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	1986
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates, and courts, including remand cases	719
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	116
Detained as witnesses	17
Detained as fraudulent debtors	60
Detained as lunatics, idiots, and persons unsafe to be at large	328
Died before trial	6
Detained by civil processes other than above	79
Waiting trial, and otherwise detained on the 30th September, 1881	70
Found guilty and sentenced	5848
Total number of commitments	9229

There is nothing calling for special comment in the foregoing figures. The proportion of prisoners who were found guilty and sentenced for the offences for which they were committed to Gaols, sustains about the same ratio to the whole number of commitments as in previous years. In the year preceding, out of 11,300 commitments, 7,036 were found guilty, as compared with 5,878 out of a total of 9,229 during the past year. The further disposal of these 5,848 convicted prisoners is shewn in the following summary:—

Sentenced	to the Kingston Penitentiary	109
Do	to the Reformatory for Boys	96
Do	direct to the Central Prison	346
Do	to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	393
Do	direct to the Female Reformatory	104
Do	to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Female Reformatory	116
Do	to the Common Gaols and there detained until expiration of sentence	4684
	Total	5848

A comparison of the above figures with those of a similar nature for the preceding year, shews that the number of prisoners sentenced to the Dominion Penitentiary has been reduced from 171 in 1881 to 109 last year; that the number of boys sentenced to the Penetanguishene Reformatory has been increased from 82 to 92; that the number of prisoners sentenced direct to the Central Prison, by the Judiciary of the Province, has been reduced from 418 to 346, while the number transferred from the Common Gaols to that establishment who were not sentenced direct, has been increased from 156 to 393. The direct sentences to the Mercer Reformatory numbered 104, in addition to which 116 were transferred to it from the Common Gaols. The number who were sentenced to the Common Gaols and were there detained until the expiration of their sentence was reduced from 6,171 in 1880 to 4,684 last year.

The following summary shews the offences for which sentence was passed upon the 5,848 prisoners:—

1. Crimes against the Person.

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	556	400
Assault, felonious	88	42
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent	40	19
Rape, and assault with intent	36	12
Murder	23	2
Manslaughter	7	1
Attempt at suicide	8	3
Miscellaneous	95	36
	853	515

2. Crimes against Property.

Arson and incendiarism	22	9
Burglary	44	31
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	15	2
Destroying and injuring property	67	57
Embezzlement	17	9
Forgery	30	9
Carried forward	195	117

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Brought forward	195	117
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	82	36
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing	54	40
Housebreaking and robbery	80	42
Larceny	1363	857
Receiving stolen goods	26	16
Trespass	112	84
Miscellaneous	78	32
	1990	1224

3. Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.

Bigamy	6	3
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	171	92
Keeping houses of ill-fame	102	68
Perjury	15	1
Indecent assault and exposure	38	28
Miscellaneous	67	55
	399	247

4. Offences against Public Order and Peace.

Abusive and obscene language	65	55
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	83	72
Carrying unlawful weapons	43	47
Deserting employment	18	10
Drunk and disorderly	3328	2415
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians	83	68
Threatening and seditious language	57	1
Vagrancy	1580	1064
Miscellaneous	131	130
	5388	3862
Totals	8630	5848

The following summary shews the periods of sentence passed upon the 5,848 convicted prisoners:—

For periods under 30 days	2315
For thirty days, and up to 60 days, or two months, not including the last term	1642
For sixty days, or two months	552
Over two months to three months	300
Over three months to four months	124
Over four months to five months	45
Over five months to six months	395

Over six months to nine months	58
Over nine months and up to one year inclusive	106
Over one year and up to two years	92
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	60
Over three years in the Penitentiary	48
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	111
	5848

The whole number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, viz., 30th September, 1881, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:—

	1880.	1881.
In the Common Gaols	596	432
In the Central Prison, Toronto	305	338
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	214	250
In the Reformatory for Females, Toronto	38	127
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	696	665
	1849	1812

The usual statistical information respecting the nationality, religion, etc., of the whole number of prisoners committed, is shewn in the following summary:—

Nationalities.

	1880.	1881.
Born in Canada	5002	4262
Born in England	1856	1350
Born in Ireland	2740	2214
Born in Scotland	624	542
Born in the United States	814	669
Born in other Countries	264	192
	11,300	9229

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	4043	3268
Church of England	3751	2993
Presbyterian	1462	1200
Methodist	1423	1184
Other denominations	621	584
	11,300	9229

Social Condition.

Married	3899	3387
Unmarried	7401	5842
	11,300	9229

Habits.

Temperate	3549	2734
Intemperate	7751	6495
	11,300	9229

Educational Status.

	1880.	1881.
Could read and write	8299	6933
Could neither read nor write	3001	2296
	11,300	9229

Escapes from Gaol.

During the year 11 prisoners escaped from custody, being one less than during the preceding year; of these, 5 escaped from the Belleville Gaol, 2 from Hamilton, 1 from Milton, and 3 from Toronto. All of them were recaptured except one of those who escaped from the Toronto Gaol.

Investigations.

Three investigations into matters connected with certain gaols were conducted by me during the year, as Commissioner.

At the *Barrie Gaol* an investigation was held into certain irregularities which had come to my knowledge in connection with the purchasing, storing, and distributing the Gaol supplies. The investigation was commenced on the 11th May, and after hearing the evidence on one side, I adjourned the enquiry in order that the Gaoler might be able to produce rebutting evidence. It was resumed on the 3rd November, and concluded on the 4th.

The evidence taken under oath was submitted to the Government, together with my report upon it. The conclusions I arrived at are shewn in the extract given hereunder from the report in question, viz.:

"As a result of this investigation, I find that great waste and extravagance, if not positive dishonesty, have characterized the use of the Gaol stores and supplies, resulting in a very large and unnecessary expenditure of money by the Government and the County of Simcoe, in the support of the Barrie Gaol,

"I also find that such a condition of things was due and chargeable to the following causes, viz.:

"1st. The absence of the most ordinary checks on the part of the County Council over the consumption of the stores and supplies, and also the loose and careless manner in which the stores were bought and paid for.

"2nd. Neglect of duty on the part of the Gaoler in not seeing that the stores of which he was the custodian were properly and carefully used, and in conformity with the regulation, and in not reporting waste or extravagance to the Council, Sheriff, or Inspector on the part of his subordinates, when, as he alleges, he knew such waste and extravagance were going on; also, to the want of system in receiving, keeping, and distributing the stores.

"3rd. To carelessness on the part of the Gaol Surgeon, through which a large number of prisoners received hospital diet without due enquiry, and upon his verbal authority only, instead of upon a written order, thus incurring expenditure upon which there was no check.

"4th. To continued antagonism between the Gaoler, Turnkey, and Matron, and also between the Gaoler and Sheriff, resulting in the latter being kept in ignorance of many occurrences which took place in the Gaol; and also in the general lowering of the efficiency of the Gaol service, which would not have been the case had all the officials been working harmoniously together.

"Having regard to the fact that the County Council and the Gaoler are equally to blame for the irregularities in the purchasing, storing, and distributing

of the Gaol supplies, and that steps have been taken to remedy these defects in the Gaol service, I beg to state that I am not prepared to recommend the dismissal of the Gaoler, unless a recurrence of such neglect and careless performance of duty on his part should take place."

Certain scandalous irregularities in connection with the *Belleville Gaol* came to my knowledge, and I proceeded to an investigation of them. The enquiry, which was a public one, was opened in the Court-house in Belleville on the 6th January, was continued for two days, and then adjourned to the 18th January, when it was again opened and was continued until the 20th. I then adjourned it in order to obtain the evidence of three prisoners in the Central Prison, and finding they had no material information to give, I informed the Gaol Officials and their legal advisers, that so far as the Government was concerned, the investigation was closed, and would not be resumed unless they had further evidence to produce. I was informed that they had no more witnesses to call. As the result of the investigation, and after a careful weighing of the evidence submitted, I came to the following conclusions, viz.:

1st. That grossly immoral conduct and acts had taken place in the Gaol between female prisoners and male visitors, and that such conduct and acts became possible through the careless supervision, if not criminal negligence and connivance, of the Acting Matron, and also through neglect of duty and careless watching of the Gaol and prisoners by the Gaoler and Turnkey.

2nd. That the most important rule—requiring the Matron of a Gaol to be present whenever the women's wards are entered by a male officer, prisoner, or visitor—had been frequently and glaringly violated, the Gaol being sometimes without a Matron at all, at which times the female prisoners were attended by the Gaoler and Turnkey.

3rd. That the separation of the sexes was not always properly effected, and that male visitors had been allowed to see and converse with prostitutes, giving great cause for scandal, and resulting, on at least one occasion, in criminal intercourse.

4th. That the female prisoners were often allowed to remain out of their cells at night, and that singing, dancing and unseemly conduct resulted.

5th. That male prisoners were sometimes allowed to remain out of their cells at night, and that the guard over them was so lax that liquor was obtainable.

6th. That the Dietary Regulations were violated by the Gaoler, Turnkey, and Matron, allowing delicacies and articles of food to be given to sentenced prisoners by their friends.

7th. That the evidence proved the Gaoler to be of an indolent and unsuspicious nature, that he had neglected to perform his official duties; and that he generally lacked the qualities requisite in a gaoler.

8th. That the Turnkey was the most efficient officer in the Gaol service, but, for fear of the Matron, he neglected to report serious infractions of the rules, besides being guilty himself of violating them in some instances. There was also evidence that he was a frequenter of houses of ill-fame, which, seeing that the keepers and frequenters of such houses may at any time be committed to Gaol, cannot but be looked upon as a serious irregularity in the conduct of a Gaol official.

9th. That the Matron of the Gaol, even before her elopement with a prisoner, had given evidence of her entire unfitness for the position; that the person who succeeded her as Acting Matron was no better; and that the final appointment by the Sheriff of a Matron was not at all a wise one.

10th. That having regard to the facts brought out in evidence, and to the public interests, it is necessary to dispense with the services of the Gaoler, Turn-

key, and Matron of the Gaol, and to fill their respective offices with more efficient and careful persons.

This latter recommendation was approved of by Government, and a change in the Staff was at once effected.

At two subsequent visits to the Belleville Gaol, enquiries were made respecting escapes which had taken place. Details of these will be found in the separate report upon the Gaol.

An investigation was held into the circumstances connected with the escape of three prisoners on the 28th July from the *Toronto Gaol.* The result of this enquiry is set forth in the following extract from my report to the Government, by whom the recommendations I made were approved of, viz. :—

"The conclusions I have arrived at in regard to these escapes are as follows :

"1st. That they were due to negligence and careless performance of duty on the part of the Turnkey Beatty, in giving the cell key to a prisoner charged with a serious offence, thereby giving him an opportunity of taking an impression of it.

"2nd. To positive disobedience of orders and neglect of duty by the Turnkey Crawford, who entered the corridor after the locking-up hours, and only closed the gate after him, and who also neglected to lock the doors in the basement which were under his special charge, thus giving the prisoners the opportunity of not only getting out of the corridor, but of passing through the basement to the outer door, which they forced. As regards the corridor gate, Crawford says that, to the best of his opinion, he locked it; but I am convinced he did not do so, as the evidence was entirely the other way. Crawford also shewed gross carelessness and want of knowledge of his duties in giving a knife to one of the prisoners. Without this knife the false key could not have been made.

"3rd. The escapes were also due in part to careless and perfunctory performance of duty by Wright, the night-watchman, in taking the word of the Turnkey that the prisoners in Ward No. 4 were right and the doors locked, instead of personally satisfying himself that all was correct. This man also shewed timidity and want of foresight in not promptly following up and discovering from whence the noises proceeded. He and the two Turnkeys whom he roused also shewed a lack of judgment by all going to the basement of the Gaol instead of two going outside through the front door and one to the basement.

"4th. It is in evidence that the Gaoler had given most positive instructions for the cells and corridors to be examined every night, and all doors and gates carefully locked; still, there seemed to be a defect in the mode of supervision, in his not seeing that the instruction was carried out; and it is to be regretted that he did not, by his orders, make the night-watchman a party to these responsibilities, on taking over the care of the prisoners at night, by counting the prisoners, and seeing that the cell doors, corridor gates, and other openings were properly fastened. This defect has now been remedied.

"5th. The chief structural defect which aided the prisoners to escape is the wide space between the bars of the cell gates, which enables a prisoner to put his arm through and reach the lock. This defect has been brought to the attention of the Council by me. It is obvious that if the prisoner Jacobs could not have got his hand through the gate of his cell, he could not have used the key he made.

"In conclusion, I would state that the Turnkey Beatty is a man of seventy years of age, and quite past the proper performance of his duty, which was proved by the way in which he gave his keys to prisoners: and that as the Turnkey Crawford and the Night-watchman Wright were also guilty of wilful neglect of duty, their services, with those of Beatty, should be dispensed with, and I beg to recommend that I be authorized to instruct the Sheriff accordingly.

"As this is the most important Gaol in the Province, it is necessary that one ward should be exceedingly strong in all its structural arrangements. I have therefore to recommend that the Council of the City of Toronto be instructed (1st) to place additional bars in all the cell gates in Ward No. 4, of the Toronto Gaol; (2nd) that the hasps by which the locks are fastened to the gates be counter-sunk and rivetted into the iron, instead of being screwed in; and (3rd) in addition to the gate of Ward No. 4 being locked in the usual way, it be fastened by a strap to be locked to the wall sufficiently far away to prevent anyone inside the ward tampering with it.

"I may also mention that during the investigation it came to light that the same keys which fit the locks in the male wards can also be used to open the gates in the female wards. As these keys are left in the hands of the night-watchman, it is obvious that a scandal may be caused. It is recommended that the Council be requested to change the locks on the ward gates on the female side of the Gaol."

Enquiries were also made into matters connected with other gaols, particulars of which are given in the separate reports.

Deaths in Gaols.

The number of deaths which occurred in all the Gaols during the year was 32, as compared with 29 in the year preceding. Inquests were held in each case, and the reports upon them shew that the deaths were all the result of natural causes. A large proportion of the cases were of vagrants, some of whom had been in Gaol for years.

Construction, Alterations, and Repairs.

No new Gaols have been built during the past year, but a Lock-up was erected at Huntsville, in the Muskoka District. Neither have any additions or alterations of any importance been made during the year. The cost of the ordinary repairs to the Gaols during the twelve months amounted to $3,412.10.

Changes in the Gaol Staffs.

The changes in the staffs of Gaols during the year were as follows:—

Belleville Gaol.—Owing to gross carelessness and dereliction of duty, all the officers of this Gaol were dismissed. The following persons were appointed to fill the vacancies: Gaoler, L. A. Appleby; Turnkey, John Marsh; Matron, Mrs. Appleby.

Napanee Gaol.—Owing to intemperate habits the services of the Gaoler here were dispensed with, and Z. A. Vanlunen was appointed in his place.

Ottawa Gaol.—A. Powell resigned his position at this Gaol, and D. S. Eastwood was appointed in his stead.

Orangeville Gaol.—The appointments to this new Gaol were made in the early part of the present year, and were as follows: Alex. Sutherland, Gaoler; Charles Bowler, Turnkey; and Mrs. Sutherland, Matron.

Gaol Expenditures.

The cost of maintaining the Common Gaols shews a considerable reduction as compared with that of the preceding year, being in fact lower than in any year since 1871. Full details of the expenditure for each Gaol will be found in Table

No. 12, but the following summary shews the expenditure during each of the past four years, under the headings given:—

Year.	Total number of Prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of Gaol officials, each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total Gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 66	131,116 60
1879	11,220	52,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,354 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,412 10	111,915 15

Table No. 12 shews the number of prisoners, the cost of whose maintenance in the Gaols was defrayed by the Province, and the number maintained by the counties; also the number of days custody of each class. From this table the following summary is obtained:—

2,246	Government prisoners, who remained in Gaol ..	51,436 days.
6,983	Municipal " " " ..	139,797 "
9,229	Total	191,233 "

New Rules and Regulations for Gaols.

The Rules for the government of the Common Gaols, which were framed more than twenty years ago, were in many respects imperfect, besides being out of print. During the past five years I have been keeping notes of the amendments and additions which experience shewed to be necessary. Inasmuch, however, as the question of the Government assuming the entire control of the Gaols had been frequently under discussion, I delayed the framing of new Rules and Regulations until the matter was decided. Having been officially informed that the Government had no intention of assuming such control at present, I at once completed the Rules and Regulations, and submitted them for approval to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and such approval was given on the 15th December, 1881. The following is a copy of them:—

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMON GAOLS OF ONTARIO.

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, under the provisions of Chapter 224 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, section 9, enacts as follows:—

I.—Existing Rules, Regulations, and By-laws Repealed.

1. All existing Rules, Regulations, and By-laws for the government of the Common Gaols of the Province of Ontario are hereby repealed, and the following Rules and Regulations are framed and adopted in lieu thereof.

II.—Gaol Officers.

2. There shall be appointed to every Gaol the following permanent resident officers, namely:

(1) A *Gaoler*, a *Turnkey*, and a *Matron;* and in Gaols where the number of prisoners require it, such additional *Turnkeys, Night Watchmen*, and *Female Assistants* as are necessary for the safe custody of the prisoners and the proper administration of the affairs of the Gaol—the number of such additional Turnkeys, Night Watchmen, and Female Assistants to be first sanctioned by the said Inspector;

(2) Where there are more Turnkeys than one, the Sheriff of the County shall appoint one of them to be *Chief Turnkey;* and where the Turnkeys exceed three in number, the Sheriff shall appoint one of them to be *Deputy Gaoler;*

(3) Where the heating of the Gaol requires it, there may be appointed an *Engineer* or *Fireman*, who shall be subject to the same regulations as Turnkeys;

3. Where there is no duly-appointed Chaplain, clergymen of all denominations, residing in the city or town in which the Gaol is situated, shall be permitted and invited by the Sheriff to visit the prisoners registered as belonging to the denominations to which such clergymen are respectively attached, and to perform such religious services as would be performed by a duly-appointed Chaplain.

4. There shall also be appointed a medical officer, who shall be known as and designated the *Gaol Surgeon.*

5. If the Council of any Municipality in which a Gaol is situated appoint a Clerk or a Storekeeper, such Clerk or Storekeeper shall not alter the dietary or clothing prescribed for the prisoners, or in any way interfere with anything affecting the discipline of the Gaol, but in all such matters, excepting the purchase of the stores required by such regulations, shall simply act upon the requisition of the Gaoler.

6. Where possible, Gaol labour shall be utilized for the performance of the duties of a Clerk, and for any other supplementary labour that may be necessary, such as repairs to and the heating of the Gaol.

III.—General Rules for Gaol Officers.

7. All Gaolers, Turnkeys, and Matrons shall devote their whole time to the performance of their official duties, and shall not be concerned in any other occupation, trade, or calling whatsoever; and no Sheriff or other Gaol officer shall have any benefit, advantage, or interest, direct or indirect, by the sale, gift, or loan of any article to any prisoner; nor shall they, or any other person in trust for or employed by them, have any interest in any contract for or purchase of any supplies for the Gaol; nor shall they apply to their own personal use any stores or supplies of any description purchased for the maintenance and support of the Gaol and the prisoners committed thereto, except fuel, light, and water, as hereinafter provided.

8. All Gaol officers shall perform their duties in a quiet but determined manner; they shall avoid all discussions and disputes, especially such as are of a political or religious nature; and, so far as lies in their power, they shall see that the Gaol Rules and Regulations are strictly obeyed by the prisoners.

IV.—The Sheriff.

10. The Sheriff shall be the chief executive officer of the Gaol of his County, and he shall exercise a general oversight, so as to ascertain that the Gaol Rules and Regulations are observed by all concerned.

11. He, or, in case of his absence on leave, the Deputy-Sheriff, shall visit the Gaol at least once a fortnight, and inspect every portion of it, and examine the Register and other Books of Record, so as to inform himself as to the condition of the building and the prisoners, and to see that the books are properly written up; he shall forthwith report to the Inspector any neglect of duty or misconduct on the part of any Gaol officer; and in case he suspends from duty or dismisses any Gaol officer for gross negligence or misconduct, he shall report the facts at once to the Inspector for inquiry.

12. He shall appoint the Gaoler (subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor), and shall, as hitherto, appoint the Turnkeys, the Matron, and the Female Assistants, and shall see that all the officers and servants of the Gaol are careful, vigilant, and zealous in the performance of their duties, and that their habits and general conduct are in all respects exemplary.

13. He shall see that all requisitions made by the Gaoler for Gaol clothing, furnishing, and supplies, are promptly transmitted to the Clerk of the Council or to the Chairman of the Committee of the Council having charge of Gaol affairs, and that such clothing, furnishing, or supplies, are promptly delivered; and he shall see that all returns asked for by the Government are promptly and correctly made out by the Gaoler, or by such other officer as he may direct, and that they are duly forwarded to the Inspector, or such other officer as the law requires.

14. He shall see that the wards, cells, and yards allotted to the female prisoners are secured by locks different from those in the male departments, and that they cannot be opened by the same keys.

V.—The Gaoler.

15. The Gaoler shall reside in the Gaol; he shall make himself thoroughly familiar with everything that pertains to the duties of his office; and when necessary he shall consult the Sheriff and the Inspector.

16. He shall have full charge at all times of the Gaol and the prisoners; and he shall be responsible for the safe custody and general care of the prisoners, and for the state and condition of every part of the Gaol and its surroundings, and for the general administration of its affairs.

17. He shall conform to the Rules and Regulations himself, and shall see that they are strictly observed by the prisoners, and by the Turnkeys, the Matron, and all the servants employed in or about the Gaol.

18. When away from the Gaol on leave of absence or on account of sickness, his place shall be filled by the Deputy Gaoler or Chief Turnkey, or where there is only one Turnkey, by such Turnkey; and during the absence of the

Gaoler, such Deputy Gaoler, Chief Turnkey, or Turnkey shall have all the powers, privileges, and duties of the Gaoler.

19. He shall pass through every part of the Gaol and see every prisoner at least once a day; and once at least in each week he shall go through the Gaol at uncertain hours at night; but neither he nor the Deputy Gaoler nor any male Turnkey or Assistant shall at any time visit the wards in which the female prisoners are confined, without being accompanied by the Matron.

20. He shall see that the person of every male prisoner is searched before being admitted to the Gaol; he shall accompany the Gaol Surgeon on all his visits to the male prisoners, and call his attention to any prisoner whose state of body or mind appears to require attention, and he shall carry out the written instructions of the Gaol Surgeon recorded in that officer's Journal respecting change of diet, airing, and cessation from work, and all other orders in regard to the health of prisoners, provided that such orders do not endanger the safe custody of the prisoner or prisoners affected thereby; he shall notify the Gaol Surgeon without delay of the illness of any male prisoner; he shall, upon the death of a prisoner, forthwith notify the Sheriff thereof, with a view to an inquest being held on the body; and he shall accompany the Gaol Surgeon and Sheriff on all their periodical visits of inspection through the Gaol.

21. He shall be present at the opening of the corridors and cells in the morning, and at the locking-up of the same at night; he shall be the custodian of the keys of the male department of the Gaol during the night, or he shall see that the Turnkeys keep them in a safe place; and he shall be present at the meals served to the male prisoners, and shall see that the food is good, properly cooked, decently served, and in accordance with the Dietary Rules and Regulations hereinafter prescribed.

22. In order to guard against escapes, he shall, on his daily visits, carefully observe all parts of the Gaol, and shall, at least once a week, carefully inspect all the doors, windows, iron gratings, locks, chimneys, and openings of every description, and search the bedding and furnishings, and all parts of the yards, in order to see that everything is secure and in good order, and that everything which would help a prisoner in effecting an escape is removed beyond the reach of the prisoners; and in his visits at any time to a ward in which important prisoners are confined, he shall always be accompanied by a Turnkey, and in like manner a Turnkey must be accompanied by the Gaoler or another Turnkey.

23. He shall keep, and be responsible for the safe custody of, the following books, and shall see that they are entered up regularly and neatly every day:—

(1) A *Gaol Register*, which must be entered up whenever a prisoner is received, and must be closed and all columns of figures added up on the 30th September in each year, so as to correspond with the annual returns made to the Inspector;

(2) A *Journal*, in which shall be entered daily all occurrences of importance within the Gaol, together with the Gaoler's remarks upon structural defects and all other matters which should be brought to the notice of the Inspector;

(3) A *Dietary Book*, in which shall be entered all the information required by the headings of the different columns of such book, as prescribed from time to time by the Inspector;

(4) An *Account Book*, shewing the amount of articles used in the maintenance of the Gaol, the exact quantities of all such articles bought for use in the Gaol, and the prices paid for them—the book to be balanced

on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December in each year, and an exact statement made out from the same, together with a statement shewing the number of prisoners and their collective stay during each quarter, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations. These statements, duly certified as to their correctness, shall be given to the Sheriff for transmission to the Inspector;

(5) A *Punishment Book*, in which shall be minutely recorded all punishments and deprivations awarded to the prisoners;

(6) A *Prisoners' Effects Book*, in which shall be entered a list of all articles taken from any prisoner on admission, the list to be signed by such prisoner as evidence of its correctness;

(7) A *Labour Book*, shewing how every prisoner sentenced to hard labour has been daily employed;

24. He shall have the custody of the *Inspector's Memorandum Book*, in which the Inspector shall record his remarks and instructions respecting the Gaol and its condition and management.

VI.—The Matron.

25. The Matron shall reside in the Gaol, and shall, under the direction of the Gaoler, have the care and superintendence of the female department of the Gaol and the female prisoners; and she shall see that no male officer or other male person enters the wards for females, or other place where female prisoners are at work, without being accompanied by her; and she shall have the sole custody and care of the keys used in the female departments.

26. She shall not be absent from the Gaol during the night, or at any time when female prisoners are in custody, without the express authority of the Sheriff, nor unless an efficient female substitute, approved by the Sheriff, takes her place.

27. She shall, at least once a day, visit and inspect every part of the Gaol in which the female prisoners are confined or are at work, and shall, at least once a week, along with the Gaoler, closely inspect all the iron gratings, locks, and window-gratings, and search the cells and bedding, in order to discover whether anything is secreted by which an escape might be facilitated.

28. She shall accompany the Gaol Surgeon on his visits to the departments for the female prisoners, and shall inform him of anything pertaining to the mental or physical condition of the female prisoners that should be brought to his attention; and she shall notify the Gaol Surgeon without delay of the illness of any female prisoner.

29. She shall be present at the meals served to the female prisoners, and see that they are properly served; and she shall be present in the morning at the opening of the wards and cells in which the female prisoners are confined, and at the locking-up of the same at night.

30. She shall see that the persons of all female prisoners are searched on admission, and that all articles found are delivered to the Gaoler, and that the list thereof in the Prisoners' Effects Book is signed by the prisoner.

31. She shall report everything of importance that occurs in the female departments to the Gaoler, to be recorded in the Journal; and she shall also report every case of disobedience, insubordination, or other infraction of the Rules and

Regulations on the part of the female prisoners, and shall see that the punishment awarded by the Gaoler for the same is strictly carried out.

VII.—The Gaol Surgeon.

32. The Gaol Surgeon shall attend professionally on all the prisoners, and shall have the general care of the health of the prisoners. In his visits to the male wards he shall be accompanied by the Gaoler, and in his visits to the female wards by the Matron.

33. He shall also attend all the resident officers and servants of the Gaol, and such members of their families as are *bona fide* residents on the premises.

34. He shall keep a Journal which shall be open for perusal in the Gaol office, in which he shall record, in plain, legible writing, with his signature thereto: (1st) The date and hour of every visit paid to the Gaol; and (2nd) An account of the nature of the disease.

35. He shall at least once every three months visit every part of the Gaol and closely inspect the means of drainage, ventilation, warming, and water-supply, and shall record in his Journal, for the information of all concerned, any remarks or suggestions he has to make respecting the same, together with any remarks or suggestions he may have to make as to want of cleanliness, bad quality of food, insufficiency of clothing or bedding, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners.

36. When corporal punishment is, by the order of a Judge, to be inflicted on a prisoner, the Gaol Surgeon shall first make an examination of the physical condition of the prisoner, and report whether the infliction of such corporal punishment will be attended with danger to life or with risk of permanent injury to health, and he shall always be present during the infliction of the punishment.

37. The Gaol Surgeon, being by law one of the statutory examiners of lunatics committed to Gaols, and of prisoners who have become insane therein, shall closely observe the mental condition of such prisoners, and enter in his Journal a record of the result of his observation.

38. In case of sickness, necessary engagement, or leave of absence granted by the Sheriff, the Gaol Surgeon shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Sheriff, an efficient substitute, who must be a duly qualified medical practitioner, who, during the absence of the Gaol Surgeon, shall perform all his duties and be subject to all his responsibilities.

VIII.—The Turnkeys.

39. The Turnkeys shall obey the directions of the Gaoler, subject to these Rules and Regulations, and perform such Gaol duties and work as may be directed by the Sheriff or Gaoler, such directions to be recorded in the Gaoler's Journal, and to be subject to revision by the Inspector or Sheriff.

40. They shall sleep in the Gaol at night in a place close to the corridor in which the most important prisoners are confined, and shall not at any time absent themselves from the Gaol without leave first given by the Gaoler, and before so

absenting themselves they shall deliver to the Gaoler such of the keys of the Gaol as are in their possession.

41. A Turnkey shall at no time enter a ward where important prisoners are confined without the Gaoler or another Turnkey being present, one of whom must remain outside the corridor gate, and shall lock the said gate as soon as the officer accompanying him has entered the corridor. The officer entering the corridor must not have in his possession any key that will open the corridor gate, or any key whatever except the cell keys.

42. It is the special duty of Turnkeys, under the direction of the Gaoler, to guard and watch the prisoners and to oversee them when at work, seeing that they are never left alone when in the Gaol yards, or when cleaning any portion of the Gaol or premises outside of the wards; and they shall see that the work of cleaning the cells, corridors, and other parts of the Gaol, and the airing and making-up of the beds, and the other ordinary work of the Gaol, is performed by a certain hour every morning to be named by the Gaoler.

43. They shall not receive any visitors within the Gaol without the permission of the Gaoler.

44. They shall immediately report to the Gaoler any case of disobedience, insubordination, or infraction of the Rules and Regulations, on the part of any male prisoner, and shall see that the punishment awarded by the Gaoler is strictly carried out.

IX.—Night Watchman.

45. Where the number of prisoners in a Gaol renders it necessary to have a Night Watchman, such officer shall be deemed a Turnkey, and shall be subject as such to these Rules and Regulations, and he shall obey the directions of the Gaoler.

46. He shall commence and leave off duty at such hours as the Gaoler shall direct; and before going on duty on each night he shall pass through all the male wards of the Gaol with the Gaoler, or in his absence with a Turnkey, when he shall count the prisoners and see that their number agrees with the report of the Gaoler or Turnkey, and that they are all securely locked up in their cells, and that the corridor cells are all securely locked.

47. When on duty he shall move about noiselessly, but shall not open a cell wherein any prisoner is confined without first calling the Gaoler or Turnkey; he shall be attentive to any unusual noise and ascertain the cause thereof, and shall be especially vigilant in guarding against any attempt at escape or any danger from fire, giving instant attention to any smoke, smell of burning, or other indication of fire, and immediately giving warning thereof to the Gaoler.

X.—Prisoners.

48. All prisoners shall be searched on admission, the males by the Gaoler, Deputy Gaoler, or Chief Turnkey, and the females by the Matron, and all dangerous weapons, articles calculated to facilitate an escape, and other articles not necessary for a prisoner's use while in Gaol, shall be taken from them, and a list thereof entered by the Gaoler in the Prisoners' Effects Book, together with an account of all money and other articles which may be sent to the prisoners while in confinement; and on the discharge of a prisoner, such articles and money shall

be delivered to him or her, except unlawful weapons, burglar's tools, and other articles which may be legally confiscated by the Gaol authorities, or which are retained by order of a Judge.

49. On the admission of any prisoner, the name, age, and all other particulars respecting such prisoner which are required in order to fill up the columns of the Gaol Register shall be recorded in the Register.

50. On admission to the Gaol, all prisoners shall be bathed and cleansed, and they shall be required to keep themselves clean and decent in their persons; and all male prisoners shall, on conviction and sentence, have their hair cut as close as may be necessary for the purposes of health and cleanliness; but the hair of a female prisoner shall not be cut without her consent, unless the Gaol Surgeon orders it to be done on the ground of health, or on account of vermin or dirt.

51. If the accommodation or arrangement of the Gaol will permit of it, each of the following classes of prisoners of each sex shall have a separate and distinct ward, into which no member of any other class shall be admitted:—

(1) Adult prisoners awaiting trial;

(2) Adult prisoners convicted and sentenced;

(3) Juvenile prisoners, whether awaiting trial or under sentence;

(4) Witnesses, persons committed for contempt of Court or on other civil process, and persons of unsound mind, unless for safety it is necessary to have the last-mentioned class in a corridor with prisoners who can best care for them.

52. In addition to the foregoing classification, a further separation shall be made, if the accommodation admits of it, as follows:—

(1) Adult prisoners awaiting trial upon a first charge;

(2) Juvenile prisoners awaiting trial upon a first charge;

(3) Hardened and degraded offenders, who have been convicted three or more times.

53. Every prisoner shall be provided with a separate cell, in which shall be placed a bedstead, a tick and pillow filled with clean straw, sheets for the bed, a sufficient supply of blankets, a piggin of water, a night pail, a towel, a comb, and a piece of soap.

54. No prisoner shall be compelled to see a clergyman professing a different creed from his own, and the officers of the Gaol shall endeavour, if practicable, to procure the services of any particular clergyman whom the prisoner may desire to see; but every Gaol officer is strictly forbidden to attempt to make proselytes among the prisoners.

55. Every prisoner has the right to complain to the Gaoler, at his daily visits, or to the Sheriff when he visits the Gaol, or to the Inspector during his inspections, of any act on the part of a Gaol official or another prisoner affecting his rights and privileges under these Rules and Regulations, and to that end a copy of the Rules and Regulations shall be placed in each ward of the Gaol for the perusal of prisoners.

56. Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors of a political character, or committed on civil process or for contempt of Court, persons detained as witnesses, and persons of unsound mind, may procure, either by purchase or from friends outside, their own bedding and food, such bedding and food to be subject to examination, and such prisoners to be subject in all other respects to the Rules and

Regulations of the Gaol; if money is given, such bedding and food may be purchased for such prisoners by the Gaoler, who shall keep a strict account in respect of such purchases, and submit the same to the Sheriff before any such prisoner leaves the Gaol.

57. Prisoners condemned to death shall have a suitable cell allotted to them apart from all the other prisoners, in which they shall be guarded day and night, and to which their spiritual adviser shall have access.

58. All articles which the Gaol Surgeon may deem dangerous or inexpedient to leave in their possession shall be taken from prisoners condemned to death; and no one except his spiritual adviser shall be allowed access to any such prisoner without a written order from the Sheriff.

59. Every prisoner, unless under sentence of death, shall be allowed to have exercise in the open air, during which he must be attended by one or more of the Gaol officers; but if, during such open-air exercise, any prisoner attempts to escape, or is found to be plotting to escape, or misconducts himself in any way, the Gaoler may withdraw the privilege of such exercise indefinitely, in which case such prisoner shall not be allowed to go into the Gaol yards until the privilege is restored, unless the Gaol Surgeon certifies that it is necessary on account of health.

60. Whenever, in the case of a prisoner charged with an indictable offence, the Crown Attorney having charge of the prosecution considers it in the interests of justice, and requires, by writing under his hand, that such prisoner shall be kept separate and apart from the other prisoners, the Gaoler shall see that such requirement is strictly carried out, and that such prisoner is kept separate and apart from all the other prisoners, and that he or she is not afforded any opportunity to communicate in any way with any one, except his or her legal adviser or clergyman, or such other person as the Crown Attorney shall in writing sanction.

61. Prisoners shall be allowed to see and consult with their legal advisers and clergymen at any hour between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., or earlier and later if such legal advisers and clergymen have the written consent of the Sheriff to that effect; such consultations may, if the legal adviser or clergyman so desire, be made apart from all other prisoners or any officer of the Gaol. Other persons may be allowed to see and converse with prisoners at such hours and on such days as the Sheriff may fix, but such visits and conversations must take place in the presence of a Gaol official.

62. Prisoners waiting trial, or in custody under civil process, shall have the right to send and receive letters at all reasonable times, providing that the contents of such are not in any way subversive of Gaol discipline; but prisoners under sentence shall only be allowed to write to relatives once a week, unless the Sheriff's consent is obtained to write oftener.

63. All prisoners shall be allowed to read, within the hours prescribed for that purpose, such books of a proper character as may be obtained from the Gaol library or otherwise.

XI.—Prison Offences and Punishments.

64. No punishments or deprivations of any kind shall be awarded to any prisoner except by the Gaoler, who shall have power to order punishments or deprivations for the following offences, namely:—

(1) Disobedience of the Rules and Regulations of the Gaol;
(2) Common assaults by one prisoner on another;
(3) Cursing or using profane language;

(4) Indecent behaviour or language ;
(5) Insulting, threatening, or violent language towards another prisoner or any officer of the Gaol, or towards a visitor to the Gaol regularly admitted thereto ;
(6) Idleness or negligence at work on the part of a prisoner sentenced to hard labour ;
(7) Refusal or neglect to keep his or her cell in order ;
(8) Wilfully destroying or defacing the Gaol property.

65. For the foregoing offences the Gaoler may award any of the following punishments or deprivations in his discretion, according to the heinousness of the offence :—

(1) The hard bed, that is, by removal of the straw tick from the bedstead for an indefinite period, sufficient covering, however, to be left ;
(2) Bread and water diet for a period not exceeding five consecutive days.
(3) Confinement in the dark cell, with bread and water diet, for a period not exceeding three days, during which period the prisoner must be visited not less than twice in twenty-four hours ;

66. Before awarding punishment to any prisoner, the Gaoler shall make careful inquiry into all the facts connected with the commission of any offence, and shall make an entry, signed by his full name, in the Punishment Book, of the following particulars :

(1) The name of prisoner ;
(2) The nature of the offence ;
(3) The name of the complainant and witnesses ;
(4) The punishment or deprivation awarded.

XII.—Prisoners' Clothing.

67. There shall be a uniform prison garb in all the Gaols of the Province, in which prisoners who have been convicted and sentenced shall be clothed ; the garb for male prisoners to consist of a tunic, trowsers, and cap made of cloth, the colour and quality of which shall be prescribed by the Inspector, and a pair of brogans, and such underclothing as the season requires ; and for the females an over-dress and under-skirt of such material and colour as the Inspector shall prescribe, and a pair of shoes and such underclothing as the season requires,—all of which articles must be marked with the name of the Gaol to which they belong.

68. As soon as a prisoner is convicted and sentenced, his or her personal clothing shall be removed, and a list thereof shall be entered in the Prisoners' Effects Book, and the prisoner shall be clothed in the prescribed prison garb ; and if the clothes of a prisoner awaiting trial are insufficient or unfit for use, or are required for the purposes of justice, they shall be removed, and the prisoner shall be clothed in the prison garb, unless they provide other suitable clothing.

69. Prisoners convicted of misdemeanours of a political character, or committed on civil process or for contempt of Court, witnesses for the Crown, and persons of unsound mind shall not be required to wear the prison garb, but may wear their own clothing, such clothing to be subject to examination.

70. Whenever prisoners' clothing of the prescribed garb and pattern, or articles of bedding, Gaol furniture and furnishings, are required for the use of the Gaol, the Gaoler shall make a written requisition on the Clerk of the Council of the Municipality controlling the Gaol, which requisition must be marked approved by the Sheriff ; and if the clothing or articles of furniture and furnishings be not delivered, or if authority is not given to the Gaoler to purchase the same within a

reasonable time, he shall forthwith report the same to the Sheriff for the consideration and action of the Inspector.

XIII.—Dietaries.

71. No beer or wine, or fermented or spirituous liquors of any kind, shall be allowed to prisoners, or permitted within the Gaol, unless specially ordered by the Gaol Surgeon, such order to be recorded in his Journal, together with the name of the prisoner for whom the article is ordered.

72. No smoking shall be allowed, nor shall any tobacco be permitted in the Gaol, except by the order of the Gaol Surgeon, such order to be recorded in his Journal, together with the name of the prisoner to whom the privilege is allowed.

73. No food of any kind shall be sold by any Gaol officer to a prisoner, or by one prisoner to another; nor shall any Gaol officer have any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any food, clothing, or other articles supplied to the prisoners; nor shall any Gaol officer, or any member of his family, use any of the Gaol stores, except for heating, lighting, or cleaning the house or quarters allotted to them.

74. The Gaol dietaries shall be divided into three scales, namely:—

(1) For adult male prisoners awaiting trial, or under sentence with hard labour for a term of 30 days or under, where the labour done is ordinary Gaol work;

(2) For adult prisoners sentenced with hard labour for a term of over 30 days, and the labour consists of cutting wood, breaking stones, or is extra-mural;

(3) For women, and for boys under 14 years of age.

75. The dietary under the foregoing scales shall be as follows:—

SCALE No. 1.

BREAKFAST.

1 pint of gruel (made from oatmeal or Indian corn meal) and 8 oz. of bread every morning.

DINNER.

5 oz. of cooked meat (without bone), 8 oz. of bread, and 8 oz. of potatoes, on three days of the week.

8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, and 1 pint of gruel, on two days in the week.

1 pint of soup and 8 oz. of bread on two days in the week.

SUPPER.

1 pint of gruel and 8 oz. of bread, every night.

SCALE No. 2.

BREAKFAST.

1 pint of gruel, 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of pea coffee sweetened with molasses, every morning.

DINNER.

6 oz. of cooked meat (without bone), 8 oz. of bread, and 8 oz. of potatoes, on each day that hard labour is performed; otherwise Scale No. 1 to be followed.

SUPPER.

1 pint of gruel and 8 oz. of bread, every night.

SCALE No. 3.

BREAKFAST.

1 pint of gruel and 6 oz. of bread, every morning, and when women are engaged at hard labour, such as washing and scrubbing, 1 pint of pea coffee to be given when so engaged.

DINNER.

4 oz. of cooked meat (without bone), 6 oz. of bread, and 8 oz. of potatoes, on three days in the week.

6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, and 1 pint of gruel, on two days in the week.

1 pint of soup and 6 oz. of bread, on two days in the week.

SUPPER.

1 pint of gruel and 6 oz. of bread, every night.

76. The oatmeal gruel shall contain 2 oz. of oatmeal to every pint of water, and the Indian corn meal gruel $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to the pint; the soup shall contain 3 oz. of cooked meat to the pint, and the usual quantity of vegetables, with pepper and salt. Pork may be used once a week instead of beef, but 1 oz. less in weight must be given than is named in the different scales; fish may also be substituted for beef once a week, in which case 2 ozs. more must be given than is named in the different scales; and all prisoners shall be allowed at their meals as much good water and salt as they desire.

77. Prisoners under the care of the Gaol Surgeon shall be allowed such diet as he may direct, his instructions in this respect to be entered in his Journal, for the guidance of the Gaoler.

78. The food supplies shall be carefully weighed or measured when delivered out for use, and the Gaoler shall enter the weight or quantity in the Account Book, and he shall exercise the greatest care so as to ensure that all food supplied to the prisoners shall be of good quality and of proper weight or measure.

79. Every Gaol shall contain a kitchen and a store-room attached thereto, and the Gaoler shall receive and examine all articles of food and other supplies, and shall carefully weigh or measure the same, and enter the weight or measurement and the price in the Account Book.

80. The cooking of the food and the washing of clothes and bedding shall be done by a prisoner or prisoners, under the supervision of the Chief Turnkey, or the Turnkey if there is only one, if the work is done by male prisoners, and under the supervision of the Matron if by female prisoners, the Gaoler deciding whether it shall be done by male or female prisoners; and if by the latter, only female prisoners must be allowed in the kitchen and wash-house, or if by the former, only male prisoners shall be present, and they shall be under the charge of a Turnkey.

Labour and Employment of the Prisoners.

81. Every prisoner must keep his or her cell clean and orderly; but the scrubbing and cleaning of the corridors and all the other portions of the Gaol, and of the yards, shall be done by the prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

82. Labour is compulsory on all prisoners sentenced to hard labour, unless the health of any prisoner, as certified by the Gaol Surgeon in his Journal, will not permit of it; and the nature of the labour, other than the ordinary Gaol work, at which they shall be placed shall be determined by the Sheriff, after consultation with the Gaoler and Matron, and by the Municipal Council having control of the Gaol, except as regards extra-mural labour, the mode of performing which is hereinafter provided for. When no work can be obtained for prisoners sentenced to hard labour, such prisoners shall be drilled in marching and countermarching, and in lifting, carrying, and dropping weights, or at such other exercise as the Sheriff may approve of; and while prisoners are engaged in such drill and exercise, or are employed at hard labour, they shall constantly be under the guard of the Gaol officers.

83. Prisoners awaiting trial, witnesses for the Crown, prisoners committed on civil process, prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and lunatic prisoners shall have the option of employment, but shall not be required to perform hard labour, but shall keep their cells clean and in order, and all shall be invited to work.

84. The hours of labour shall be ten in summer and eight in winter, and no prisoner shall be required to perform any labour, either within or without the Gaol, other than keeping their cells and the Gaol clean and in order, on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; and no Jew shall be required to perform any labour, either within or without the Gaol, other than as aforesaid, on his Sabbath day.

XV.—Extra-Mural Labour.

85. No prisoner sentenced to confinement in any Common Gaol of the Province shall be assigned for the performance of extra-mural labour, unless he is then under sentence to hard labour, and shall have undergone a prior sentence of imprisonment in the Gaol in which he is confined, nor until he shall be certified by the Gaol Surgeon to be physically fit to perform the class of hard labour at which it is proposed to employ him.

86. All prisoners who are to be employed at extra-mural labour shall receive, every day in which they are so employed, the dietary named in Scale No. 2.

87. All prisoners engaged upon extra-mural labour shall be clothed in the prescribed Gaol garb, and in winter must have underclothing of sufficient warmth.

88. The work upon which prisoners may be employed shall (except as hereinafter provided) be exclusively confined to works carried on under the direct control of the Government of Ontario, or of the Council of the County or United Counties, or of a City, Town, or Township in the County or United Counties in which the Gaol is situated.

89. When Government or Municipal work cannot be conveniently had, the Gaol labour may be employed on private work; but in no case shall the Gaol labour be so used without the express sanction of the Inspector, who shall first receive a report from the Sheriff setting forth the nature of the work to be performed, and the amount of remuneration to be received therefor.

90. The works upon which prisoners may be employed shall be: breaking stone, cutting wood, digging drains and sewers, cleaning public streets, cultivating and improving public grounds, or such other work as may be approved of by the Sheriff, being of such a nature as to admit of the prisoners being massed together or kept in line while at work.

91. During the months of November, December, January, February, and March, the length of the working day for extra-mural work shall be eight hours, during daylight, with an allowance of one hour for dinner; and in the remaining

months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, nine hours shall be the length of a working day, with an allowance of one hour for dinner. In no case shall prisoners be employed after daylight, and no extra-mural labour shall be exacted from prisoners on any holiday, Provincial or Municipal.

92. When six prisoners, or any less number, sentenced for felony, or under the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, or the General Sessions, or County Judge's Criminal Court, are employed beyond the Gaol walls, they shall be constantly under the supervision of two efficient Guards, and for every additional six prisoners, similarly convicted, another Guard shall be employed; but where prisoners have been otherwise sentenced, two Guards shall be considered sufficient for any number not more than twelve of such prisoners, and one extra Guard for every additional twelve prisoners, or less. In cases where it is found expedient, the ordinary Turnkeys of the Gaols shall be employed for the duty above referred to, but where the disciplinary arrangements of a Gaol will not admit of this, the Sheriff shall hire the extra Guards required, and fix the amount of their remuneration. Guards shall continuously watch and supervise the prisoners while at work beyond the Gaol walls, and shall enforce any rules which the Sheriff, having regard to the special exigencies of the work and its surroundings, may consider it necessary to make for the safe custody of the prisoners so employed.

93. If the Sheriff considers it absolutely necessary for the safe custody of the prisoners employed at works beyond the Gaol walls, he shall cause the Guards to be furnished with fire-arms; and in the event of a prisoner having attempted to escape, the Sheriff may direct that a ball and chain be attached to the ankle of such prisoner, or that two or more prisoners who may have attempted to escape shall be chained together while going to and from work.

94. The Sheriff shall cause to be kept by the Gaol officials a proper record, showing the names of the prisoners employed under the foregoing regulations, the time worked daily by such prisoners, the nature of the work, the money received for the labour, and the Government or Municipality for whom the work was done; and he shall send copies of such record to the County Clerk and the Inspector at the end of each quarter.

XVI.—Gaol Buildings and Yards.

95. No horses, cows, pigs, cattle, poultry, dogs, or other animals shall be kept in the yards of the Gaol, or in any part thereof.

96. No dirt shall be allowed to accumulate in the prison yards, and no wood or material shall be piled against the walls, either outside or inside, and all boards and material, whether loose or fixed, that can be used as a means of escape, must at once be removed beyond the reach of prisoners.

97. No portion of the Gaol interior or yards shall be used by a Gaol officer for storage or as a workshop for his or her own purposes.

98. No Gaol yard or portion of a yard shall be used as a garden for the purpose of raising roots or vegetables for the benefit of an officer of the Gaol, and no trees or shrubs shall be planted in any of the Gaol yards, nor within ten feet of a wall on the outside.

99. There shall be privies in every yard of the Gaol, and whenever it is practicable these privies shall be used instead of the closets inside the building; and it shall be the special care of the Gaoler to see that absolute cleanliness is observed in all privies and closets, and that they are kept constantly flushed with an abundant supply of water.

100. Wherever padlocks have to be used for securing outside doors or gates, or interior ward gates or doors, and such padlocks require to be renewed, the new padlocks they shall be of the pattern known as the "Scandinavian" Gaol lock, of not less weight than 2 lbs. 6 oz. to each lock; and the keys of all yard gates, or of gates and doors leading from the Gaol yards, shall be in the continuous possession of the Gaoler.

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

Barrie Gaol.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	396	227
Greatest number confined at any one time	36	28
Number of re-committals	66	47
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$4,259.20	$3,130.07

My first inspection of this gaol was made on the 11th May, when eleven men and seven women were in custody. One man was waiting removal to the Hamilton Asylum. Among the females was a weak-minded woman committed as a vagrant. As she had the sum of $800 deposited in a bank in the United States, I requested that the authorities would have her sent to the place where her money was, so that she might not become a charge upon the Province, or else take legal steps to draw the money for her support. Two of the male prisoners were bedridden through incurable diseases, and as they were proper cases for the Home for Incurables, I suggested that application should be made for their admission to that place. None of the other male or female prisoners were under sentence for sufficiently long periods to warrant their transfer to the Central Prison or Reformatory for Females.

The condition of the gaol was satisfactory throughout. The attention of the Gaol Committee was again called to the desirableness of substituting iron bedsteads of a proper pattern for the old wooden ones.

I recommended that a defect in the water-closets in the women's wards be remedied. The books were examined, and found to afford all requisite information. It appeared that the dietary book had not been placed before the Board of Audit or the Gaol Committee. The Sheriff was requested to see that this book was properly added up each month, and regularly submitted to the authorities named.

At the time of this inspection, I commenced an investigation into certain irregularities which had come to my knowledge in connection with the purchasing, storing, and distributing of gaol supplies.

My second visit to the Barrie Gaol, on the 3rd November, was made chiefly for the purpose of completing the investigation above referred to, details of which will be found in the general report. I found ten prisoners in custody, one of whom was certified to be insane; but as he was a quiet and harmless imbecile, who could not be mentally benefited by medical treatment, his removal to the Hamilton Asylum was not recommended, more especially as the accommodation was nearly exhausted, and preference had to be given to acute and curable cases of insanity. The gaol was found in excellent condition.

Belleville Gaol.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	178	143
Greatest number confined at any one time	27	22
Number of re-committals	62	103
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,138.67	$2,125.66

During this year four visits were made by me to the Belleville Gaol, the two first being for the special purpose of investigating into certain irregularities connected with the conduct of the officials of the gaol, and of making general enquiry into the management of its affairs, details of which will be found in the general report under the heading of "Investigations."

At these visits I also went through the gaol, and on both occasions found it to be clean and in good order.

My third visit to the gaol was made on the 7th June, when seven men and three women were in custody. One of each sex had been committed as insane, but in neither case were the certificates completed by the examiners. Of the remaining prisoners, two women and four men were under sentence; one man was waiting trial for larceny, and one was detained for want of sureties to keep the peace.

The condition of the gaol was highly satisfactory. The walls were being painted, and the wards, beds and bedding were clean and neat. There was also a sufficient stock of clothing and bedding.

I made enquiry into the circumstances connected with the escape of two prisoners on the 23rd May, who it appeared had been left alone in one of the yards for a short time, while the Gaoler and Turnkey went to their suppers. The prisoners succeeded in doing what had been looked upon as an impossibility, viz., climbing the wall by aid of the projecting masonry and iron bars, the man below hoisting the man above over the projections, and he in turn drawing the other up until they reached a window in the third storey of the County offices; from another window of the same room they dropped to the ground. Apart altogether from the insecurity of the Court House wall, the escape was due to carelessness on the part of the officials in allowing the prisoners to be left alone in the yard, according to a practice long in force. Such carelessness, however, was owing to want of knowledge on the part of the newly-appointed officials that there was any insecurity in not watching the prisoners while in the yard. The Sheriff was requested to inform them that in the event of another escape taking place through improper supervision, their resignations would be asked for; also to notify the County Council of the necessity of placing projecting covers over the windows to prevent prisoners getting above them.

My fourth visit was made on the 24th September. Five men and four women were in confinement. One of the former was a lunatic waiting removal to the Asylum.

The condition of the new portion of the gaol was good, but the old gaol, now used for kitchen and store-room purposes, is, as previously reported, entirely unsuited for such purposes, and its structural defects have been the cause of many escapes, as well as irregularities.

I had also at this visit to enquire into the facts relating to the escape of three prisoners from the gaol on the 18th September. I found that the seven male prisoners who were then in custody had been left alone at their supper for about twenty minutes, in the corridor of the old gaol, which was supposed to be quite secure. The Gaoler returned to the gaol through the basement of his own house, leaving open the iron door which separates his quarters from the interior corridor of the old gaol, and went into the corridor where the prisoners were in order to let them out into the yard. When the Gaoler entered the corridor, he saw that two of the prisoners who escaped were at the extreme end thereof, washing the dishes, and that the third, with the other four prisoners, was standing by the gate. The Gaoler let these five prisoners into the yard, and followed them. The man who escaped pretended to have brought the wrong tins into the yard, and got permission to go back to the old corridor to change them. As he did not return

within a few minutes, the Gaoler went back to the corridor and could see nothing of the three prisoners, but was told by some person from his own quarters that the prisoners had escaped through there. After half an hour's pursuit the men were recaptured.

The method of escape was as follows:—The second cell of the old corridor was used as a bath-room, and from this cell there was an opening into another cell, which was used as a cold air chamber to the furnace. Cold air is brought into the last-named place by a wooden duct only about eight and a half inches high. It appeared that when the three prisoners were left to themselves, they crawled into this duct, and a board at the other end being loose enabled them to get into the corridor, and from there passed through the gate left open by the Gaoler, and through his quarters. While the prisoners were left alone at tea they seem to have broken open the cell in which the ordinary clothing was kept, and put on their own trowsers under the gaol garb, as the latter was found in the cell through which they escaped.

The escape was due to the following causes, viz.:—

First, to the continued neglect of the County Council to provide proper kitchen and storage accommodation, so that the old gaol might be abandoned; Second, to the practice, which it appears has existed for many years, of allowing prisoners to take their meals in the corridors of the old gaol, and leaving them there unwatched; and Third, to the Gaoler going into the corridor without being attended by the Turnkey.

The Gaoler and Turnkey could not be severely blamed for continuing a practice which had been in force for years, particularly as the structural weakness was not known to them, and there was no evidence of such carelessness on their part as would warrant dismissal; and indeed such a course would hardly be justifiable, so long as the chief fault was with the County Council in not remedying serious defects. To prevent a recurrence of such escapes, it will be necessary for the Council to build a proper kitchen and store-room. In the meantime, it was ordered that no prisoners were to be allowed in the old corridor without the Gaoler or Turnkey being present, and that the meals were to be served there no longer.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	308	185
Greatest number confined at any one time	29	14
Number of re-committals	122	102
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,618.08	$1,481.30

I requested Dr. O'Reilly to inspect this gaol. He reported upon it as under:

"I made an inspection of the Brampton Gaol on the 11th June, 1881. There were three prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection—two men and one woman—all under sentence for vagrancy. All these prisoners appeared more fit for an hospital or refuge than a gaol, and had apparently been committed as the easiest way of taking care of them. One man, now undergoing active treatment by the Gaol Surgeon for heart disease, should be in an hospital instead of the gaol.

"Just before I arrived at the gaol, a prisoner had been discharged who had been committed as a vagrant by the Mayor for sixteen days. I was informed that this man was a plasterer, and had sprained his ankle. Up to the time of the accident he had been earning $2.25 per day, and was no vagrant at all. In respect to this prisoner, I found the following entry in the Surgeon's book:—'John Graham committed to gaol to allow his ankle to heal, this being the most con-

venient hospital for the purpose, apparently.' It is to be regretted that the gaol should be used for such purposes when the Toronto hospital can be reached in an hour by train.

"The Gaoler has revived the application to have a door made from his quarters into the front yard, to avoid the necessity of his family using the public door of the gaol. There seems to be no objection to having this door made, provided that while the prisoners are doing work in the gaol basement, they shall be under constant supervision by an officer.

"I learned that the Gaoler and the Turnkey were in the habit of carrying a key with them when they went out of the gaol, by which they could let themselves in. This practice is so obviously unsafe that I ordered its immediate discontinuance. No person, whether officer or not, should be able to enter a gaol without being let in by some person from within.

"Every part of the gaol premises was perfectly clean and tidy. The gaol clothing, of which there was an ample supply, was carefully and neatly packed away."

I authorized Dr. O'Reilly to make another visit to the gaol during the official year. He reported as follows:—

"I made a second inspection of this gaol on the 8th September, and found four prisoners in custody—three men and one woman. One man had just received sentence of three months for larceny. The other prisoners are vagrants—all old and infirm. One man, I fear, is dying.

"The gaol register, originally a badly bound one, I found in a very tattered condition. A new one will be substituted.

"The keys of the gaol at present hang on the wall of the Gaoler's office, where they can be reached by any one who happens to be near. The Matron's keys hang there also, thus allowing the Gaoler and Turnkey to have access to the female corridor. I instructed the Matron to remove her keys at once into her own exclusive custody, and instructed the Gaoler to apply for a drawer or cupboard wherein the keys could be kept except when in actual use.

"The gaol was in a clean and orderly condition."

BERLIN GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	91	97
Greatest number confined at any one time	14	14
Number of re-committals	21	30
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,923.23	$1,647.14

At my inspection of this gaol on the 26th March, no prisoner was found in custody, nor had there been any for a week past. Since the 1st October, fifty-six prisoners had been committed to the gaol, six of whom were women and more than a fourth of the number vagrants.

The gaol was now undergoing a thorough cleaning. I pointed out that while this was being done, it would be well to give the wood-work a coat of paint.

The stock of clothing and bedding was said to be sufficient. The prison garb for sentenced women had been ordered. The various books were examined, and found to afford the information they are intended to give.

I authorized Dr. O'Reilly to make the second inspection. His report is appended:—

"I inspected the Berlin Gaol on the 2nd June.

"There were then in custody on that day five prisoners (three males and two females). One male, a mere boy, was on remand. The other prisoners were under sentence for minor offences.

"I found the building fairly clean and in good order. In the yard for females I noticed a quantity of loose planks; I ordered their immediate removal. The yard above mentioned is separated from the work-yard by a wooden fence only, and this fence is in rather a dilapidated condition, sufficiently so to be quite unsafe. The Sheriff was requested to call the attention of the County Council to this defect."

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	295	249
Greatest number confined at any one time	35	23
Number of re-committals	113	110
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,357.26	$2,763.92

I authorized Mr. Hayes to inspect this gaol. The following minute was entered, with my approval, in the gaol book:—

"The undersigned, acting under the instruction of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, has made an inspection of the gaol to-day, the 19th March. He finds in custody ten prisoners—five males and five females—eight of whom are under sentence for vagrancy, one for rape, and one on remand, charged with horse-stealing.

"The sentence of the man for rape is without hard labour. The Register shows that since the 1st October 96 prisoners have been committed to this gaol, as against 144 during the previous corresponding period. To whatever cause this decrease may be due, it is a matter for congratulation.

"The books are well kept. No punishment has been recorded since the 1st October, 1878. The Surgeon makes very frequent visits. The interior of the gaol is very clean and in good order. The stock of bedding and clothing is said to be sufficient. It is recommended that the County Council carry out the suggestion made by the Inspector at his last visit, namely, that the alcove in the transept leading to the female corridors should be shelved, and a door placed upon it, in order that it may be used as a clothes store. It would also be well if iron bedsteads of a proper pattern were substituted for the present wooden ones."

Dr. O'Reilly was requested to make the second inspection. He reported upon it as under:—

"I inspected this gaol on the 4th August, and found nine prisoners in custody—six males and three females—as follows:—One man under sentence of six months' imprisonment and forty lashes for indecent assault, three under sentence for minor offences, one wanting sureties, and one insane. The gaol was perfectly clean and in good order.

"On reaching this gaol, I was let in by a woman whom I found to be a prisoner, and also was allowed upon occasions to act as Turnkey. This seems to be a practice necessitated by the heavy duties falling upon the one Turnkey. This was the explanation given me upon inquiry into the matter. It is quite evident that trouble may arise by the continuance of this practice, and therefore I directed that it should cease. To that end, I would recommend that no one shall be allowed to enter the gaol except when admitted by the Gaoler or the Turnkey in person."

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	189	170
Greatest number confined at any one time	32	25
Number of re-committals	82	84
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,856.49	$2,457.07

Dr. O'Reilly made the first inspection of this gaol, and reported as follows, viz.:—

"I visited the Brockville Gaol on the 13th May. There were six males and three females in custody. Four men and the three women were under sentence for vagrancy, one man for assault, and one man was waiting trial for larceny.

"The gaol was as clean and tidy as could be desired, but there appears to be some dampness on the ground floor, probably from want of efficient drainage.

"The Grand Jury having made a presentment touching the water-closets in the yards, I examined these with special care. They are no worse than any other such closets would be under the same circumstances, namely, without sewage or water-works. I told the Gaoler that a little dry earth thrown into the pits daily would absorb all offensive odour."

I made the second inspection myself on the 20th July, and recorded the following minute:—

"The Gaoler being absent, I have been shewn through the gaol by the Turnkey. There are only four men and four women in custody, and the commitments during the present portion of the official year shew a decrease as compared with the previous corresponding period. Two of the men are under sentence for larceny, and two for drunkenness and vagrancy respectively. No lunatics have been committed to this gaol since the time of my last inspection.

"All the requisite information can be obtained from the books.

"The gaol, with the exception of one room, is found in good order; the yards also are well kept. The exception referred to is the middle day-room, which, although not occupied, should be kept tidy."

Cayuga Gaol.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	87	48
Greatest number confined at any one time	13	8
Number of re-committals	28	14
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,710.11	$1,579.96

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 28th December, when I had the pleasure of recording an entire absence of prisoners. From an examination of the register it further appeared that only eight persons had been committed during the three months preceding my visit, and that for over a third of that time the gaol had been empty. The County of Haldimand is to be congratulated on this satisfactory state of things, which it is to be hoped will long continue.

On passing through the gaol it was found in admirable order throughout. The books were neatly kept, and afforded all requisite information.

At my second inspection of this gaol, on the 12th June, I found only one man in confinement—a lunatic. As he was evidently a proper subject for treatment, his removal to the Hamilton Asylum was arranged for.

The condition of the gaol was excellent in every department. A good deal of trouble was being caused by there being no door from the entrance yard into the yard attached to the Gaoler's house. I recommended that the defect be remedied.

Cobourg Gaol.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	151	114
Greatest number confined at any one time	32	18
Number of re-committals	47	36
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,275.00	$3,640.36

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 18th January, when I found in custody only seven prisoners—six men and one woman—none of whom were criminals. Four were under sentence for vagrancy, two for common assault, and one for not supporting his family. At no time since the date of my appointment have there been so few commitments to, or inmates of, this gaol. Since the 12th October only thirty-six commitments were registered, and, singularly enough, a falling off had taken place during the winter months as compared with the fall. The comparative freedom from crime of the populous counties of Northumberland and Durham is still further shewn by the fact that of the thirty-six commitments just referred to, only five were for indictable offences. It is to be hoped that these counties may long continue to enjoy this satisfactory state of affairs.

The condition of the gaol in respect to order and cleanliness was all that could be desired. A few minor improvements had been made since my last inspection. The Sheriff was requested to bring under the consideration of the Council, when the present dietary contract expires, the desirability of strictly enforcing the regulations, viz., instead of contracting for so much per daily ration, to ask for tenders for the delivery of the articles required, at a stated price per pound. In this way a considerable saving would be effected.

Dr. O'Reilly was authorized to make the second inspection. His report was as follows:—

"I arrived at the Cobourg Gaol at 10.20 a.m. on the 16th July, and found both the Gaoler and Turnkey absent. The Turnkey returned to the gaol half an hour after my arrival, and explained that he had been into the town to get the signature of the Gaol Surgeon to the papers connected with a prisoner eligible for transfer to the Central Prison. The Gaoler I did not see up to the time I left the gaol at 11.30 a.m., but afterwards saw him at the hotel; he appears to have been absent from the gaol on his own affairs.

"There were twelve male prisoners in the gaol—one a debtor, one waiting trial for larceny, one under sentence for larceny, one for trespass, one for drunkenness, four for vagrancy, and three were lunatics.

"The closet in the hospital ward smelt badly. I instructed the Turnkey to have it seen to. The cesspools in the yard into which the closets in the different wards drain, required to be flushed and purified. The Sheriff was requested to give order for this to be done.

"There were two cases of dark cell punishment recorded since the last inspection.

"With the exception of the water-closet before mentioned, the gaol was clean and in good order.

"The Gaol Surgeon appears to visit the gaol only when he is sent for, and not to make periodical visits."

CORNWALL GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year....	67	44
Greatest number confined at any one time	10	8
Number of re-committals	15	10
Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....	$1,720 00	$1.683 83

Dr. O'Reilly was authorized to make both the inspections of this gaol. His reports are as follows:—

"I made an inspection of this gaol on the 12th May, and found only two prisoners, both females, in custody.

"The gaol was clean, and the books were all entered up to date. The Surgeon's book shewed frequent visits.

"The yard for male prisoners seemed to be common to the Turnkey's family, which must be considered objectionable both on the grounds of insecurity and for disciplinary reasons. The yard is quite large enough for subdivision, and if the Turnkey must have the use of a yard, one should be partitioned off for him."

"On making my second inspection of this gaol, on the 5th November, I found but one prisoner in custody.

"I discovered on this visit that the keys of both male and female corridors were kept on the same string, and that consequently the Gaoler and the Turnkey had free access to the female corridors at all times. I instructed the Matron to take exclusive possession of her own keys, and on no account to allow any one to enter her side of the Gaol unaccompanied by herself.

"At my last inspection I noticed that there were large quantities of cord-wood placed against the walls of the wood-yard, contrary to rule, and rendering it unsafe. I ordered their removal. On this occasion I found that the wood had been partially, but not all, removed from the wall. A quantity of lumber which had once been used for a gallows was also piled up in this yard. I again ordered the re-piling of the wood which was still against the wall, and the instant removal of the lumber from the premises. The Sheriff was requested to see that these orders were carried out without delay."

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year....	137	102
Greatest number confined at any one time	20	15
Number of re-committals	32	28
Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....	$2,358 79	$2,008 90

Inspection was made of this gaol by me on the 25th April. It was found in the best possible order, and scrupulously clean.

There was a sufficient supply of bedding and clothing. The yards were well kept. The ventilating pipe (if it is used for that purpose) in the east yard seemed to afford a means of escape, and orders were given for it to be removed.

There were nine prisoners in custody—all men, no women having been committed since January 8th. Three of the prisoners were under sentence, and four were waiting trial for forgery, shooting with intent, and larceny, respectively. One was detained for want of sureties, and one was waiting extradition on a charge of murder.

The books were properly kept. The strict carrying out of the dietary regulations, by the purchase of supplies by contract, had reduced the cost of each prisoner's daily rations from 14c. to about 9c.

The Physician's visits are frequently made.

My second inspection of this gaol was made on the 31st August, when it was found in excellent order and in the highest state of cleanliness.

Only two men were in custody. One was waiting trial on a charge of incestuous rape, and the other had been arraigned on a fraudulent charge at the last assizes and found guilty. Sentence was, however, not passed upon the prisoner, as the Judge made an order that he (the prisoner) would be set at liberty if the sum involved, viz., $300, were paid, or bonds furnished for the prisoner's appearance at the next Assizes for sentence. Neither of these conditions having been carried out, the prisoner remained in custody.

Respecting the death of an insane woman, which took place in the gaol on the 20th instant, the Sheriff was reminded that he must notify the Provincial Secretary of such occurrences, transmitting at the same time the finding of the

Coroner's jury. In this instance, as I was informed that there was evidence on the woman's body of very severe handling, the Sheriff was desired to obtain from the Coroner a copy of the evidence taken, in order that I might be possessed of the real facts of the case. In this connection, it was made apparent that there should be, in every common gaol, in order to prevent lunatics doing themselves personal injury, a pair of leather muffs for their hands and a camisole dress. It is a question also whether a fixed chair, to which a lunatic could be strapped to prevent injuries, should not be placed in the ward where such people are kept.

GODERICH GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year....	160	104
Greatest number committed at any one time	23	24
Number of re-committals	47	46
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,269 27	$2,021 34

I made an inspection of the Goderich Gaol on the 24th March. I found nine men therein, two of whom were waiting trial for rape and forgery, one was under sentence for larceny, and six were in custody for vagrancy. All the latter were proper subjects for admission to a refuge, being old and generally incapacitated from earning their living. I gathered from the register that only six females had been committed since the previous 1st October, but that as many as twenty-four prisoners had been in custody at one time. The attention of the County Council was called to the utterly inadequate gaol accommodation for such a number of prisoners.

The condition of the gaol was highly satisfactory. I suggested that the cell which had been destroyed by lunatics should be cased with hardwood at the time that the floors were re-laid with that material, as I learned that the Council had decided upon this work of improvement. I requested that an examination be made of the window-frames, to find out whether the iron bars were sunk into the wood or stone work.

I found that no religious services were held in the gaol on Sunday, and I suggested that the Sheriff should ask the various clergymen to conduct them.

I authorized Dr. O'Reilly to make the second inspection. His report is appended :—

"On the day of inspection, August 6th, I found four prisoners in custody—three males and one female.

"The gaol was cleanly and well kept. The register and other books were in good shape. The Surgeon's book shewed frequent visits and evidence of careful attention to the wants of the patients, and the sanitary condition of the gaol. The bedsteads in this gaol are of a very wretched description, and should be replaced by iron ones.

"I observed that the shed in one of the yards, the removal of which had been recommended in a previous report, is still left standing. Its removal is much needed, and should not be delayed.

"The Gaoler informed me that he had no regulation garb for female prisoners, that such prisoners wear out their clothing often while in custody, and are supplied with a new outfit at the expense of the gaol when they are discharged, and that this plan costs more than the usual one of having a regular gaol uniform.

"The death of a lunatic on the 4th July, from dashing his head against the bars of his cell, was reported. The violent tendency of the prisoner was not suspected and therefore not provided against. The desirability of having some

apartment different from the ordinary cell for lunatic prisoners is urged by the Gaoler, with a view to the prevention of such accidents in the future."

GUELPH GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year....	167	134
Greatest number confined at any one time	27	12
Number of re-committals	45	28
Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....	$2,770 63	$2,299 12

This gaol was inspected by me on the 11th December, and every part of the premises found to be well kept and orderly. There was a sufficient stock of bedding and clothing for the wants of the gaol. The discipline and management appeared to be satisfactory.

Only eight prisoners were in custody—six men and two women. Three were committed for vagrancy, one for horse-stealing, one for breaking into a car, one for want of securities, one for contempt of Court, and one man was committed on the 6th November for lunacy. Whatever may have been his mental condition at the time of commitment, he evidently was then quite sane. The Sheriff was asked to see that the examining authorities reported upon the case as soon as possible, with a view to the prisoner's discharge, as provided for in the Statute.

The books were looked over and found to afford all requisite information, besides being well and neatly kept.

Dr. O'Reilly was requested to visit this gaol. His report upon it is given hereunder:—

"I inspected the Guelph Gaol on the 8th September, when I found nine prisoners in custody—six men and three women. One man was under sentence for larceny, one for burglary, two for drunkenness, and one, committed as a lunatic, was under the observation of the Gaol Surgeon. Two females were of the vagrant class; the other was insane, and will be recommended for immediate removal to an Asylum.

"The gaol is clean and neat, and the books properly kept. The Surgeon's book shews frequent visits, and evident attention to the requirements of the position."

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year....	1,018	819
Greatest number confined at any one time	79	63
Number of re-committals.....	597	439
Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....	$5,505 00	$4,500 00

I inspected the gaol on the evening of the 27th December. There were only twenty-three men and five women under confinement, being the smallest number I have ever found in this gaol. The small number of prisoners was partially accounted for by the transfer of so many prisoners to the Central Prison and the Reformatory for Females, according to their sex; but under any circumstances the reduction in the commitments to the gaol of the populous County of Wentworth is a matter for congratulation. A large proportion of the males were old and disabled vagrants, but such as were able to work were kept constantly employed breaking stone. There were barely enough women to perform the ordinary gaol work.

The condition of the gaol and yards was satisfactory in all respects, and the stock of bedding and clothing was ample.

On examining the various books of record, I found them all properly and neatly kept.

The circumstances connected with the escape of two women, who were immediately recaptured, were explained to me. They called for no action.

I again inspected the gaol on the 31st May, for the purpose of ascertaining what prisoners in custody were eligible for transfer to the Central Prison or Mercer Reformatory. Of the sixteen men and eight women in custody, only three of the former were under sentence for sufficiently long periods to warrant their transfer to the Central Prison, and one of the latter was eligible for removal to the Reformatory.

In view of the large decrease in the number of commitments, which seemed likely to continue, and of the fact that all prisoners sentenced for more than one month would be removed to the Central Prison, it was evident that the then gaol staff, consisting of a Gaoler, four Turnkeys, and Matron, was entirely too large. I therefore gave directions for the services of one Turnkey to be dispensed with, and also recommended that the Gaol and the Court House should be connected by telephone, so that the Gaoler would not have to leave the Gaol premises in order to communicate with the Sheriff's office.

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	256	182
Greatest number confined at any one time	40	39
Number of re-committals	62	43
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,371.34	$3,882.51

At my inspection of this gaol, on the 7th April, I found in custody twenty men, eleven women and one child. Of the twenty male prisoners, eighteen were under sentence, chiefly for drunkenness, vagrancy and petty larceny; and the women were all under sentence for offences of the same character. None of the prisoners were sentenced for sufficiently long periods to warrant their removal to the Central Prison or the Mercer Reformatory, although the largest proportion of them were old offenders, who had been in custody many times, and in whose cases, as a general thing, long sentences should be imposed. The two unsentenced prisoners, who were waiting trial on a charge of robbery, complained that they were never allowed in the open air for exercise. I informed the gaol authorities that, unless a prisoner has misbehaved himself or has attempted to escape, it is desirable that he should receive, for a short time every day, an airing in the yard —of course, under the watch of a turnkey. A few of the men were engaged in picking oakum, and others in doing work about the gaol. The women were engaged in washing and domestic work.

The condition of the gaol in regard to cleanliness and order was highly satisfactory. The Sheriff was desired to call the attention of the Gaol Committee to the fact that the means of ventilating the separate wards could be much improved by having openings made into the flues. The experience of the past winter proved that the capacity of the present arrangements is not sufficient to heat the gaol, and that some alteration will have to be made in order to render the system more effective. I recommended that iron bedsteads be procured, as the ones in use were unsuited for gaol purposes.

The books of record, on being examined, were found to be well and neatly kept. The gaol stores were in good condition.

At my second inspection, made on the 19th July, I entered the following minute in the book, viz.:—

"At my visit to this gaol to-day, I find it, as usual, in excellent order and scrupulously clean, both as regards the interior of the gaol and the yards and surroundings.

"At no previous visit have I found so few prisoners in custody as at this time. There are only two men and eight women in the cells, and I find that there has been a very considerable falling off in the number of commitments during the current year. Of the women two are certified to be insane, and they will be removed to the Kingston Asylum so soon as vacancies occur; three are in custody for vagrancy, and three are under sentence to the Mercer Reformatory. One of these latter has received sentence of twenty-three months, but as an appeal has been made she will not be removed until the case is decided. The other two persons, sentenced to the Reformatory, are old women of sixty, and who may be classed as incorrigible offenders. However desirable it may be to punish and restrain these persons, it cannot be expected that they will be reformed by a few months' imprisonment, and the Reformatory certainly was never intended for such a class. Moreover, the Gaol Surgeon reports them to be unfit for hard labour. Their cases will be brought to the notice of the Attorney-General, although, as they are sentenced direct to the Reformatory, they will have to be transferred thereto. Both the men are under sentence, one for vagrancy and the other for drunkenness.

"In view of the very small gaol population, which does not seem likely to be much increased, it becomes a question whether the services of the lately appointed turnkey might not be dispensed with."

L'Orignal Gaol.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	21	19
Greatest number confined at any one time	8	7
Number of re-committals		3
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,013.65	$1,041.27

The following is the report of Dr. O'Reilly's inspection of this gaol, made at my request:—

"I inspected the L'Orignal Gaol on the 11th May. The only inmates were three men; two of them were waiting trial for murder. The other prisoner had been sent from some twenty miles distant, charged with stealing sixty-five cents. He had been committed for trial by the local magistrate, and had been in gaol five days. While I was there he was arraigned before the County Judge, pleaded not guilty, and the trial was fixed for the following day. Meantime the Sheriff had to send twenty miles for five witnesses to come all that distance to testify in such a trumpery case. The cost to the Province, the Judge informed me, by the time this case was finally disposed of, would amount to nearly one hundred dollars.

"I found everything about the gaol in excellent order. The books were well kept; the Surgeon's book shewed infrequent visits, but probably he visits the gaol as often as he is required. He lives five miles from the gaol, and gets $50 per annum for the service; very frequent visits cannot be expected at that price, but he can be reached by telegraph at any time."

Dr. O'Reilly again visited the gaol, and reported upon it as under:—

"I made a second inspection of the L'Orignal Gaol on the 4th November, on which occasion there were three male prisoners in confinement—two of them under sentence of death for murder, and one on remand on a charge of indecent assault.

"Owing to inexperience on the part of the Sheriff and Gaoler in the care of prisoners of the class of the condemned men, I found that the prisoners were not kept in the condition of confinement and isolation which is required. I issued instructions to the Sheriff that they were to be strictly confined to their cells, which were never to be opened save in the presence of two guards; and that a special guard was to be placed over them day and night.

"There were two cases of punishment recorded in the book, both being upon one of the condemned men for insubordination. In both cases the punishment was apparently well deserved and mercifully inflicted."

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	48	61
Greatest number confined at any one time	9	8
Number of re-committals	5	5
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,540.00	$1,535.00

I inspected this gaol on the evening of the 21st January, after the prisoners were locked up. There were in custody only two prisoners—one sentenced to sixty days for larceny, and the other for three months as an absconding apprentice. An examination of the register shewed that only twenty-one prisoners had been committed to the gaol since the 1st October last, and very few of them were for indictable offences.

The condition of the gaol was good, every part of it being clean and orderly. I observed that the keys of the female corridor were the same as those used for opening the corridors occupied by the males. This is contrary to the regulations, as the keys for obvious reasons should be different, and those for the female corridors should be continuously in the possession of the Matron. The Sheriff will be good enough to see that Scandinavian padlocks are placed on both the front and rear entrance doors, and that the keys of the same are always kept by the Matron of the gaol,

The Gaoler reports a sufficient quantity of bedding and clothing in stock.

I authorized Dr. O'Reilly to make the second inspection of this gaol. I append his report:—

"My inspection of this gaol was made on August 1st. There were three male prisoners in custody—one was under sentence for misdemeanor, one for larceny, and one, who had been convicted of arson, was waiting sentence. I found all the prisoners at work breaking stone; the unsentenced one doing it of his own accord in preference to being idle.

"The gaol was exceedingly neat and clean in all its departments; the dietary correct and the books well kept. There were no entries in the punishment book since the previous inspection. Frequent visits are recorded in the Surgeon's book. I observed that a row of trees had been planted outside the gaol walls, within a few feet thereof. If these trees are allowed to grow they will, in a few years, become convenient points from which observation can be taken of the interior of the gaol yards, and possibly aids in the escape of prisoners. In my opinion these trees should not be allowed to grow there. I would therefore recommend their removal."

LONDON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	782	719
Greatest number confined at any one time	59	61
Number of re-committals	347	285
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$5,926.41	$6,458.32

I inspected this gaol on the 27th April, when there were in custody sixteen men and eleven women. Two of the latter were committed as lunatics, one of whom, being certified to be insane, was recommended for transfer to the London Asylum; the other had not been fully examined. Of the men, fourteen were under sentence to short periods of imprisonment for larceny, vagrancy and drunkenness. The rest of the women were all under sentence, but only two of them were eligible for transfer to the Reformatory for Females.

The interior condition of the gaol shewed some improvement, and was somewhat cleaner and neater. This was partly owing to the use of the city water, which has been laid on to every part of the building. The following necessary works were brought under the notice of the Gaol Committee: (1st) The substitution of iron bedsteads for wooden ones; (2nd) The placing of sinks in the closet projections; (3rd) The repairing of the down-troughs, and also of some of the locks; (4th) The provision of another dark cell for women, the one then in use being too damp; (5th) The repairing of the plaster in nearly all the wards, and of the kitchen-yard wall.

The Gaoler was instructed not to allow "flash" novels to be read by the prisoners, such a practice being an infraction of the rules.

The attention of the County Council was called to the unnecessarily large staff of male officials, one of whom could well be dispensed with.

Dr. O'Reilly at my request visited this gaol and reported upon it as follows:—

"I inspected the gaol on the 19th August, when twenty-five men and one woman were in custody.

"The sanitary condition of the gaol was in a very unsatisfactory state, arising from the very damp state of the basement. In the pit excavated for the furnaces, there were several inches of water. On the east wall of the basement great dampness was also apparent. This was said to proceed from the waste-pipe from the Court House, which runs along that wall. The Gaoler stated that very bad smells were perceptible in this part of the building. It would not be surprising were an epidemic to occur at any time in the gaol.

"The register was properly kept, but the dietary book had not been entered up since the 8th inst., nor were any visits recorded by the Surgeon since the same date, although some were said to have been made. Six cases of punishment were recorded since the last inspection."

MILTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	245	131
Greatest number confined at any one time	30	27
Number of re-committals	33	26
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,064.21	$1,002.60

The following is a copy of the minute I recorded when I inspected this gaol:—

"On the 29th March, the Inspector finds the Milton Gaol to be well kept in all parts, and generally clean and orderly. The sanitary arrangements in regard to sewage, supply of water, ventilation, etc., appear to be effective and satisfactory. The stock of uniform clothing for the sentenced prisoners and bedding is large enough for the wants of the gaol.

"There are eleven prisoners in custody—ten men and one woman—nine of the number being vagrants and tramps. A family, comprising father, mother and two children, are among the vagrants, and one man has been sent in for a night's

lodging. It is satisfactory to learn that all these prisoners are kept constantly at work, breaking stones and cutting wood. No revenue is derived from stone-breaking—the corporation of Milton sending in the stone and taking it away when broken.

"The books of the gaol have been examined, and found to be properly and very neatly kept. They give all the information they are intended to furnish."

A boy of twelve years escaped from this gaol. He was not in the prison garb, as there was no suit small enough for him. He one day managed to slip out into the yard unnoticed and got away, but was soon recaptured. Under the circumstances, no action on my part was called for.

The second inspection was made by Dr. O'Reilly, as authorized by me. His report is as follows:—

"On my visit to the Milton Gaol, on the 30th September, the Gaoler was out, and there being no Turnkey employed, I was shewn through the building by the Matron. I found, as in some other gaols, that the locks in all the wards here were all alike, both Gaoler and Matron consequently having access to male and female wards indiscriminately. I recommend that this defect in construction be remedied without unnecessary delay.

"The gaol was very clean and well kept in all particulars. The register did not appear to be regularly kept. The name of the one prisoner, although she had been in custody for several days, had not been entered therein. The dietary book had not had an entry made in it for exactly one month. The Surgeon's book shewed entries of frequent visits."

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	52	69
Greatest number confined at any one time	10	13
Number of re-committals	3	8
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,457.47	$1,537.14

I inspected this gaol on the 6th June, and found it in good order and cleanly kept.

At this visit there were three men, four women and three children in confinement. One of the men and all of the women had been committed for keeping or frequenting houses of ill-fame. The three children belonged to the prisoners. I pointed out that if their parents would consent to their committal to one of the orphanages in Kingston, these children might be saved from lives of crime and vice; under any circumstances, the gaol was not the proper place for them. Of the remaining males, one was waiting trial for larceny and the other was under sentence for vagrancy.

Cutting wood was the only labour for sentenced prisoners.

The books were all properly kept. The last visit recorded of the Gaol Surgeon was on the 24th May.

I found that since the appointment of the new Gaoler, the wife of the late Gaoler acted as Matron, but slept outside of the gaol at night; and, to make the risk of scandal all the greater, the keys that opened the male corridors also open the female. The Sheriff was requested to instruct the Matron that, if she wished to retain her office, she must sleep on the premises, and must be in continuous possession of the keys of the women's corridors, and always in charge of the female prisoners. The Sheriff was also desired to have Scandinavian locks substituted for the padlocks on the doors leading to the female corridors.

At my request Dr. O'Reilly visited this gaol, and reported upon it as follows :—

"I inspected the Napanee Gaol on the 7th November, and found only one prisoner in custody—a young man under sentence of one month for shop-breaking.

"There have been only five committals to the gaol since the 1st October—viz., three for larceny, one for shop-breaking as above, and one for drunkenness. One of the prisoners charged with larceny was admitted to bail, and did not appear for trial. The visits of the Gaol Surgeon are not made weekly, as they ought at least to be. There were two cases of punishment of prisoners by the Gaoler --one for using blasphemous language and insubordination, and another for striking a fellow-prisoner. The punishments appear to have been judiciously awarded."

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	673	647
Greatest number confined at any one time	59	52
Number of re-committals	158	158
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$5,348.28	$5,189.05

The first inspection of this gaol during the official year was made at my request by Dr. O'Reilly. His report on its condition is given below, viz. :—

"I inspected the Ottawa Gaol on the 7th May. Certain structural changes had been recently made in the cells, causing much dirt and confusion, yet I found the entire premises fairly clean and in good order. Painting is required in a few places.

"Twelve male and twenty-one female prisoners were in custody. The former were all under sentence for minor offences, except two for cutting and wounding. Sixteen of the women were sentenced for vagrancy and prostitution. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour were kept at work.

"I recommended the removal of a wooden building used for storing wood and straw, from the prisoners' yard to the wood-yard, as the former was not at all the proper place for it.

"There appeared to be a want of proper classification of the female prisoners, and I gave such instructions as would remedy this.

"I attended the religious services at the gaol on Sunday, the 9th May. I found that the room in which the services for men were held was most unsuitable, as it was out of the gaol proper, and what was going on in the street could be seen from the windows. The Gaoler was instructed to have the services held in the corridor in future."

I made the second inspection of the Ottawa Gaol on the 26th July. There were in custody twenty men, seventeen women and four boys. All the women and the majority of the men were under sentence for short periods. The prisoners were, as usual in this gaol, kept at work.

The gaol, as a general thing, was clean. Where whitewashing was going on, it was, of course, in disorder.

Some slight and improved re-arrangement of the space in the front building had been made. I instructed the Gaoler to see if he could devise some way of providing a store-room in the front building, as the practice of keeping stores in one of the cells was objectionable.

Owing to the quantity of vermin in the wooden bedsteads, they had to be taken out of the cells and the beds made upon the floor. The Sheriff was re-

quested to bring before the Council the desirableness of providing iron bedsteads; also to ask authority for the repairing of the brick-work where needed.

The books were neatly kept. The Surgeon appeared to make almost daily visits. The dietary regulations were being well carried out.

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	12
Greatest number confined at any one time	5
Number of re-committals	..
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$875.00

My first inspection of this gaol, since it was accepted as the gaol for the County of Dufferin, was made on the 29th March. The gaol was taken over from the contractors on the 25th February, and the first commitment was made to it on the 26th, and since then five prisoners had been committed to it, one of whom had been discharged, leaving four in custody, all of whom were men, and under sentence for short terms for larceny. They were kept employed at cutting wood and putting the yards and gaol surroundings in order.

The gaol was in good order, and clean. Ten of the cells were furnished for the reception of prisoners, which was sufficient for the time being. Others would have to be furnished as soon as required. I again pointed out to the Gaol Committee that the windows in the working yard could be used as ladders for escaping, and that to remedy this defect it would be necessary to place projecting and spiked covers over each window.

The attention of the Council was also called to the necessity for building an ash-house; also for putting the pumps in order, as without an abundant supply of water cleanliness could not be expected.

It was suggested that the entrance to the gaol should be by a side door, and cut off by a screen from the main hall. As it was not clear whether this was absolutely required, I could not sanction it. The Sheriff was requested to see that the prison supplies were kept entirely separate from those belonging to the Gaoler, and to of course make it distinctly understood that such rations and supplies were only to be used in the support of the prisoners and the maintenance of the gaol.

Instructions were given in regard to the books of record.

The second inspection was made by Dr. O'Reilly, whose report is given hereunder:—

"On my visiting this gaol on the 17th August, I found it empty of prisoners, and that there had been but seven prisoners in custody since the gaol was opened in February last, only two of whom had been committed since previous inspection.

"The gaol was found to be very clean and tidy throughout. In the gaol kitchen the wall on the side next to the Court House was quite damp. This was said to arise from a leak in the drain-pipe, which runs parallel to and near this wall. The attention of the authorities was called to this matter.

"With reference to the unsafe condition of the work-yard for male prisoners, this matter has been the subject of a report by the Inspector, as well as some correspondence. I am of opinion that an awning or cover, not less than three-and-a-half feet wide, spiked at the edges, extending over the whole four windows looking into the yard, and firmly attached to the cornice, together with the raising of the yard wall, at its angle with the building, as high as the building itself, will afford the necessary security against the escape of prisoners from this yard.

"I learned that the wood-yard was about to be enclosed by a wooden fence some six feet in height. I suggested that, as this yard looks upon the street, and as all the fuel used for the Court House and Gaol will be cut in this yard, the fences should be twelve feet high and boarded on both sides, so as to present a smooth surface and be more safe than the board fence proposed.

"The Surgeon's visits, as recorded, are not weekly as they ought to be, considering that he has to look not only to the health of prisoners when they are ill, but also to the sanitary condition of the prison itself."

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	327	187
Greatest number confined at any one time	90	36
Number of re-committals	158	67
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$6,260.50	$3,809.05

I requested Dr. O'Reilly to visit this gaol. His report upon it is appended :—

"I inspected the Owen Sound Gaol on the 17th August, and found therein twelve prisoners—eleven males and one female. Of the males, one was under sentence for rape, one for horse-stealing, one for assault, one for trespass, one was detained in default of sureties to keep the peace, one was waiting trial for highway robbery, one was on remand, and four were vagrants. The female prisoner was an old woman, a case of senile dementia, and unfit for admission to an Asylum for the Insane.

"The gaol was fairly clean throughout, except corridor No. 1, which presented a rather untidy appearance. The floor was not quite clean, and the walls and benches were littered with the caps and clothing of the prisoners.

"There is now an abundant supply of good water in the gaol from the water-works, but the arrangements for bathing prisoners are very defective. A proper bath-room, with necessary fixtures, is much required.

"The north wall of the building is so constructed as to the position of windows, that an active prisoner could easily make his escape from the yard if unwatched. Escapes could also be made by means of an unused opening for ventilation. In my opinion the safe-keeping of prisoners in the yard requires that this ventilation should be entirely closed up, and that the angle of the wall with the building should be filled up with wood or stone.

"It is much to be regretted that the arrangements for the accommodation of the Matron are not better than they are. She has now to use the gaol kitchen for the preparation of her food—a most undesirable state of things."

PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	66	73
Greatest number confined at any one time	14	16
Number of re-committals	24	28
Total cost of maintaining the Gaol	$1,487.24	$1,535.86

I authorized Dr. O'Reilly to inspect this gaol. He made the following report upon his visit:

"I inspected the Pembroke Gaol on the 6th May, and found ten prisoners in custody (eight males and two females), none of whom were charged with serious offences. Three of the male prisoners are children aged ten, seven, and two years respectively, and are all mutes. They are the illegitimate children of a

woman of deficient mental powers, who with their mother were committed as vagrants. There seems to be little doubt but that this woman and her children will be regularly recurring charges upon the gaol maintenance if not otherwise disposed of. I therefore recommend that the proper steps be taken by the County authorities to have the woman committed to the Mercer Reformatory, and the two elder children sent to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The third child, being only two years old, must be provided for by the County.

"I was informed that the Corporation of the town of Pembroke desired the use of a corridor in the gaol for lock-up purposes, pending the erection of the town lock-up, which was destroyed by fire. I cannot see how such a privilege can be granted without interfering prejudicially with the discipline and management of the gaol. I do not therefore recommend it.

"Every part of this gaol I found to be in the very best condition of cleanliness and order."

The second inspection of this gaol was made on the 21st July, when I entered the following minute, viz.:—

"There are in custody four men and one woman; the latter was committed in May last as a lunatic. The Gaol Surgeon and two Justices have certified to her sanity, but the second physician considers her to be insane. The woman is now, however, detained on a charge of assaulting her father with an axe. The legality of this proceedure, seeing that she was committed as a lunatic, is questionable, and will be brought to the notice of the Attorney-General.

"Of the male prisoners, one is under sentence for a year for carnally abusing a young girl; but, strange to say, hard labour is not attached to the sentence. Another prisoner, under sentence for three months, is locked up in his cell for refusing to work. He was told that if he did not at once get to work he would be transferred to the Central Prison and put in the brick-yard gang.

"Some years ago a prisoner named Tobin, who was under sentence for one year, escaped from this gaol after serving four days. It has been discovered that he is now in the Central Prison. As his sentence expires in a few days, the Sheriff will be so good as to send some person to Toronto to identify the prisoner, and have him re-arrested and brought to Pembroke for trial.

"The gaol and its surroundings are in excellent order. The yard formerly used as a working-yard has been converted into an airing-yard, and work is now done in the outer yard. No objection is taken to this course, but the Gaoler must be sure that whenever any prisoners are working, a strict watch is kept over them.

"The stock of bedding and clothing is sufficient, except that a dozen pairs of trowsers of the regulation pattern are needed. The Sheriff will please order them from the Central Prison.

"The various books of record have been examined."

PERTH GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	47	67
Greatest number confined at any one time	14	21
Number of re-committals	19	22
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,095.27	$2,749.89

The first inspection was made at my desire by Dr. O'Reilly, whose Minute is given below:—

"I inspected the Perth Gaol on the 5th May, and found it in every respect in excellent condition.

"The books were well kept. The Surgeon's book shewed entries of regular weekly visits.

"There were eleven prisoners in the gaol—nine males and two females. One of the males was waiting trial for larceny, and seven were under sentence for larceny. Of the females, one was a lunatic recently committed, the other was a vagrant.

"The Gaoler called my attention to a wall which had been erected across the closet in corridor No. 2, which did not seem to serve any useful purpose, but obstructed the view from the corridor gate, and created a sort of hiding place for the prisoners, and he desires its removal. As this wall was not part of the original structure, and can be removed by prison labour without expense, I see no objection to its removal."

I inspected the gaol on the 21st July, and made the following record of my visit:—

"I find seven men and two women in custody at the time of my inspection of this gaol to-day. All are vagrants, with the exception of one man, confined for want of sureties to keep the peace.

"As usual, the condition of the gaol is very satisfactory both in regard to order and cleanliness, and considering the helpless nature of some of the prisoners and their dirty habits, the cells and bedding are also in good order.

"A complaint has been made by one of the prisoners that he has not received the proper rations. The charge is denied by the Gaoler, also by the other prisoners. In this connection, I would call the attention of the County Council to the obvious impropriety of allowing the Gaoler to have a pecuniary interest in the prisoners' rations, as it places him in an entirely false position when charges of this kind are made against him. Moreover, the price allowed for the daily rations of each prisoner is seven cents in excess of what the cost would be were the food supplied by contract or bought in the open market. Under these circumstances, I have to request that the County Council will, at the beginning of each year, submit to public tender the supplies required for the gaol, and failing to receive tenders, they will instruct the Gaoler to buy the food supplies in the open market at the lowest rates, and to submit the bills for the same each quarter.

"It is also urgently recommended that the Council purchase iron bedsteads to be substituted for the present wooden ones, which afford a harbour for vermin.

"Since my last visit to this gaol, the new Gaoler has entered upon the discharge of his duties, and he seems to be in all respects fitted for the position. The Turnkey who was under the former Gaoler, still performs the duties of the office, but his wife has been appointed Matron. They therefore occupy a sleeping room in the Gaoler's quarters, and a door has been opened from their bedroom in close proximity to both the male and female wards. This arrangement is a satisfactory one, and is approved of.

"The Gaoler has applied for a door to be opened into the outer yard from his kitchen yard. As the latter is not actually a prison yard, such an opening is authorized, provided that the door leading from the prison yard proper into the kitchen yard be always kept closed.

"The Gaoler is instructed to remove a calf from one of the yards, and he is reminded of the rule that no animals or poultry are to be kept in the gaol premises."

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	92	117
Greatest number confined at any one time	13	15
Number of re-committals	49	63
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,936.55	$2,159.68

The following Minute was recorded by me after inspecting this gaol on the 21st January :—

"The number of prisoners found in custody to-day is rather higher than at previous inspections, viz., six men, two boys, five women, and an infant born in the gaol last night. One of the men and the two boys are under sentence to the Central Prison and the Reformatory for Boys respectively, to which institutions they will at once be transferred. One of the prisoners committed as a vagrant is undoubtedly of unsound mind. The Sheriff will be good enough to have him examined, as required under the Act, with a view to his removal to an Asylum. The remaining male prisoners are vagrants. Three of the women are of the same class, one of them was confined last night, being the seventh birth in the gaol during the past few years—a fact which indicates that it is improperly used for hospital as well as custodial purposes.

"The condition of the gaol is fairly satisfactory, although in some places greater neatness and order might be observed. The stock of bedding is sufficient, but one of the female prisoners under sentence has on her own clothing, owing to the lack of clothing for females. The Sheriff will be good enough to make a requisition on the proper Committee for what is required.

"It is observed that the keys in the possession of the Gaoler and Turnkey for opening the lower male ward, also open the doors of the ward in which female prisoners are confined, and instructions are now given that the key of the door in the hall leading to the females shall be continuously in the possession of the Matron. The reasons for this will be quite obvious.

"The Turnkey will see that the cell doors are locked up every morning after cleaning is done, which was not the case to-day.

"The attention of the County Council is again directed to the infraction of the dietary regulations, by which the Gaoler has a pecuniary interest in the food given to prisoners, the County paying him nine cents per day for each prisoner, and furnishing the bread. In this way the rations cost $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day, when they can be furnished under the regulations for not more than $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day. Apart, however, from this view of the matter, the practice is in direct violation of an important gaol regulation, and I have therefore to request that the Council will advertise for tenders for the supply of the articles required."

Dr. O'Reilly made the second inspection, and reported as under, viz. :—

"I inspected this gaol on the 30th July. There were five prisoners in confinement—three males and two females. Of the former, two were under sentence for vagrancy and one for larceny. One of the vagrants has been an almost constant inmate of the gaol for five years. The two females, one of whom is imbecile, have also been frequently in custody.

"The general condition of the gaol is good, but the lower corridor for men is not in as cleanly a state as is desirable. This is partly owing to the fact that the cells have been recently plastered, and the lime and cement not quite got rid of; and also to the want of painting and oiling—which prevails throughout the whole building. The Gaoler cannot keep the building in order without the requisite means, and these he has not at present. I observe that the alterations in the keys, recommended in the report of the previous inspection, has been made."

PICTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	127	82
Greatest number confined at any one time	10	11
Number of re-committals	72	33
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,121.94	$1,061.64

I inspected this gaol on the 20th January, and found it throughout in a clean and orderly state. Only one ward was in use, there being but two prisoners in custody—both males—one sentenced to six months for shooting a man, and the other for assault. Of the twenty-eight commitments since the beginning of the official year, only two were for criminal offences, all the rest being of the drunken and vagrant classes.

The books were all entered up and appeared to be well kept. No visit of the Physician had been registered since the 4th November.

I authorized Dr. O'Reilly to visit the gaol. His report upon it is as follows:

"I inspected this gaol on the 15th July. There were five prisoners in custody—four males and one female, the latter a lunatic. Two men were under sentence for larceny, and one man was on remand.

"The gaol was in excellent order, and the books properly kept. The Surgeon attends only when sent for, but there appears to be no difficulty in getting his services whenever they are required."

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING GAOL, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	136	169
Greatest number confined at any one time	16	19
Number of re-committals	11	10
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,902.30	$1,885.21

Authority was given to Dr. O'Reilly to inspect this gaol. The following is his report upon it, viz.:—

"I visited the Prince Arthur's Landing Gaol on the 30th June. There were four male prisoners in custody, three of them for drunkenness, and one (an old resident) for vagrancy. The latter prisoner is an epileptic, who has spent most of his time in gaol during the last eleven years. He is never able to do much, as he is liable to be attacked at any moment, and is unable to earn his living. He is therefore committed from time to time by the magistrate as a vagrant, in the absence of any other means of caring for him in the locality. The gaol in all its parts was clean and in good order, and the books properly kept.

"The Sheriff requires six pairs of handcuffs and six batons for the use of this gaol, and the same number for Rat Portage. I am not quite sure as to the necessity or propriety of furnishing the handcuffs or batons for Rat Portage, but recommend that those required for Prince Arthur's Landing be furnished."

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	135	138
Greatest number confined at any one time	31	17
Number of re-committals	14	13
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,687.64.	$2,416.75

The following is a copy of the Minute recorded by me after inspecting the gaol:—

"On visiting the St. Catharines gaol to-day (28th December), I find only seven prisoners in custody—viz., three men, one boy, and three women. Of these, three are old, enfeebled vagrants, who have been sent in for a home; one has been sentenced for drunkenness, one for cruelty to animals, and one for larceny. The

remaining prisoner has been in custody for nearly a year, having first been committed as a vagrant, but subsequently certified to be insane ; but as his case is one of senile dementia, and as he is perfectly quiet and harmless, his removal to an Ayslum cannot be recommended. Under these circumstances, the Gaoler will see that he is furnished with all the comforts that the gaol can afford. The woman committed for drunkenness has been in gaol a great number of times, and was at one time an inmate of Kingston Ayslum, and she is now evidently of unsound mind.

"As requested in my last minute of inspection, the Council have dispensed with the services of one of the Turnkeys. This action has been fully justified by the small number of prisoners in custody during the past year.

"The stock of bedding and men's clothing is sufficient, but some clothing for women is required. The Sheriff will be good enough to see that a requisition is sent in for what is needed.

"The books have been examined, and found to be properly kept. The condition of the gaol is fairly good. Water has been supplied from the city main, but no waste-pipe to carry it off has been put in. The attention of the Council is called to this matter, and also to a previous recommendation in regard to heating the gaol by hot air."

The second inspection was made by Dr. O'Reilly at my request. His report is appended :—

"I inspected this gaol on the 14th of June, on which date there were six prisoners in custody—four males and two females. Except one boy waiting trial for rape, all the prisoners were under sentence for minor offences.

"The gaol was in an excellent condition of cleanliness and good order. All the rules appeared to be fully complied with, except that in one unoccupied corridor beds were made up instead of being in the stores. I noticed that in this gaol all the locks were of one pattern, so that the Gaoler has access to the female wards without the Matron, and *vice versa*. As the building is fitted throughout with morticed locks, a change of them would be expensive; but it would not cost much if padlocks were added to the present fastenings on the corridor gates. In that way the present irregularity could be overcome. I would suggest that the Sheriff have this change made."

St. Thomas Gaol.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	202	277
Greatest number confined at any one time	23	28
Number of re-committals	46	17
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,514.05	$2,168.18

I made a statutory examination of this gaol on the 22nd of April, and found it in very good order and fairly clean, so far as the interior was concerned. The yards were in excellent order. The cells would have a much neater and tidier appearance if the present cumbersome board bedsteads were replaced with iron ones.

The County Council was again requested to proceed with the erection of a kitchen and stores, and to make connection of the closets and sinks with a proper sewer. This matter has over and over again been brought under the consideration of the Council without result. Should the Council fail to take action at its next session, it will be recommended that a *mandamus* issue compelling these necessary adjuncts to the gaol to be furnised.

The stock of bedding and clothing was reported to be sufficient.

The books of record were examined, and found to be properly kept.

There were twelve men and three women in custody, seven of whom were waiting trial, the rest being under sentence or waiting the sentence of the Judge of the Assizes, then in session.

SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	11	5
Greatest number confined at any one time	4	3
Number of re-committals	2	2
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,297.85	$1,362.38

At my request Dr. O'Reilly visited this gaol, and made the following report upon it:—

"I inspected this gaol on the 27th of June. Two prisoners were found in custody—both males, the one white and the other Indian—and both under sentence to hard labour for larceny. There being no hard labour for them to do, they remained in idleness. Only five prisoners have been committed to this gaol since the beginning of the current year.

"The books are well and neatly kept. The dietary is according to regulations. The Surgeon's book shews entries of sufficiently frequent visits. The gaol is well supplied with bedding and clothing and other requirements.

"The chief difficulty here is the water supply. Good water cannot be obtained from the wells, consequently it has to be hauled from the river at a cost of $65 per annum. Colonel Wilson has laid a pipe for the supply of his own house from some springs outside of the village, and has made an offer by which an ample supply of good water can be secured for the gaol. The annual cost of hauling water from the river at present would more than pay the interest on the outlay required in laying the pipes, to say nothing of the advantages of having an abundant supply of water at all times. I strongly recommend, therefore, that the offer be accepted.

"During the past year a fire occurred in the Court House attached to the gaol, which, but for its timely discovery, might have resulted in the destruction of the building. The fire arose through defects in the construction of the chimneys. The defect in this particular instance has been remedied, but the Gaoler informed me that the same defects exist in all the other chimneys in the building, and that there could not be safety until the whole were thoroughly changed.

"There is a shed belonging to this gaol which requires a new roof. It is now in a very leaky condition. Re-shingling would cost about $100. I recommend that authority be given for this expenditure."

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	209	171
Greatest number confined at any one time	29	25
Number of re-committals	35	14
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2.630.57	$2,281.46

This gaol was inspected by me on the 26th of April, when its wards, cells, yards and other parts were found in an extremely clean and orderly state. Attention, however, was called to the premium offered for escapes by the down pipes from the roof, by which, with the rough walls, prisoners could get on the roof quite easily. I gave orders that, until something was done to overcome this

defect, prisoners must never be allowed in the yard without an officer being present.

The stock of bedding and clothing required adding to. The placing of traps in the water-closets has much improved the sweetness of these places.

There were eleven prisoners in confinement—eight men, two boys, and one woman—all of whom were under sentence for short periods, and in no instance for serious offences. The books of record were well and properly kept.

My second inspection of this gaol was made on the 21st of August, when ten men and five women were in custody. Six of the former and two of the latter (all coloured except one) were under sentence for frequenting a house of ill-fame. Of the remaining prisoners, four were under sentence for larceny, two for vagrancy, and one for trespass. With the exception of keeping the gaol clean, all the prisoners were in idleness.

The gaol was in a good condition, as were also the yards. Nothing had been done by the County Council since my previous visit to remedy the defect then pointed out. The means for heating the gaol are reported to have been quite insufficient during the last winter, and it seems certain that something will have to be done to obviate this trouble.

SARNIA GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	310	214
Greatest number confined at any one time	31	19
Number of re-committals	34	28
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,740.00	$3,220.73

After inspecting this gaol on the 25th March, I recorded the following minute:—

"I inspected this gaol to-day, finding it throughout in admirable order and exceedingly clean and neat. Painting has been done during the winter, which has much improved the internal appearance. The yards are also in a well-kept state.

"The Gaoler reports a sufficient supply of bedding and clothing.

"There are to-day seventeen prisoners in custody—all males. No women have been committed since the 29th January, and only four have been in custody since the 1st October. Of the seventeen male prisoners no less than ten are vagrants, who are diseased, paralyzed, and generally unfit to earn a living, a large proportion being non-residents of Lambton. The lunatic in custody will be removed to the London Asylum as soon as the papers in his case are completed. One of the vagrants is an epileptic imbecile, fast approaching chronic dementia. The various gaol books were examined. The register is neatly kept and affords all needful information. The gaol Surgeon makes frequent visits, his notes of which have been read. Only one punishment is recorded since my last visit. No religious services either by clergymen or laymen are conducted. I would suggest that the Sheriff invite the clergymen of the town to visit the gaol and have an occasional service."

Dr. O'Reilly was authorized to visit the gaol. He reported upon it as follows:—

"My inspection of the Sarnia Gaol took place on the 8th of August, when there were eight prisoners in custody—six males and two females. Of the males, one was in for larceny, one was insane and was waiting removal, and four were vagrants. Of the women, one had just been committed as a lunatic who had attempted self-destruction, and the other was a vagrant.

"The gaol was fairly clean and orderly. I observed that there were no buckets in use for the cells, earthenware vessels being used in stead. This is unwise for many reasons, and their use should be discontinued. I would recommend that either copper or galvanized iron buckets be substituted. The bedsteads in this gaol are of the worst description, and should be replaced by those of proper material and pattern."

SIMCOE GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	143	90
Greatest number confined at any one time	18	10
Number of re-committals	45	29
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,625.00	$1,623.42

At my visit to this gaol on the 22nd April, only one prisoner was found in custody, and during March the gaol was vacant for thirteen days of the month. Since the 1st October only forty-four prisoners have been committed, being less than one-half of the number, as compared with the committals of the same period last year.

The man now in custody was charged with arson. His appearance and conversation denoted insanity, which would doubtless be enquired into at his trial.

The condition of the gaol and yard was excellent.

The various books of record were well and properly kept.

No Turnkey was employed, and unless more male prisoners were committed, no necessity existed for one.

The report of Dr. O'Reilly's visit to this gaol, made at my request, is given hereunder:—

"On my visit to the Simcoe Gaol on the 3rd August, I found three prisoners in custody—one, an old man of seventy-eight years (a case of senile dementia), another committed as a lunatic, and a young coloured man sentenced for abduction. I instructed the Gaoler to report the latter for removal to the Central Prison.

"The gaol was thoroughly clean, and in good order throughout. The dry earth closet system is in use there, and works in the most satisfactory manner. There was no foul smell to be detected anywhere. I observed in one of the yards some twelve-foot planks which were used for the preparation of the earth for the closets; I ordered their immediate removal, or else that they should be cut into four-foot lengths. The gaol books were found to be correctly kept. The Surgeon does not make regular periodical visits. It is true he lives near, and can always be had when required, but, under the rules, his duty is to make regular visits not less than once a week. Even if there are no cases of sickness in the gaol, it is necessary that a direct cognizance of the sanitary condition of the building should be had, and a watch kept over any changes which affect the health of the inmates."

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	205	166
Greatest number confined at any one time	24	23
Number of re-committals	61	66
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,441.05	$2,300.38.

I visited and inspected this gaol on the 25th March, when I found in confinement ten men and three women, of whom seven were under sentence for

vagrancy, one for drunkenness, one for assault, one for child desertion, two for default of sureties, and one was waiting trial, but was also undergoing sentence.

The chief feature in the commitments up to the date of my visit was the almost entire absence of lunatics, only one having been committed since the 1st October. The vagrants were old and helpless creatures, who should have been in a poor-house. One of the women had a short time previous been delivered of a child in the gaol. As she was a confirmed offender, having been in Stratford Gaol eleven times, it was evident that the provisions of the Act passed at the last Session of the Dominion Legislature, which enable such characters to be sentenced for two years, were intended to meet cases of this kind.

The gaol was as clean as it could be kept, but structurally, as has been previously reported, it is the most defective building of the kind in the Province. Indeed, it is the only one of which it may be really said that it is wanting in almost everything that the provisions of the Inspection Act require. The site is bad, owing to its proximity to the streets and confined space; the building is dilapidated, insecure and badly arranged; and there is an entire absence of all sanitary requisites so necessary in such a building. For these reasons this gaol has already been condemned, and every visit shews greater necessity for abandoning it and putting up an entirely new structure.

The gaol records were examined, and some instructions given in regard to the dietary book.

The following is Dr. O'Reilly's report upon the inspection he was authorized to make of this gaol:—

"I visited the Stratford Gaol on the 6th of August. There were nine prisoners in confinement—six males and three females. Of the males, four were vagrants, one under sentence for false pretences, and one held to give bail under the license law. The females were all vagrants.

"The gaol, which is structurally of a very unsafe character, I found to be scrupulously neat and clean in every part. That such a wretched building is so kept, reflects great credit upon the Gaoler and Matron. The bedsteads in this gaol are of the most wretched description, being nothing more than logs of wood with heavy planks upon them. They are not unsuitable, however, to the general character of the building itself.

"The books are well kept. I instructed the Gaoler to give fuller particulars of the cases of punishment in future. The Surgeon's book shewed frequent visits. I observed on the staff of this gaol an Assistant Matron who, as it seems to me, is practically the Matron's servant girl. I never observed this feature in any other county gaol, and therefore call attention to it."

Subsequently to receiving this report, I wrote to the Sheriff requesting that the so-called Assistant Matron be dispensed with, as there was no necessity for the employment of such an officer. The Government proportion of the salary was also disallowed by the Auditor of Criminal Justice accounts.

Toronto Gaol.	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	2,909	2,407
Greatest number confined at any one time..	194	145
Number of re-committals	1,097	1,060
Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....	$18,263.36	$16,996.67

I visited the gaol on the 13th February, and entered the following minute in the Gaol Book, viz.:

"To-day I made a statutory inspection of the Toronto Gaol, when every part of the building was visited and the management of its affairs enquired into.

"The wards, cells, bedding, and the equipment of the gaol generally, were found in good order, and cleanliness was observed throughout the premises. The stock of prison clothing was not sufficient, even for the small number of sentenced prisoners then in custody, and consequently three prisoners were wearing their own clothes. The Sheriff will be good enough to see that the stock is added to, in order that every male prisoner may be clothed in the prison garb as soon as he is sentenced.

"The gaol population was exceptionally small for the winter season, comprising only eighty-eight men and twenty-eight women, a total of one hundred and sixteen. Of that number one hundred and four were under sentence, six were on remand, four were waiting trial, one was certified to be insane, and one was in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace. The insane person will be at once removed to the Hamilton Asylum. Drunkenness, vagrancy and kindred offences constituted the causes for which eighty-three of the one hundred and four prisoners received sentence; and of the whole number in custody only nineteen were charged with, or under sentence for, indictable offences. In view of these figures, and having regard to the fact that all prisoners, both male and female, who are sentenced for serious offences, are at once removed to the Penitentiary, the Central Prison, or the Mercer Reformatory for Females, it becomes a question for the serious consideration of the City Council whether the number of officials now employed in the gaol cannot be considerably reduced without in the slightest degree endangering the safe custody of the prisoners or impairing the efficiency of the gaol service. The salaries of the gaol officials now amount to $8,935 a year, to which should be added the perquisites allowed in the way of house-rent, fuel, etc., making up the sum to at least $10,000. A gaoler, assistant-gaoler, seven turnkeys, and a night-watchman is, in my opinion, entirely too large a disciplinary staff to look after eighty-eight male prisoners, two-thirds of whom are drawn from the drunken and disorderly and vagrant classes. The services of at least three of these officials might be dispensed with. I fail also to see the slightest necessity for employing a steward, with a salary and perquisites equal to $1,500 a year. The supplies are nearly all delivered under contract, and they only aggregate about $9,000 a year, so that the cost of supervising the purchase is equal to fifteen per cent. of their entire cost. Moreover, the little work devolving upon the Steward can be better and more efficiently done by the Gaoler or his assistant. I think also that the work of the Engineer, who is paid $600 a year, could be done by a stoker, who would act as turnkey for a part of his time. In the manner above indicated a saving of at least $3,000 per annum would be effected in the maintenance of the gaol, which is well worthy of the consideration of the City Council.

"The books of record were examined. No dietary book is kept, or at any rate it could not be found; but the other books afford the requisite information, although the method of keeping the books might be improved. The Sheriff will be good enough to have a proper book printed for the Gaol Surgeon, giving the following information under respective headings: (1) Name of prisoners; (2) When admitted to hospital; (3) If not sent to hospital, when treated in wards or cell; (4) The nature of disease or ailment for which a prisoner is treated; (5) The instructions of the physician in regard to the case; (6) Date of discharge from hospital, or when treatment is left off; and (7) The number of days under treatment, and general remarks."

I made a second inspection of the Toronto Gaol in August, and on the 17th of that month recorded the minute, copy of which is given hereunder:—

"During the last three days I have been holding an investigation into the circumstances in connection with the escape of three prisoners from this gaol.

I have also made an inspection of the premises. The result of the investigation will form the subject of a special report to the Government.

"On the 16th August there were forty-nine males and thirty females in custody—all of whom I saw. Of the males, six are boys, of whom four are sentenced to the Reformatory, the rest to the Gaol; four men are waiting trial, one is committed as insane, and the remainder are under sentence for periods under thirty days, although many of them are old and hardened offenders, whose continued breaches of the law would, it might be supposed, warrant their being committed for longer periods. All the women, except two committed as lunatics, are under sentence. In almost every instance these women have been committed many times to the gaol, and are proper subjects for the discipline and treatment of the Reformatory for Females, to which place they would be removed were they sentenced for longer periods.

"Respecting the insane persons in custody, only one has been examined and certified to by the proper authorities; and as she appears to be almost restored to a sound state of mind, her removal to an Asylum will not be effected at present. The Sheriff is requested to call the attention of the Gaol Surgeon to the cases with a view to the issue of a certificate of recovery, if such should take place. The other two prisoners have not yet been examined. As they are both undoubtedly insane, they will be removed to an Asylum as soon as certificates of insanity are signed.

"The prisoners are not employed at any kind of hard labour, all the work they do being to keep the gaol clean. For the present, therefore, all able-bodied male prisoners will be removed to the Central Prison.

"Three men and two women were in the hospital, three of them being the insane prisoners; the other two had slight ailments.

"A few complaints were made, but upon inquiry it was found there was no foundation for my taking any action regarding them.

"The gaol, both on the male and female side, is in good order, the cells are clean and neat, and the bedding tidily kept. The basement, which is of great importance, is also well and cleanly kept; but it requires airing, which the Gaoler is requested to attend to.

"The room used for the male hospital is not a proper one for such a purpose. It is too small, and there are no proper appliances in it. An effort should be made to improve it. To a certain extent these remarks also apply to the hospital for females.

"Since my last report, after considerable resistance, the gaol staff has been reduced by the dismissal of two turnkeys; but the steward is still retained. I have only to repeat that, while I have not the slightest animus against this official, I am convinced that the post he holds is almost a sinecure, and what work is attached to it could be as well performed by the gaol staff proper.

"Suggestions will be made in my special report on the escapes, in regard to strengthening ward No. 4, and to improving the system of supervision.

"The only entrance to the gaoler's private quarters is the door of the main hall, through which all prisoners and officials pass. This causes a good deal of trouble, and indeed is not quite fair to the Gaoler. The defect could be remedied at a very small outlay, by closing up that portion of the hall leading to the Gaoler's rooms, and opening a private door at the side. In this way the Gaoler's family arrangements would be separated entirely from those of the gaol."

As the City Council still refused to dispense with the services of the Steward, I recommended that the Government should no longer pay any portion of his salary, and this recommendation was approved of. The entire cost of retaining this officer is therefore borne by the City of Toronto.

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	85	73
Greatest number confined at any one time ..	13	9
Number of re-committals	6	17
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,842.76	$1,643.85

The condition of this gaol at my visit on the 28th March was very satisfactory. The wards were clean and generally neatly kept, as were also the other parts of the gaol. The sanitary arrangements were very good, and appeared to be well looked after. The stock of bedding and clothing was said to be sufficient, but much of it had a very dilapidated look.

The number of prisoners in custody was much greater than usual, viz., nine —all being males. No woman has been in gaol since August last. Of the nine men, two were under sentence to the Central Prison, and were waiting the arrival of the Bailiff to effect their transfer.

It was a matter for regret that there were no means of employing the sentenced prisoners at hard labour, the wood having all been cut up, and no stone having been sent in to break. The Sheriff will be requested to endeavour to prevail upon the Council to furnish stone, to be broken for the streets, in order that the demoralizing effects of idleness might be overcome.

The second inspection was made by Dr. O'Reilly, whose report is appended, viz.:—

"On the 18th August I visited the Walkerton Gaol. There were only two prisoners in charge, both males—one convicted of assault and held for non-payment of fine, and one waiting trial for robbery. Both of these prisoners I found at work cutting grass and cleaning-up, preferring this, as they said, to idleness inside.

"This gaol was scrupulously clean and neat in every part.

"As there is no lock-up here, the gaol is used for lock-up purposes by the town. The books are all excellently kept. There are no punishments recorded, and the Surgeon's visits are weekly."

WELLAND GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	358	309
Greatest number confined at any one time ..	49	50
Number of re-committals	167	125
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,780.60	$4,576.25

A copy of the minute recorded by me after inspecting this gaol is appended, viz.:—

"My inspection to-day (December 28) is chiefly made for the purpose of examining the manner in which the work of reconstructing the south wing of the gaol has been carried out. I find that this portion of the gaol, which was before dangerously dilapidated, is now made safe and secure. The interior cell structure and the iron work, locks, etc., connected therewith, are of a strong and substantial character, and the wing in its reconstructed state is in all respects well suited for the purposes for which it was intended, viz., the confinement of female and juvenile prisoners. In this new wing there are thirty cells, viz.: five in each corridor, of which there are six, two being in each of the three floors, but only two flats and twenty cells have been completed for occupation, as that amount of additional accommodation will meet the probable requirements of the county for

some time to come. The cost of the work of reconstruction was $2,600. A recommendation will be made to Government that whatever balance may be due to the county in respect to gaol repairs and alterations under the terms of the Act be paid.

"The attention of the Gaol Committee is called to the fact that a supply of Scandinavian locks on the male side, and ten iron bedsteads on the female, are required. A water-closet must also be erected in the female yard.

"At this visit, twenty-four prisoners (twenty-one men and three women) are found in custody, which is a slight decrease as compared with the number in confinement at my previous visit. Two of the male prisoners are lunatics, whose removal to the Hamilton Asylum will take place to-morrow. There are also in custody two prisoners who were sentenced to the Penitentiary on the 16th December. The Sheriff is reminded that he incurs very considerable risk in not at once removing these prisoners.

"One man is undergoing punishment, he having been awarded two days in the dark cell. After enquiry, I have come to the conclusion that the offence was not sufficiently great to warrant such punishment, and it is therefore reduced to twelve hours' confinement in the dark cell. The Gaoler is instructed that he must make very minute enquiry into every case before awarding punishment, and also that full particulars of the reasons for punishment must be entered in the record."

My second inspection of the Welland Gaol was made on the 22nd June, when I found in custody ten men and two women, one of the former having been committed as insane, and so certified by the two medical men, but not yet by the Judge. Two men had been sentenced to the Penitentiary and were to be removed thereto the next morning, and one man to the Central Prison. The remaining prisoners were in confinement for minor offences.

As compared with previous visits, the population of this gaol shewed a very large falling-off, and unless the public works in the neighbourhood were proceeded with, it was more than likely it would not be increased. The Sheriff was therefore directed to dispense with the services of the extra turnkey.

In passing through the gaol, I found the women at work in the kitchen along with male prisoners, but, it was said, always under the supervision of a turnkey. Even with this precaution, such a practice was in violation of an important regulation, as female prisoners must be constantly under the supervision of the Matron. I therefore ordered it to be at once stopped, and the Sheriff was desired to see that a stove be placed in the female wards and a pump in the cistern, so that all the washing might be performed on that side of the gaol.

The condition of the gaol was fairly satisfactory. Chickens were again observed in the yard. The Gaoler was instructed to have them removed.

A water-closet, as well as a cistern in the female yard, which were recommended at my last visit, had been provided.

The books were all examined, and found to be properly kept.

WHITBY GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	117	95
Greatest number confined at any one time	15	13
Number of re-committals	20	30
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,121.85	$1.899.46

I inspected this gaol on the 17th January, after the prisoners had been locked up for the night. Five men and six women were in custody. One of the latter was a confirmed offender, and was waiting removal to the Reformatory for Females.

I found she had two young daughters, who were utterly neglected. I requested the County Attorney to take steps to have them committed to the Industrial Refuge for Girls. Except one held under *capias*, all the other prisoners were sentenced for minor offences.

The condition of the gaol upon the whole was satisfactory. The books were well and properly kept, and there were records of frequent visits by the Surgeon.

Dr. O'Reilly was authorized to make the second inspection of the gaol. He reported upon it as follows :—

"I visited the Whitby Gaol on the 17th July, finding two male and two female prisoners in custody. The two former were held for contempt of Court. One of the latter had been at one time an inmate of the Mercer Reformatory, but was sent back to the gaol, as she had a child in arms, and therefore could not work. The other was waiting examination on a charge of child murder.

"The gaol was in good condition, so far as circumstances would admit. None of the closets attached to the wards can be used owing to defective drains. The iron and woodwork requires painting in different parts. Both the pumps were out of order. The Sheriff was requested to give attention to these matters.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1880.	1881.
Prisoners committed during the year	448	305
Greatest number confined at any one time	45	45
Number of re-committals	153	111
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,517.22	$3,437.26

This gaol was inspected by me on the 21st April, and found, with its yards, etc., to be in excellent order, and well and cleanly kept throughout—better indeed than at the time of any previous visit.

There were seventeen prisoners in custody—sixteen men and one woman. The only criminal was a youth waiting sentence; all the other prisoners were vagrants and disorderly characters, with the exception of a man committed for insanity, whose removal to the London Asylum was recommended as soon as the papers in the case were completed.

The male prisoners were engaged in cutting wood, breaking stone, and gardening. Out of the product of the last class of work, the gaol is supplied with vegetables. The want of a proper root-house is a serious drawback in keeping the vegetables through the winter, and the suggestion of the Gaoler, that a cellar be placed under the kitchen, is well worthy the consideration of the Council. The gaol books were well kept, affording all the needful information. Since my last visit a new Physician, Dr. McKay, had been appointed, *vice* Dr. Turquand, deceased. His visits to the gaol were frequent, and his notes of instruction carefully made.

I requested Dr. O'Reilly to visit the gaol. He did so on the 3rd August, and reported as follows :—

"On arriving at the gaol I found the prisoners at their dinners. I examined the food they were eating, finding it of good quality, and according to regulations. There were only six male prisoners in gaol. Four were under sentence for minor offences, one was waiting trial for forgery, and one was a lunatic waiting to be removed to an Asylum.

"The gaol was in good order and fairly clean throughout. On the day of my visit men were at work re-shingling the roof—an improvement which was very much needed. The floors would be much better with a coat of oil. The suggestion made on a previous inspection, that a root-house or cellar should be

provided for the vegetables raised in the garden, has not, I regret to say, been carried out yet. It is much needed, as considerable quantities of vegetables continue to be raised, with no suitable place for their preservation.

"While I was in the gaol, a number of visitors were admitted by a boy. On inquiry, I learned that this boy is a relation of the Matron's, and had access to her keys. I called her attention to the great impropriety of this, and left a message for the Sheriff with his deputy to see that this abuse is at once remedied.

Gore Bay Lock-up.

The report of Dr. O'Reilly upon the inspection made by him of this lock-up, at my request, is appended:—

"I visited Gore Bay Lock-up at midnight on the 26th June. I found the keeper in bed in the prison, where he sleeps at night. The lock-up was in excellent order in every respect, except that in one place I noticed the stove-pipe to be too near the wood-work for safety, and I instructed the eeper kto have it remedied. There were no prisoners in custody.

"The keeper called my attention to the want of a woodshed in the yard for the protection of fuel from snow, etc., in the winter. I beg to recommend that a shed be erected in the entrance yard (where no prisoners are allowed) for that purpose."

Little Current Lock-up.

This lock-up was visited by Dr. O'Reilly, who reported upon it as under:—

"I inspected this lock-up on the 26th June. There had been no prisoners in custody since last winter. The lock-up I found clean and in perfect order. The keeper lives in his own house, a few rods from the lock-up; but when there are prisoners in charge, he resides in the building itself. There is no well for this lock-up; all the water used must be carried from the river. The locks on the cell doors are of poor quality, and should be changed for Scandinavian locks."

Manitowaning Lock-up.

The following is Dr. O'Reilly's report upon this lock-up:—

"I inspected the Manitowaning Lock-up on the 26th June. There were no prisoners in custody, nor had there been any for over two months.

"The building was clean and well kept in all parts. Since last inspection a well has been dug and a pump placed therein, so that there is now a sufficient supply of good water. In the absence of a fence around the lock-up grounds, the pump is free to the people of the village, who use it very freely sometimes, causing scarcity of water.

"The locks on the cell doors being merely common American rim locks, there is very little security for the safe keeping of the prisoners. I recommend, therefore, that they be changed for the proper Scandinavian locks, which can be done at a small expense.

"There being only two rooms for the accommodation of the Gaoler and his family, he, in the absence of female prisoners, uses that corridor for domestic purposes. The proposed addition to his dwelling is greatly needed—the estimated cost of which is $300. A fence round the Government lot is also required, the cost of which would be $75. I recommend that both these improvements be made.

"The keeper complains of the delay in the accounts for maintenance, which arises from his having to report to the Sheriff at Sault Ste. Marie, instead of direct to this department. His accounts for last year were not paid until nine months after he had made his returns.

"The books were well kept in every respect, all entries having been properly made."

SILVER ISLET LOCK-UP.

Dr. O'Reilly's report upon the lock-up is as follows:—

"I visited the Silver Islet Lock-up at 1.30 a.m. on the 30th June, and found the place in good order, except that from want of painting there has been some shrinkage in the oak planks forming the walls of the cells. As paint and oil for this building have been on the spot for a year or two, but have never been used, for the want of instructions, I gave the order to have the building painted inside, and the outside (which is of hewn logs) whitewashed with lime. There were no prisoners in custody, which had been the case for a year."

The following is a list of the Statistical Tables which are appended to this portion of the Report:—

Table No. 1.—Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, committed during the year ending 30th September, 1881, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 2.—Shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1881, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3.—Shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of prisoners committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4.—Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed.*

Table No. 5.—Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6.—Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7.—Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and period of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8.—Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced.*

Table No. 9.—Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10.—Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11.—Shewing the occupation, trade, or calling of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 13.—Shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, and the cost thereof.

Table No. 14.—Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the number of Prisoners, male and female, *committed* during the year ending 30th September, 1881, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of Prisoners committed for the year ending 30th Sept., 1881.			Number of Prisoners committed for the year ending 30th Sept., 1880.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	189	38	227	342	54	396	....	....	....	153	16	169
Berlin	84	13	97	84	7	91	....	6	6	....	....	....
Belleville	115	28	143	126	52	178	....	....	...	11	24	35
Brantford	193	56	249	233	62	295	....	....	....	40	6	46
Brampton	168	17	185	294	14	308	....	3	3	126	....	126
Brockville	149	21	170	157	32	189	....	....	....	8	11	19
Cayuga	43	5	48	76	11	87	....	....	....	33	6	39
Cornwall	36	8	44	55	12	67	....	....	....	19	4	23
Cobourg	88	26	114	121	30	151	....	....	.....	33	4	37
Chatham	94	8	102	122	15	137	....	....	....	28	7	35
Goderich	91	13	104	147	13	160	....	....	....	56	....	56
Guelph	101	33	134	144	23	167	....	10	10	43	....	43
Hamilton	657	162	819	836	182	1018	....	...	....	179	20	199
Kingston	132	50	182	194	62	256	....	....	....	62	12	74
London	585	134	719	649	133	782	....	1	1	64	....	64
Lindsay	53	8	61	40	8	48	13	....	13	....	....	....
L'Orignal	17	2	19	17	4	21	....	....	....	....	2	2
Milton	123	8	131	237	8	245	....	....	....	114	....	114
Napanee	51	18	69	44	8	52	7	10	17	....	....	....
Ottawa	450	197	647	472	201	673	....	....	....	22	4	26
Owen Sound	155	32	187	305	22	327	....	10	10	150	....	150
Orangeville	12	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	....	....
Perth	57	10	67	41	6	47	16	4	20	....	....	....
Picton	77	5	82	118	9	127	....	....	....	41	4	45
Pembroke	60	13	73	53	13	66	7	....	7	....	....	....
Peterborough	88	29	117	76	16	92	12	13	25	....	....	....
Prince Arthur's Land'g	168	1	169	135	1	136	33	....	33	...	....	....
Simcoe	83	7	90	130	13	143	....	....	....	47	6	53
St. Catharines	112	26	138	119	16	135	...	10	10	7	...	7
Sarnia	201	13	214	294	16	310	....	....	....	93	3	96
Stratford	132	34	166	167	38	205	....	....	....	35	4	39
Sandwich	142	29	171	170	39	209	...	....	....	28	10	38
St. Thomas	207	20	227	186	16	202	21	4	25	....	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie	5	....	5	11	....	11	....	....	....	6	....	6
Toronto	1781	626	2407	2217	692	2909	....	....	....	436	66	502
Walkerton	72	1	73	80	5	85	....	....	....	8	4	12
Woodstock	276	29	305	408	40	448	....	....	....	132	11	143
Welland	293	16	309	330	28	358	....	....	....	37	12	49
Whitby	82	13	95	96	17	113	....	....	....	14	4	18
Lock-ups—												
Bracebridge	7	4	11	12	2	14	....	2	2	5	....	5
Gore Bay	3	....	3	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1
Little Current	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	16	....	16	19	2	21	....	....	....	3	2	5
Mattawa	10	....	10	3	....	3	7	....	7	....	....	....
Parry Sound	15	1	16	13	....	13	2	1	3	....	....	....
Silver Islet	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Total	7475	1754	9229	9378	1922	11300	131	74	205	2034	242	2276

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of Prisoners who were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1881, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						Total number of prisoners who remained in custody on 30th Sept., 1881.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of two months and under.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic, or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	23	1	....	....	....	8	8	3	4	1	24
Berlin	4	....	....	....	...	4	....	...	....	....	4
Belleville	1	4	..	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	5
Brantford	11	4	....	....	4	4	7	....	....	....	15
Brampton	1	1	...	....	...	....	2	....	....	....	2
Brockville	10	5	3	....	6	7	3	2	....	....	18
Cayuga	4	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	4
Cornwall	4	2	....	....	....	4	...	....	....	2	6
Cobourg	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	....	2
Chatham	4	1	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	5
Goderich	3	2	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	5
Guelph	7	1	....	....	1	4	2	...	....	1	8
Hamilton	20	4	1	....	2	16	4	1	2	....	25
Kingston	7	3	1	....	2	2	6	....	1	....	11
London	24	4	2	....	10	12	7	....	1	....	30
Lindsay	1	1	...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2
L'Orignal	2	....	....	....	2	....	...	....	....	....	2
Milton	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Napanee	....	1	....	...	....	1	...	....	....	....	1
Ottawa	14	12	1	1	9	10	8	....	1	....	28
Owen Sound	8	3	....	....	....	3	6	....	1	1	11
Orangeville	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Perth	8	4	1	....	....	2	10	...	1	....	13
Picton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pembroke	5	2	3	....	....	7	2	....	1	....	10
Peterborough	6	3	....	....	1	2	5	1	....	....	9
Prince Arthur's Landing	8	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	...	2	8
Simcoe	2	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	2	....	2
St. Catharines	3	2	1	....	1	4	....	1	....	....	6
Sarnia	6	....	....	....	....	5	1	...	....	....	6
Stratford	5	2	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	....	7
Sandwich	18	....	....	....	1	17	....	....	....	....	18
St. Thomas	6	1	....	....	1	1	4	....	....	1	7
Sault Ste. Marie	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Toronto	47	47	7	....	12	71	15	2	....	1	101
Walkerton	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	3
Woodstock	9	2	2	...	4	2	3	1	1	2	13
Welland	12	3	....	....	1	9	5	....	....	....	15
Whitby	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Lock-ups—											
Bracebridge	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	1	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Manitowaning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parry Sound	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silver Islet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	292	117	22	1	70	214	105	14	16	13	432

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners *committed*, the number over and under 16 the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquitted on number sentenced, and the number

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Barrie	189	38	227	20	3	23	169	35	204	180	35
Berlin	84	13	97	4	.....	4	80	13	93	67	21
Belleville	115	28	143	2	.....	2	113	28	141	40	76
Brantford	193	56	249	11	1	12	182	55	237	139	33
Brampton	168	17	185	2	.....	2	166	17	183	83	49
Brockville	149	21	170	7	.....	7	142	21	163	86	27
Cayuga	43	5	48	3	.....	3	40	5	45	34	6
Cornwall	36	8	44	3	1	4	33	7	40	34	7
Cobourg	88	26	114	4	.....	4	84	26	110	78	16
Chatham	94	8	102	5	.....	5	89	8	97	74	11
Goderich	91	13	104	3	.....	3	88	13	101	58	16
Guelph	101	33	134	5	6	11	96	27	123	106	8
Hamilton	657	162	819	37	7	44	620	155	775	380	126
Kingston	132	50	182	11	2	13	121	48	169	149	29
London	585	134	719	45	6	51	540	128	668	434	166
Lindsay	53	8	61	1	.....	1	52	8	60	56	4
L'Orignal	17	2	19	.....	.....	.....	17	2	19	16	3
Milton	123	8	131	2	1	3	121	7	128	111	16
Napanee	51	18	69	2	3	5	49	15	64	61	8
Ottawa	450	197	647	49	2	51	401	195	596	489	107
Owen Sound	155	32	187	7	5	12	148	27	175	120	42
Orangeville	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12	.....
Perth	57	10	67	7	.....	7	50	10	60	45	5
Picton	77	5	82	1	.....	1	76	5	81	49	12
Pembroke	60	13	73	10	1	11	50	12	62	45	15
Peterborough	88	29	117	6	4	10	82	25	107	54	23
Prince Arthur's Landing	168	1	169	1	.....	1	167	1	168	159	9
Simcoe	83	7	90	8	1	9	75	6	81	61	14
St. Catharines	112	26	138	9	1	10	103	25	128	125	9
Sarnia	201	13	214	14	2	16	187	11	198	186	15
Stratford	132	34	166	7	7	14	125	27	152	100	30
Sandwich	142	29	171	6	4	10	136	25	161	157	11
St. Thomas	207	20	227	11	1	12	196	19	215	200	16
Sault Ste. Marie	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	3	1
Toronto	1781	626	2407	128	14	142	1653	612	2265	1347	556
Walkerton	72	1	73	3	.....	3	69	1	70	56	10
Woodstock	276	29	305	21	1	22	255	28	283	194	53
Welland	293	16	309	3	.....	3	290	16	306	184	62
Whitby	82	13	95	8	.....	8	74	13	87	65	15
Lock-ups—											
Bracebridge	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	9	1
Gore Bay	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....
Little Current	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Manitowaning	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	11	3
Mattawa	10	...	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	9	1
Parry Sound	15	1	16	1	.....	1	14	1	15	15	1
Silver Islet	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals	7475	1754	9229	468	73	541	7007	1681	8688	5986	1568

No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of sureties to keep trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting trial, *committed* under Civil processes.

For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and Idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under Civil processes.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	NAME OF GAOL.
9	3	1	.....	10	8	.....	11	78	2	1	116	Barrie.
6	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	70	Berlin.
15	12	6	.....	5	1	.....	57	1	.....	.....	73	Belleville.
9	68	1	1	4	.....	2	98	16	.....	4	123	Brantford.
30	23	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	154	2	.....	.....	27	Brampton.
13	44	5	.....	5	.....	.....	7	9	.....	6	138	Brockville.
4	4	1	.....	4	3	.....	10	2	.....	2	26	Cayuga.
1	2	1	.....	7	.....	6	3	1	.....	.....	26	Cornwall.
6	14	1	.....	12	1	1	7	17	.....	1	74	Cobourg.
3	14	6	.....	4	1	.....	26	4	.....	4	57	Chatham.
10	20	.....	.....	9	2	.....	10	3	.....	.....	80	Goderich.
12	8	5	.....	13	1	6	7	6	.....	.....	96	Guelph.
71	242	25	.....	10	.....	.....	12	98	.....	2	672	Hamilton.
4	.....	1	2	13	1	.....	11	10	.....	2	142	Kingston.
63	56	.....	4	24	1	.....	209	72	1	10	398	London.
1	.....	2	.....	7	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	35	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	9	L'Orignal.
4	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	4	63	.....	1	57	Milton.
.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	52	Napanee.
34	17	.....	.....	23	8	.....	242	1	.....	9	364	Ottawa.
16	9	1	1	9	3	.....	57	8	.....	.....	108	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	7	Orangeville.
4	13	1	.....	9	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	54	Perth.
3	18	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	25	Picton.
8	5	1	.....	6	.....	2	3	7	.....	2	52	Pembroke.
17	23	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	110	Peterborough.
1	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	116	.....	.....	1	44	P. Arthur's Landing.
6	9	1	.....	5	.....	3	14	26	.....	.....	41	Simcoe.
3	1	2	.....	8	.....	.....	6	9	.....	1	112	St. Catharines.
7	6	2	.....	9	1	.....	46	3	.....	.....	153	Sarnia.
12	24	1	.....	4	3	18	1	51	1	.....	87	Stratford.
1	2	4	.....	.....	7	.....	12	1	.....	1	146	Sandwich.
7	4	1	.....	6	.....	4	70	17	1	1	127	St. Thomas.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Sault Ste. Marie.
274	230	33	1	44	11	5	659	18	1	12	1623	Toronto.
2	5	1	.....	4	2	19	10	.....	.....	1	36	Walkerton.
24	34	1	.....	11	1	1	3	139	.....	4	145	Woodstock.
26	37	.....	.....	6	1	6	39	2	.....	1	254	Welland.
5	10	1	1	15	.....	3	25	.....	.....	.....	50	Whitby.
												Lock-ups—
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Little Current.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	Mattawa.
.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
713	962	116	17	328	60	79	1986	719	6	70	5848	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which Prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of court.
Barrie			2	15						3		1	8
Berlin				13							1		
Belleville		1		18	4			1			1	1	4
Brantford		4	2	20	6		1						2
Brampton		1			1							1	
Brockville		3	1	14	1							1	5
Cayuga		1		1	1				1	1			
Cornwall				6							1		2
Cobourg		1	1	10	1					1	1	2	3
Chatham		1	1	3					1	1	1	1	9
Goderich				12		1							9
Guelph		1		9							3		4
Hamilton		5		64	13	1			1	2		1	1
Kingston				17								1	
London	4	4		52	5				1	4	6	4	9
Lindsay			2	11									
L'Orignal		2	2										
Milton				5									
Napanee		2		2					1				3
Ottawa		4	1	45	2				16	3			
Owen Sound		2	3	16	5	1				1		1	5
Orangeville													2
Perth			1	2	4								6
Picton				4									1
Pembroke				7					4			2	2
Peterborough		3		13					3			4	
P. Arthur's Landing		1		5					1				2
Simcoe		1	1	5	3		1						2
St. Catharines				10							3		6
Sarnia			1	9				1			1		
Stratford				8	5	1					1	1	18
Sandwich		3	1	11	3							2	5
St. Thomas				7	3			3			1		4
Sault Ste. Marie													
Toronto		13	2	101	19	3		1		4	21	14	
Walkerton				5	4		2					1	3
Woodstock		1	1	7	2					1	1	1	
Welland		7		14	5					1		2	6
Whitby				8	1	1			1		2	2	3
Lock-ups—													
Bracebridge				3									
Gore Bay				1									
Little Current													
Manitowaning													
Mattawa		4											
Parry Sound				2									
Silver Islet													
Totals	4	65	22	556	88	8	4	6	30	22	44	43	124

No. 4.

during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding and attempting same.	Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from or obstructing constable.	Escaping from prisons.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Gambling.	NAME OF GAOL.
	1				2		62		4		2			Barrie.
					1		11					2		Berlin.
			1				35					1		Belleville.
	1	3		2	5	1	64			1		7		Brantford
							9			1				Brampton.
		1					56					3		Brockville.
		1	3				6							Cayuga.
					1		4							Cornwall.
			1	1	3		20							Cobourg.
			1				13		1		1	1		Chatham.
			2		1		18				1			Goderich.
	1		1				36	1				2		Guelph.
6		1			16		339	1	1	2	2	5		Hamilton.
			1		2	2	53							Kingston.
4	4	1	1	1	8	4	210		7	1	1	4	5	London.
			1	1	1		8	1				3		Lindsay.
							1							L'Orignal.
1							5					2		Milton.
		1		1			14	1				1		Napanee.
		6	8	10	5		269	1	2		1	1		Ottawa.
			3		2	1	23			1	4	6		Owen Sound.
					1		1							Orangeville.
							10						1	Perth.
							60				1			Picton.
					1		10			1		2		Pembroke.
					1		27	1				1		Peterborough.
			1			4	125		1					P. Arthur's Land'g
		2					14					4		Simcoe.
	1				1		55		1		1	3		St. Catharines.
3			2				77				1	3		Sarnia.
			3		3		26		1	1	3	3		Stratford.
1	1	1			2		51				1	3		Sandwich.
							45	1				3		St. Thomas.
			1				1							Sault Ste. Marie.
	1	19	11	1	4	1	1342	7	11		6	16		Toronto.
		4	2	1	1		14	3	1			1		Walkerton.
			2		1		47				2	2		Woodstock.
			1		4		145				2	2		Welland.
						1	2					1		Whitby.
														Lock-ups—
							2		1		1			Bracebridge.
							2							Gore Bay.
							1							Little Current.
					1		13							Manitowaning.
														Mattawa.
						3	1							Parry Sound.
							1							Silver Islet.
15	10	40	46	18	67	17	3328	17	31	8	30	82	6	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which Prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle or sheep stealing.	House breaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie		1				1	25	10	1			2	2
Berlin		1		1	3	1	20	4					
Belleville		2	3		6	4	24	5					
Brantford	1	7	2	1	1		56	4			5	5	1
Brampton							3	2					
Brockville		1	3	1	1		32	5			1		4
Cayuga		3	1				17	4					
Cornwall			1	1			11	7	1				
Cobourg		2	1			2	19	12					4
Chatham							21	4		3	1		
Goderich		1	2	1	1	1	21	9	1				3
Guelph		2			2	2	26	13					1
Hamilton		1	3		24	19	107	10		8	1		
Kingston			4		5	1	24	13		1			
London	3	6	5	6	26	8	127	24			2		
Lindsay	1			1			12	7		1			
L'Orignal							4	6			2		
Milton		2					9	5					
Napanee						4	9	11			1		
Ottawa			10	1	33	21	113	23	4			2	
Owen Sound		1	4	1			17	9			3		
Orangeville				2			5				1		
Perth							5	9					
Picton				1			3	4			1		
Pembroke			1				12	6				1	
Peterborough			1		1		21	3		1	2		1
Prince Arthur's Land.	4		1	5			10	3					
Simcoe		1	1	2	1		19	5				1	
St. Catharines			1	1	1	2	18	8			2	1	
Sarnia	1	2	4				13	9					
Stratford		1			2	3	18	4				1	
Sandwich		2		4	9	5	33	7					
St. Thomas	10	1		2			71	6					10
Sault Ste. Marie							2						
Toronto		8	29	4	49	25	340	44					
Walkerton				1			7	4					
Woodstock		2			4		30	11				1	
Welland		2	1	1	2	3	25	6					
Whitby		5	2				27	17		2	1	1	2
Lock-ups—													
Bracebridge								1					1
Gore Bay													
Little Current													
Manitowaning				1									
Mattawa							1	3					
Parry Sound							6	1					
Silver Islet													
Totals	20	54	80	38	171	102	1363	338	7	16	23	15	29

No. 4.—*Continued.*

during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	1	1	227	Barrie.
....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20	3	14	97	Berlin.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	20	5	3	143	Belleville.
2	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	33	1	1	249	Brantford.
....	... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	159	.....	6	185	Brampton.
1	.....	2	1	. ....	.. ...	.....	.....	. ....	23	5	5	170	Brockville.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	48	Cayuga.
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.. ...	6	2	1	44	Cornwall.
....	.....	1	2	1	.. ..	.....	1	.....	19	1	4	114	Cobourg.
6	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....	13	6	2	102	Chatham.
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	... ..	.....	13	.....	2	104	Goderich.
1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	5	134	Guelph.
2	.... .	4	4	1	... ..	.....	5	.....	106	25	38	819	Hamilton.
3	.....	2	3	2	.....	...	... .	.....	45	1	2	182	Kingston.
3	.... .	2	3	4	.....	13	10	1	123	.....	13	719	London.
...	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	61	Lindsay.
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	19	L'Orignal.
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	2	131	Milton.
....	.....	.....	1	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	12	1	4	69	Napanee.
1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	3	647	Ottawa.
1	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	7	1	57	1	6	187	Owen Sound.
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	Orangeville.
....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	23	1	3	67	Perth.
...	.....	...	1	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	4	1	1	82	Picton.
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1	.....	73	Pembroke.
....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	24	2	3	117	Peterborough.
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	6	.....	.....	169	P. Arthur's Ldg.
1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	15	1	6	90	Simcoe.
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	15	2	4	138	St. Catharines.
1	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	81	.....	4	214	Sarnia.
....	...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	1	2	.....	52	1	7	166	Stratford.
....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	... ..	9	1	9	171	Sandwich.
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	22	.....	7	227	St. Thomas.
....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	5	Sault Ste. Marie.
4	7	.... .	27	2	1	33	34		163	.. ...	40	2407	Toronto.
....	...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	13	73	Walkerton.
....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	175	1	10	305	Woodstock.
1	.. ....	.....	2	1	... ..	.....	1	.....	54	.....	21	309	Welland.
....	1	1	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	2	8	1	3	95	Whitby.
													Lock-ups—
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	Bracebridge.
....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Gore Bay.
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Little Current.
....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16	Manitowaning.
....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	10	Mattawa.
....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	....	.....	2	.....	16	Parry Sound.
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	Silver Islet.
36	9	26	63	23	7	57	105	8	1587	74	247	9229	Totals.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Total Number of Prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion	3	1	4
Abusive and obscene language	46	19	65
Arson	20	2	22
Assault	502	54	556
Assault, felonious	79	9	88
Attempted suicide	5	3	8
Abduction	3	1	4
Bigamy	6		6
Breaches of the peace	26	4	30
Breaches of by-laws	22		22
Burglary	44		44
Carrying unlawful weapons	43		43
Contempt of Court	122	2	124
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	14	1	15
Cruelty to animals	10		10
Cutting and wounding, and attempting same	39	1	40
Debtors	46		46
Deserting employment	18		18
Destroying and injuring property	59	8	67
Detained as witnesses	17		17
Drunk and disorderly	2685	643	3328
Embezzlement	17		17
Escaping from or obstructing constable	31		31
Escaping from prisons	8		8
Forgery	28	2	30
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	80	2	82
Gambling	6		6
Giving or selling liquor to Indians	20		20
Horse, cattle, or sheep-stealing	54		54
House-breaking and robbery	76	4	80
Carried forward	4129	756	4885

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Total Number of Prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward	4129	756	4885
Indecent assault and exposure	37	1	38
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	48	123	171
Keeping houses of ill-fame	25	77	102
Larceny	1193	170	1363
Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large	220	118	338
Manslaughter	7		7
Misdemeanor	13	3	16
Murder	16	7	23
Perjury	14	1	15
Prostitution		29	29
Rape and assault with intent	36		36
Refusing bail	9		9
Receiving stolen goods	19	7	26
Selling liquor without license	57	6	63
Shooting with intent	20	3	23
Stabbing	7		7
Threatening and seditious language	49	8	57
Trespass	102	3	105
Unlawful shooting	8		8
Vagrancy	1350	237	1587
Want of sureties to keep the peace	71	3	74
Other offences not above enumerated	219	28	247
Totals	7649	1580	9229

TABLE No. 6,

Shewing the number of Prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1881, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners *sentenced* for the year ending 30th September, 1881.			No. of Prisoners *sentenced* for the year ending 30th September, 1880.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	93	23	116	196	33	229				103	10	113
Berlin	60	10	70	69	5	74		5	5	9		9
Belleville	53	20	73	68	37	105				15	17	32
Brantford	96	27	123	138	44	182				42	17	59
Brampton	22	5	27	40	7	47				18	2	20
Brockville	120	18	138	121	22	143				1	4	5
Cayuga	21	5	26	54	9	63				33	4	37
Cornwall	21	5	26	34	9	43				13	4	17
Cobourg	62	12	74	71	21	92				9	9	18
Chatham	54	3	57	66	5	71				12	2	14
Goderich	69	11	80	85	4	89		7	7	16		16
Guelph	67	29	96	111	15	126		14	14	44		44
Hamilton	541	131	672	726	168	894				185	37	222
Kingston	103	39	142	159	54	213				56	15	71
London	330	68	398	352	85	437				22	17	39
Lindsay	31	4	35	22	2	24	9	2	11			
L'Orignal	9		9	11	1	12				2	1	3
Milton	53	4	57	67	4	71				14		14
Napanee	38	14	52	28	5	33	10	9	19			
Ottawa	248	116	364	263	119	382				15	3	18
Orangeville	7		7				7		7			
Owen Sound	83	25	108	198	15	213		10	10	115		115
Perth	48	6	54	24	3	27	24	3	27			
Picton	25		25	31	1	32				6	1	7
Pembroke	47	5	52	43	10	53	4		4		5	5
Forward	2301	580	2881	2977	678	3655						

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Shewing the number of Prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1881, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners *sentenced* for the year ending 30th September, 1881.			No. of Prisoners *sentenced* for the year endidg 30th September, 1880.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward ..	2301	580	2881	2977	678	3655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough	83	27	110	45	10	55	38	17	55	.....	.....	.....
Prince Arthur's Landing	44	.....	44	42	.....	42	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	38	3	41	68	9	77	.....	.....	.....	30	6	36
St. Catharines	88	24	112	90	10	100	.....	14	14	2	.....	2
Sarnia.....	147	6	153	199	10	209	.....	.....	.....	52	4	56
Stratford	67	20	87	87	24	111	.....	.....	.....	20	4	24
Sandwich.....	118	28	146	130	34	164	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
St. Thomas	112	15	127	79	4	83	33	11	44	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4	.....	4	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Toronto	1161	462	1623	1376	530	1906	.....	.....	.....	215	68	283
Walkerton	36	.....	36	60	4	64	.....	.....	....	24	4	28
Woodstock	128	17	145	169	20	189	.....	.....	.....	41	3	44
Welland.....	238	16	254	249	23	272	.....	.....	.....	11	7	18
Whitby	46	4	50	48	8	56	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Lock-up, Bracebridge..	2	.....	2	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
" Gore Bay....	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" LittleCurrent	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" Manitowaning.....	16	.....	16	19	2	21	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
" Mattawa	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
" Parry Sound.	6	.....	6	10	....	10	.....	....	.....	4	.....	4
" Silver Islet ..	1	.....	1	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4646	1202	5848	5668	1368	7036	Total net decrease			1022	166	1188

TABLE

Shewing the Number of Prisoners upon whom Sentences were passed, the Nature
the County Judges'

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number of Prisoners sentenced during the year.			WHERE SENTENCED TO.										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To Gaol, and afterwards transferred to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol, and afterwards transferred to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	To Gaol, and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60, or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days, or 2 months.	Over 2 to 3 months.
Barrie	93	23	116	2	4	.....	....	4	1	105	38	37	20	4
Berlin	60	10	70	2	2	.....	1	1	6	58	37	17	3	....
Belleville	53	20	73	3	14	3	2	....	1	50	9	19	11	10
Brantford	96	27	123	1	15	1	2	3	2	99	34	42	10	3
Brampton	22	5	27	3	1	1	1	.....	...	21	4	8	5	3
Brockville	120	18	138	4	13	.....	....	3	2	116	83	16	8	3
Cayuga	21	5	26	1	2	.....	1	1	2	19	9	10	...	....
Cornwall	21	5	26	2	.....	1	....	3	2	18	10	5	3	1
Cobourg	62	12	74	13	4	3	....	2	2	50	20	18	11	11
Chatham	54	3	57	2	13	.....	....	4	1	37	23	7	2	7
Goderich	69	11	80	.....	6	.....	1	2	2	69	36	17	7	2
Guelph	67	29	96	3	8	2	5	2	...	76	66	1	4	5
Hamilton	541	131	672	42	68	22	36	3	15	486	298	156	48	29
Kingston	103	39	142	5	20	1	9	....	4	103	38	22	12	13
London	330	68	398	47	8	12	8	7	2	314	180	70	44	23
Lindsay	31	4	35	1	3	.....	....	....	1	30	13	10	3	5
L'Orignal	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	9	6	2	....	....
Milton	53	4	57	.....	8	.....	1	....	....	48	8	13	8	16
Napanee	38	14	52	.....	1	1	....	1	....	49	28	7	11	2
Ottawa	248	116	364	1	12	2	5	4	5	335	242	44	11	14
Owen Sound	83	25	108	.....	1	....	1	2	....	104	35	36	10	15
Orangeville	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	7	3	2	1	1
Perth	48	6	54	1	.....	.....	....	1	1	51	15	9	2	1
Picton	25	.....	25	.....	1	... ..	.	....	....	24	18	4	....	....
Pembroke	47	5	52	2	1	.....	....	1	1	47	.....	11	18	7
Peterborough	83	27	110	2	2	2	2	..	2	100	76	11	3	3
Prince Arthur's L.	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	44	28	13	1	1
Simcoe	38	3	41	1	7	.....	1	..	2	30	23	7	....	1
St. Catharines	88	24	112	1	17	4	5	6	7	72	38	18	12	4
Sarnia	147	6	153	1	2	.....	1	2	3	144	90	32	15	4
Stratford	67	20	87	.....	3	1	4	1	1	77	37	12	13	12
Sandwich	118	28	146	2	14	.....	5	3	2	120	73	23	18	6
St. Thomas	112	15	127	7	13	3	6	14	3	81	40	1	40	3
Sault Ste. Marie	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	4	2	1	....	....
Toronto	1161	462	1623	231	51	54	5	25	13	1244	462	795	137	67
Walkerton	36	.. ...	36	1	3	. . .	....	1	1	30	15	7	7	....
Woodstock	128	17	145	3	8	1	....	2	2	129	47	34	26	15
Welland	238	16	254	7	14	.....	2	7	....	224	100	89	21	16
Whitby	46	4	50	2	7	2	....	4	10	25	4	9	7	2
Lock-up, Braceb'ge	2	.....	2	.....	...	..	....	....	....	2	.....	1	...	1
Gore Bay	3	.....	3	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	3	3	.....	....	....
Little Current	1	.....	1	.....	..	.....	....	....	..	1	1	.....	. .	...
Manitowaning	16	.....	16	....	....	.....	....	....	...	16	14	2	....	....
Mattawa	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	6	4	2	....	....
Parry Sound	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	6	5	1	....	....
Silver Islet	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....
Totals	4646	1202	5848	393	346	116	104	109	96	4684	2315	1642	552	300

No. 7.

and Periods of such Sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at Criminal Courts.

PERIODS OF SENTENCES.									COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURTS.			NAME OF GAOL.
Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2.	Of 2 years and up to 3 to Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards to Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	
3	...	5	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	18	22	Barrie.
.....	....	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	6	8	32	40	Berlin.
4	....	10	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	5	4	9	Belleville.
5	7	3	5	2	7	2	1	2	20	8	28	Brantford.
1	....	5	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	Brampton.
.....	1	12	5	3	2	3	.....	2	6	20	26	Brockville.
.....	....	2	....	1	1	1	.....	2	8	12	20	Cayuga.
.....	....	1	....	.....	....	2	1	3	3	3	6	Cornwall.
2	1	2	....	1	1	1	1	5	6	8	14	Cobourg.
1	....	9	....	3	2	1	1	1	8	8	16	Chatham.
5	3	.....	....	1	4	1	1	3	6	19	25	Goderich.
6	4	4	....	4	....	2	.....	....	3	11	14	Guelph.
10	1	72	3	17	20	1	2	25	5	16	21	Hamilton.
5	3	23	....	13	9	.....	.....	4	5	11	16	Kingston.
6	....	53	1	10	2	5	2	2	9	36	45	London.
.. ...	....	....	1	2	....	.....	.....	1	3	8	11	Lindsay.
1	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	L'Orignal.
6	....	3	....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	18	Milton.
1	....	2	....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	7	Napanee.
10	....	18	....	10	6	2	2	5	6	9	15	Ottawa.
5	...	2	....	3	....	1	1	.....	3	4	7	Owen Sound.
.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.. ..	.....	....	2	2	4	Orangeville.
.....	4	20	....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	6	8	Perth.
2	...	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Picton.
3	....	4	4	1	2	.....	1	1	1	14	15	Pembroke.
.....	....	11	....	2	....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	Peterborough.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	P. Arthur's Landing.
.....	....	3	1	1	3	.....	...	2	3	17	20	Simcoe.
7	....	14	....	2	4	4	2	7	4	7	11	St. Catharines.
1	4	.....	1	....	....	....	4	2	5	15	20	Sarnia.
1	...	5	....	1	4	1	....	1	.....	2	3	Stratford.
3	3	5	6	3	2	2	1	1	7	11	18	Sandwich.
2	3	1	16	2	3	5	8	3	5	23	28	St. Thomas.
.....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Sault Ste. Marie.
24	9	68	8	12	3	15	10	13	.....	.....	.....	Toronto.
.....	....	3	1	1	....	1	.....	1	2	9	11	Walkerton.
1	...	18	....	.....	....	1	1	2	2	7	9	Woodstock.
5	1	6	....	5	4	3	4	.....	4	7	11	Welland.
3	1	6	....	1	3	3	1	10	10	13	23	Whitby.
.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	9	2	11	Lock-up, Bracebridge.
.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Gore Bay.
.....	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	. ..	1	.....	1	Little Current.
.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	Manitowaning.
.....	....	.....	....	.... .	....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	Mattawa.
.....	....		..	.....	....	.....	.....	... .	4	7	11	Parry Sound.
.. ...	....	.... .	...	.....	....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
124	45	395	58	106	92	60	48	111	177	424	601	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing offences for which Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, Felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of Court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.
Barrie			1	10						3		1	8	
Berlin				12							1			
Belleville		1		9	2						1	1	4	
Brantford		3		14	2									
Brampton		1			1							1		
Brockville		3		13	1							1	5	
Cayuga		1		1	1			1		1				
Cornwall				6									2	
Cobourg		1		7	1					1	1	1	3	
Chatham			1	5						1	1		8	
Goderich				10		1				9				
Guelph				7							3		4	
Hamilton		5		60	4	1			1	2		1	1	1
Kingston				7								1		
London	4	4		27	1				1	4	3	3	7	1
Lindsay			1	7										
L'Orignal		2	2											
Milton				4										
Napanee		2		2					1				3	
Ottawa		4	1	30					8	3				
Owen Sound		2	1	13	3					1			5	
Orangeville														
Perth			1	2	4								6	
Picton				2									1	
Pembroke				6					4			2		
Peterborough		3		13					3			4		
Prince Arthur's Landing				1					1					
Simcoe		1		1			1						2	
St. Catharines				8							3		6	
Sarnia				7									3	
Stratford				5	3									
Sandwich		3	1	10	2							2	5	
St. Thomas				2				1				4		
Sault Ste. Marie														
Toronto		12		71	11			1		3	13	14		
Walkerton				2	3						1	3		
Woodstock				4						1		2		
Welland		7		11	3					1	2	6		
Whitby				6		1				1	2		3	
Lock-up, Bracebridge				2										
" Gore Bay				1										
" Little Current														
" Manitowaning														
" Mattawa														
" Parry Sound				2										
" Silver Islet														
Totals	4	55	9	400	42	3	1	3	19	31	31	47	76	2

No. 8.

were *sentenced* during the year.

Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from or obstructing constable.	Escaping from prisons.	Forgery.	Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Giving liquor to Indians.	NAME OF GAOL.
1			1	20		1		1			Barrie.
			1	10					2		Berlin.
				6							Belleville.
1		1	3	32					2	1	Brantford.
				9			1				Brampton.
	1			54					1		Brockville.
	1			6							Cayuga.
			1	4							Cornwall.
		1	3	19							Cobourg.
				5		1			1		Chatham.
				16				1			Goderich.
				33							Guelph.
	1		16	322		1	2	2	3		Hamilton.
			1	53							Kingston.
			8	115		4	1	1		2	London.
		1	1	6					1	1	Lindsay.
				1						1	L'Orignal.
				3					2		Milton.
		1		14	1				1		Napanee.
	5	5	4	181		2					Ottawa.
				14				2	3		Owen Sound.
											Orangeville.
				10							Perth.
				14							Picton.
			1	6			1				Pembroke.
			1	27	1				1		Peterborough.
				32		1				2	Prince Arthur's Landing.
	2			9							Simcoe.
1			1	54					1		St. Catharines.
				54					1	1	Sarnia.
			2	18		2			1		Stratford.
1	1		2	50					3		Sandwich.
				35					1		St. Thomas.
				1							Sault Ste. Marie.
1	8	1	4	999	4	10	2		11		Toronto.
			1	2	3						Walkerton.
			1	24				1			Woodstock.
			4	137				1	1		Welland.
				2							Whitby.
											Lock-up, Bracebridge.
				2							" Gore Bay.
				1							" Little Current.
			1	13							" Manitowaning.
											" Mattawa.
				1							" Parry Sound.
				1							" Silver Islet.
5	19	10	57	2415	9	22	7	9	36	8	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing offences for which Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie	1			1		10					2
Berlin	1			3	1	15					
Belleville	2	3		5	3	18					
Brantford	5	3	1	1		23				1	
Brampton						3					
Brockville	1	2	1	1		23					4
Cayuga						10					
Cornwall			1			6					
Cobourg	2					10					1
Chatham			3			12		3			
Goderich		2	1	1	1	17	1				3
Guelph	2			2	2	24					1
Hamilton	1	3		19	16	80		8	1		
Kingston		2	1	5	1	20					
London	3	3	3	9	3	74					
Lindsay			1			5		1			
L'Orignal						2					
Milton	2					9					
Napanee					4	7					
Ottawa		6	1	6	8	62					
Owen Sound	1		1			9					
Orangeville			2								
Perth						3					
Picton			1			3					
Pembroke		1				8					
Peterborough		1		1		20		1			1
Prince Arthur's Landing						2					
Simcoe			1			11					
St. Catharines		1	1	1	2	15			1		
Sarnia	1	1				9					
Stratford					1	13					
Sandwich	2		4	9	5	26					
St. Thomas	10		2			31					10
Sault Ste. Marie						2					
Toronto	1	12	1	22	18	214					
Walkerton						5					
Woodstock				4		18					
Welland	2		1	2	3	19					
Whitby	3	2				15		2			2
Lock-up, Bracebridge											
" Gore Bay											
" Little Current											
" Manitowaning			1								
" Mattawa						1					
" Parry Sound						3					
" Silver Islet											
Totals	40	42	28	92	68	857	1	15	2	1	24

No. 8.—*Continued.*

were *sentenced* during the year.

Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
1			4						49	1	116	Barrie.
		1							20	3	70	Berlin.
			1						15	2	73	Belleville.
1		1	1				2		25		123	Brantford.
				1					10		27	Brampton.
1		1	1						22	2	138	Brockville.
									3	1	26	Cayuga.
									6		26	Cornwall.
			1				1		19	2	74	Cobourg.
							3		12	1	57	Chatham.
1			1						13	2	80	Goderich.
			3						15		96	Guelph.
2		4	4	1			5		83	22	672	Hamilton.
		2	3						45	1	142	Kingston.
1			1		1		9		104	1	398	London.
			2	1					7		35	Lindsay.
										1	9	L'Orignal.
				1					36		57	Milton.
			1						12	3	52	Napanee.
		1	2						34	1	364	Ottawa.
1			2				4		45	1	108	Owen Sound.
									5		7	Orangeville.
			1			1			23	3	54	Perth.
			1						2	1	25	Picton.
2				1					20		52	Pembroke.
	5								24	4	110	Peterborough.
									5		44	Prince Arthur's Landing.
									13		41	Simcoe.
				1			1		14	1	112	St. Catharines.
1									72	3	153	Sarnia.
							1		38	3	87	Stratford.
			1				5		9	5	146	Sandwich.
							20		11		127	St. Thomas.
									1		4	Sault Ste. Marie.
		1	27				32		111	19	1623	Toronto.
									3	13	36	Walkerton.
								1	83	6	145	Woodstock.
1			2	1			1		47	2	254	Welland.
	1							2	7	1	50	Whitby.
											2	Lock-up, Bracebridge.
											3	" Gore Bay.
											1	" Little Current.
										1	16	" Manitowaning.
			1						1	3	6	" Mattawa.
											6	" Parry Sound.
											1	" Silver Islet.
12	1	16	60	7	1	1	84	3	1064	109	5848	Totals.

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Total Number of Prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	1	3	4
Abusive and obscene language	37	18	55
Arson	9	.....	9
Assault	356	44	400
Assault, felonious	38	4	42
Attempted suicide	2	1	3
Abduction	1	.....	1
Bigamy	1	2	3
Breaches of the peace	19	.....	19
Breaches of by-laws	28	3	31
Burglary	31	.....	31
Contempt of court	74	2	76
Carrying unlawful weapons	47	.....	47
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	2	.....	2
Cutting and wounding, and attempting same	17	2	19
Deserting employment	10	.....	10
Destroying and injuring property	51	6	57
Drunk and disorderly	1878	537	2415
Embezzlement	9	.....	9
Escaping from or obstructing constable	22	.....	22
Escaping from prisons	7	.....	7
Forgery	9	.....	9
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	34	2	36
Giving liquor to Indians	8	.....	8
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	40	.....	40
Housebreaking and robbery	42	.....	42
Indecent assault and exposure	26	2	28
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	16	76	92
Keeping houses of ill-fame	11	57	68
Larceny	750	107	857
Manslaughter	.....	1	1
Misdemeanor	15	.....	15
Murder	1	1	2
Perjury	1	.....	1
Prostitution	.....	24	24
Rape and assault with intent	12	.....	12
Refusing bail	1	.....	1
Receiving stolen goods	9	7	16
Selling liquor without license	54	6	60
Shooting with intent	7	.....	7
Stabbing	1	.....	1
Threatening and seditious language	1	.....	1
Trespass	79	5	84
Unlawful shooting	3	.....	3
Vagrancy	798	266	1064
Other offences not enumerated	100	14	114
Total	4658	1190	5848

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Nationalities, Religions, Denominations, Social State, Educational Status, and Habits of the Prisoners *committed* during the year.

NAME OF GAOL.	Nationalities.						Religious Denominations.					Social and Educational State.					
	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other Denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total No. committed to Gaol.
Barrie	94	45	64	9	12	3	57	90	38	33	9	111	116	62	91	136	227
Berlin	38	9	14	6	12	18	22	22	12	22	19	38	59	32	37	60	97
Belleville	81	5	44	5	7	1	57	27	16	35	8	56	87	43	32	111	143
Brantford	178	25	30	11	3	2	50	93	16	59	31	113	136	102	91	158	249
Brampton	47	50	54	11	15	8	56	83	23	14	9	17	168	40	104	81	185
Brockville	110	10	28	4	17	1	75	37	24	22	12	72	98	30	36	134	170
Cayuga	37	2	8	1	....	....	10	16	3	14	5	17	31	17	30	18	48
Cornwall	35	7	1	1	....	....	16	9	16	3	...	24	20	19	14	30	44
Cobourg	61	18	26	4	2	3	19	38	21	28	8	53	61	16	31	83	114
Chatham	49	11	8	6	28	....	25	16	18	33	10	46	56	15	70	32	102
Goderich	46	16	31	10	....	1	18	36	24	21	5	47	57	27	33	71	104
Guelph	55	17	44	10	5	3	58	16	26	31	3	52	82	30	63	71	134
Hamilton	312	153	218	49	64	23	280	275	118	108	38	374	445	142	128	691	819
Kingston	107	14	45	5	8	3	111	41	7	23	....	48	134	88	45	137	182
London	321	139	156	37	56	10	205	268	75	121	50	253	466	67	284	435	719
Lindsay	39	5	12	5	....	....	17	24	10	9	1	23	38	14	22	39	61
L'Orignal	16	..	2	1	....	.. .	13	2	2	2	....	6	13	10	10	9	19
Milton	30	39	35	21	4	2	23	64	31	7	6	23	108	32	16	115	131
Napanee	54	6	3	4	2	....	6	24	14	25	....	23	46	16	42	27	69
Ottawa	436	51	121	15	18	6	439	126	48	23	11	223	424	542	155	492	647
Owen Sound	99	20	44	9	11	4	33	51	44	27	32	72	115	82	87	100	187
Orangeville	7	2	2	....	1	....	1	7	2	2	....	6	6	1	5	7	12
Perth	29	4	28	4	1	1	21	24	16	3	3	38	29	19	34	33	67
Picton	56	5	18	....	2	1	21	28	10	19	4	34	48	22	12	70	82
Pembroke	46	....	12	6	....	9	38	11	14	2	8	27	46	36	49	24	73
Peterborough	58	4	48	5	2	....	53	45	8	11	....	54	63	49	45	72	117
Prince Arthur's Land'g	80	19	31	11	8	20	93	27	28	6	15	42	127	49	20	149	169
Simcoe	65	7	6	2	8	2	11	33	5	15	26	33	57	20	35	55	90
St. Catharines	69	6	37	13	8	5	54	28	21	33	2	41	97	30	30	108	138
Sarnia	131	14	48	10	11	....	69	121	10	9	5	57	157	130	107	107	214
Stratford	59	25	46	16	11	9	47	52	39	12	16	98	68	59	99	67	166
Sandwich	69	11	26	6	55	4	60	32	8	34	37	63	108	31	76	95	171
St. Thomas	105	18	29	8	64	3	43	42	20	56	66	86	141	39	118	109	227
Sault Ste. Marie	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	5
Toronto	886	435	721	180	151	34	919	901	305	203	79	898	1509	686	439	1968	2407
Walkerton	43	12	9	7	2	....	9	22	19	17	6	35	38	16	30	43	73
Woodstock	94	86	67	30	24	4	77	119	53	33	23	58	247	74	101	204	305
Welland	106	42	82	18	53	8	114	107	35	34	19	61	248	67	45	264	309
Whitby	67	12	10	.. .	3	3	21	24	12	26	12	36	59	20	55	40	95
Lock-up, Bracebridge	4	5	2	....	....	....	1	5	3	1	1	....	11	10	1	....	11
" Gore Bay	3	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	1	1	2	3
" Little Current	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1
" Manitowaning	13	...	2	....	1	....	14	2	....	....	....	9	7	..	14	2	16
" Mattawa	6	1	2	1	....	....	8	....	1	1	....	3	7	5	....	10	10
" Parry Sound	15	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	3	6	3	11	5	4	14	2	16
" Silver Islet	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	1	1
Total	4262	1350	2214	542	669	192	3268	2993	1200	1184	584	3387	5842	2296	2734	6495	9229

TABLE

Shewing the Occupations, Trades or Callings

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bar-tenders.	Blacksmiths and Boilermakers.	Boot and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Brickmakers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Waggon-makers.	Cigar-makers.	Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.
Barrie	1	....	....	....	....	2	12	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	1	....	6
Berlin	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	5
Belleville	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	2
Brantford	1	....	....	1	....	7	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1
Brampton	....	....	1	2	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	2
Brockville	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	6	....	....	1
Cayuga	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cornwall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Cobourg	1	....	1	1	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	1	1	....	2
Chatham	....	....	....	....	2	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	2
Goderich	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	1
Guelph	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	1	....	3
Hamilton	10	....	5	3	1	22	19	37	....	3	....	9	3	14	6	7	11
Kingston	....	....	1	3	....	1	3	6	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....
London	10	....	3	19	5	10	9	45	2	12	....	6	2	15	4	9	17
Lindsay	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
L'Orignal	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milton	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Napanee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	2
Ottawa	3	....	1	2	1	3	6	48	....	6	....	4	....	14	....	....	30
Owen Sound	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	1
Orangeville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perth	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2
Picton	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	5	1	....	....
Pembroke	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Peterborough	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	2	....	....	2
P. Arthur's Landing	....	1	....	1	13	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	....	....	1
Simcoe	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
St. Catharines	....	1	....	3	....	1	6	6	....	....	....	3	....	5	1	....	....
Sarnia	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stratford	1	....	....	2	....	2	7	7	....	2	....	....	....	7	5	....	4
Sandwich	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	4	....	....	1	3	1	5	....	1	3
St. Thomas	2	....	1	4	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	6	1	4	6
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Toronto	39	1	17	19	1	16	75	50	....	23	10	22	19	75	3	14	77
Walkerton	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Woodstock	....	....	1	....	....	6	3	11	....	....	....	5	2	5	....	2	1
Welland	2	....	....	1	1	7	7	1	....	1	....	1	1	4	....	1	1
Whitby	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....
Lock-up—																	
Bracebridge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parry Sound	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Silver Islet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	85	3	38	67	29	99	192	242	4	57	13	77	36	232	26	42	185

No. 11.

of the Prisoners *committed* during the year.

Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunk-makers.	Hatters.	Hotel-keepers and Licensed Victuallers.	Householders.	NAME OF GAOL.
....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	16	1	....	1	1	2	....	Barrie.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	1	.....	....	Berlin.
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	13	....	....	....	....	2	....	Belleville.
....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	5	32	....	4	....	....	.....	19	Brantford.
....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3	.....	4	....	1	....	1	....	Brampton.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	18	....	....	....	....	.....	9	Brockville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	....	....	....	1	....	Cayuga.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Cornwall.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	.....	....	Cobourg.
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chatham.
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	12	1	....	..	....	1	....	Goderich.
....	1	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	2	....	Guelph.
...	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	9	7	3	..	3	2	2	37	Hamilton.
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	1	6	1	....	....	....	.....	....	Kingston.
...	3	4	4	....	....	7	....	8	62	3	....	2	....	3	32	London.
....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	..	10	....	....	....	....	3	...	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	....	L'Orignal.
....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Milton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	....	1	....	....	Napanee.
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	11	1	....	4	....	2	....	Ottawa.
....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	33	1	....	....	....	.....	....	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Orangeville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	Perth.
....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Picton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Pembroke.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	6	....	Peterborough.
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	P. Arthur's Landing.
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	..	15	1	....	....	....	.....	....	Simcoe.
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	4	1	....	....	....	.....	2	St. Catharines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Sarnia.
....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	11	....	1	....	....	.....	....	Stratford.
.. .	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	3	20	....	....	....	....	2	4	Sandwich.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	.....	1	St. Thomas.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Sault Ste. Marie.
1	1	....	13	....	9	9	2	31	35	15	3	7	4	4	1	Toronto.
....	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Walkerton.
....	....	....	1	....	....	3	3	....	8	2	..	2	....	....	....	Woodstock.
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	6	21	....	....	1	....	3	....	Welland.
....	....	....	....	....	2	. .	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	1	....	Whitby.
																Lock-ups—
....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	Bracebridge.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Little Current.
....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Manitowaning.
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	.. ...	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	.....	....	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Silver Islet.
4	9	6	42	2	37	29	5	86	503	37	8	21	9	38	107	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the Occupations, Trades or Callings

NAME OF GAOL.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumberers.	Masons and Stone-cutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employés.	Sailors and Fishermen.
Barrie	48			2					1		2		2		1
Berlin	44			2	2		1			2					1
Belleville	63		1		1						4		23		1
Brantford	112				1			2		1	1		14		
Brampton	104			4							4				8
Brockville	91			3	1			4			2				5
Cayuga	20							1							4
Cornwall	24			1						1					
Cobourg	48		1					1			2		7	1	8
Chatham	44	1	1		1			1			3				3
Goderich	50			3			1				2		1		5
Guelph	47			2	1			1	1		1		2	1	1
Hamilton	334			17			2	14	9	5	23	1			9
Kingston	47			3		2		1			3		21		24
London	224		2	1	1			8	17	3	17	4		2	
Lindsay	29										1				
L'Orignal	9														
Milton	92			2		1					3				2
Napanee	23			2		3					1				
Ottawa	234			10	1				5	5	14	1	107		10
Owen Sound	87			2					1	1			2		9
Orangeville	6														
Perth	31														
Picton	39			3			1	1			1				3
Pembroke	14		9												
Peterborough	63								1				2		
P. Arthur's Landing	105			1							3		1	1	9
Simcoe	30			1	1				1		1			2	1
St. Catharines	43		1								4		16		17
Sarnia	187			2						2					
Stratford	69	1						1			1			2	
Sandwich	53							2	1		4		1	3	6
St. Thomas	90			1			1	1	2	2	4		10		9
Sault Ste. Marie															
Toronto	656			20	24			21	40	40	59	1	415	8	49
Walkerton	27								1		1				
Woodstock	156		1	2				5	3	1	13		3	2	16
Welland	160	1		2	1	1		2		1	4		2	3	28
Whitby	50			1				1		1			2		
Lock-ups—															
Bracebridge	5		1												
Gore Bay															
Little Current															
Manitowaning															
Mattawa	10														
Parry Sound	4														
Silver Islet			1												
Totals	3572	3	18	87	35	7	6	67	83	65	178	7	631	25	229

No. 11—*Continued.*

of the Prisoners *committed* during the Year.

School and Music-teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Curriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Wool-workers.	Whitewashers and Plasterers.	Wood Turners.	No Occupation.	Other Occupations not enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
....	3	5	....	.....	....	1	....	1	....	.....	103	4	227	Barrie.
....	10	2	....	.....	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	3	3	97	Berlin.
....	4	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	.....	3	8	143	Belleville.
....	16	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	11	5	249	Brantford.
1	8	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	6	20	185	Brampton.
....	12	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	170	Brockville.
1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	....	48	Cayuga.
....	7	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	2	44	Cornwall.
....	7	2	....	1	2	....	....	4	.....	1	1	5	114	Cobourg.
....	9	1	....	.....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	102	Chatham.
....	2	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	1	104	Goderich.
....	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	34	2	134	Guelph.
3	125	8	....	3	....	7	2	1	2	.....	9	28	819	Hamilton.
....	6	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	42	1	182	Kingston.
....	80	12	1	18	1	4	1	....	1	....	14	12	719	London.
....	6	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	61	Lindsay.
....	1	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	....	19	L'Orignal.
....	3	2	....	.....	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	131	Milton.
....	8	1	....	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	11	3	69	Napanee.
1	87	2	1	6	....	4	....	....	6	.....	4	9	647	Ottawa.
1	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	3	26	187	Owen Sound.
....	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	12	Orangeville.
....	4	1	....	.....	....	....	1	2	.....	.....	5	5	67	Perth.
....	5	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	2	82	Picton.
5	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	22	....	73	Pembroke.
....	10	2	....	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	15	....	117	Peterborough.
....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	8	169	P. Arthur's Landing.
1	6	1	....	3	3	....	....	2	.....	.....	3	3	90	Simcoe.
....	8	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	138	St. Catharines.
....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	14	214	Sarnia.
....	16	7	....	.....	....	3	....	....	2	.....	4	7	166	Stratford.
....	23	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	9	171	Sandwich.
....	5	3	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	13	39	227	St. Thomas.
....	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	....	5	Sault Ste. Marie.
5	101	25	3	40	5	9	....	5	10	8	195	72	2407	Toronto.
....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1	4	2	73	Walkerton.
....	7	2	....	4	....	1	....	2	2	.....	21	9	305	Woodstock.
....	13	5	....	10	1	2	1	1	.....	1	1	8	309	Welland.
....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	8	95	Whitby.
														Lock-ups—
....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	11	Bracebridge.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	Gore Bay.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	Little Current.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	12	1	16	Manitowaning.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	10	Mattawa.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	1	16	Parry Sound.
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	Silver Islet.
18	604	96	5	105	12	42	9	25	24	12	557	338	9229	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison and lowest number of prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.
				$ cts.
Barrie			4	
Berlin				
Belleville		5	2	
Brantford			1	
Brampton			1	
Brockville			1	
Cayuga				
Cornwall				
Cobourg				
Chatham				
Goderich				119 25
Guelph				
Hamilton		2	2	
Kingston			1	13 92
London			2	
Lindsay			2	
L'Orignal				
Milton		1		
Napanee				
Ottawa				
Owen Sound				
Orangeville				
Perth			2	
Picton				
Pembroke			1	
Peterborough				
Prince Arthur's Landing				
Simcoe				
St. Catharines			1	
Sarnia				
Stratford			1	
Sandwich				
St. Thomas			1	
Sault Ste. Marie				
Toronto	1	2	7	
Walkerton			1	
Woodstock			1	200 00
Welland				
Whitby			1	
Lock-ups—				
Bracebridge				
Gore Bay				
Little Current				
Manitowaning				
Mattawa				
Parry Sound				
Silver Islet				
Totals	1	10	32	333 17

No. 12.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest in custody during the year.

Cost of daily rations for prisoners.	Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each Gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each Gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in Gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest numbers of prisoners confined in Gaol at any time during the year.	NAME OF GAOL.
cts.						
9 1/3	Yes.	24	8	28	7	Barrie.
11 1/4	Yes.	24	6	24	14	Berlin.
9 1/4	Yes.	18	4	22	2	Belleville.
7	Yes.	24	6	23	6	Brantford.
8 1/2	Yes.	25	4	14	2	Brampton.
8 3/4	Yes.	29	3	25	4	Brockville.
10	Yes.	14	4	8	.....	Cayuga.
12 1/4	Yes.	17	3	8	.....	Cornwall.
12 1/2	Yes.	24	5	18	2	Cobourg.
10	Yes.	26	4	15	2	Chatham.
9 1/2	Yes.	12	4	24	2	Goderich.
10	Yes.	38	8	12	1	Guelph.
7 1/4	Yes.	60	6	53	14	Hamilton.
10 1/6	Yes.	53	9	39	6	Kingston.
9	Yes.	57	9	61	16	London.
8	Yes.	18	4	8	1	Lindsay.
9	Yes.	18	6	7	.....	L'Orignal.
7 4/5	Yes.	23	4	27	.....	Milton.
7	Yes.	18	4	13	.....	Napanee.
8 1/8	Yes.	96	8	52	23	Ottawa.
12	Yes.	31	6	36	8	Owen Sound.
15	Yes.	23	6	5	.....	Orangeville.
15	Yes.	18	4	21	8	Perth.
10 1/5	Yes.	22	6	11	.....	Picton.
10	Yes.	24	4	16	5	Pembroke.
12 3/4	Yes.	18	4	15	4	Peterborough.
14 1/8	Yes.	15	3	19	1	P. Arthur's Land'g.
10 2/3	Yes.	24	8	10	1	Simcoe.
8 1/2	Yes.	40	8	17	2	St. Catharines.
9 1/4	Yes.	19	5	19	4	Sarnia.
6 1/2	Yes.	24	6	23	7	Stratford.
10	Yes.	34	4	25	4	Sandwich.
10 1/2	Yes.	16	4	28	1	St. Thomas.
12 1/2	Yes.	14	4	3	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
8 1/2	No.	184	12	145	57	Toronto.
7	Yes.	24	8	9	1	Walkerton.
10	Yes.	32	6	45	5	Woodstock.
7 1/2	Yes.	50	5	50	3	Welland.
10	Yes.	18	4	13	.....	Whitby.
						Lock-ups—
.....	Yes.	5	3	1	1	Bracebridge.
30	No.	5	4	2	1	Gore Bay.
60	Yes.	5	2	1	1	Little Current.
30	No.	5	4	2	1	Manitowaning.
60	No.	5	3	5	1	Mattawa.
40	No.	5	4	2	1	Parry Sound.
.....	No.	5	1	1	.....	Silver Islet.

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

NAME OF GAOL.	How Maintained.					Gaol	
	Total number of prisoners *committed* during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days' custody of Municipal prisoners.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official Salaries.
						$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	227	46	181	896	3743	1584 72	1530 00
Berlin	97	38	59	740	1158	547 14	1100 00
Belleville	143	58	85	1488	2711	843 66	1250 00
Brantford	249	109	140	1819	3329	1118 00	1550 00
Brampton	185	6	179	148	1988	420 90	1050 00
Brockville	170	48	122	1422	2917	824 37	1600 00
Cayuga	48	26	22	440	400	333 49	1185 00
Cornwall	44	27	17	523	478	443 83	1240 00
Cobourg	114	28	86	795	2810	2060 36	1580 00
Chatham	102	30	72	1328	1288	604 65	1400 00
Goderich	104	29	75	1057	2080	741 67	1250 00
Guelph	134	39	95	778	1733	949 12	1350 00
Hamilton	819	200	619	2772	8387	1600 00	2900 00
Kingston	182	54	128	1335	6712	1955 51	1766 00
London	719	111	608	5063	9666	2533 61	3372 25
Lindsay	61	27	34	512	1081	308 00	1180 00
L'Orignal	19	5	14	646	381	268 91	750 00
Milton	131	19	112	490	2722	343 85	650 00
Napanee	69	13	56	294	1593	445 72	1018 75
Ottawa	647	47	600	1447	12064	2489 54	2412 50
Owen Sound	187	30	157	1222	4504	2009 85	1800 00
Orangeville	12	9	3	275	32	335 00	*540 00
Perth	67	12	55	563	4455	1499 89	1240 00
Picton	82	9	73	599	592	241 48	810 00
Pembroke	73	25	48	1796	2267	445 86	1090 00
Peterborough	117	40	77	1006	1881	652 51	1275 00
P. Arthur's Land'g.	169	169	.....	1552	.....	765 21	1120 00
Simcoe	90	40	50	619	844	499 16	1000 00
St. Catharines	138	36	102	987	2159	775 90	1580 00
Sarnia	214	30	184	885	3110	1579 82	1400 00
Stratford	166	25	141	956	3820	1021 71	1231 50
Sandwich	171	56	115	1773	2792	786 46	1465 00
St. Thomas	227	111	116	2545	1347	836 17	1292 00
Sault Ste. Marie	5	5	.....	212	.....	288 75	1050 00
Toronto	2407	571	1836	7663	30218	7659 32	8820 00
Walkerton	73	25	48	985	550	318 85	1325 00
Woodstock	305	50	255	1131	5751	1280 88	1700 00
Welland	309	42	267	1132	7227	2792 00	1704 00
Whitby	95	53	42	1070	997	426 35	1375 00
Lock-up, Braceb'ge	11	11	.....	60	.....	49 07	200 00
Gore Bay	3	3	.....	7	.....	43 60	200 00
Little Current	1	1	.....	20	.....	59 50	200 00
Manitowaning	16	16	.....	153	.....	91 40	200 00
Mattawa	10	6	4	116	4	72 00	300 00
Parry Sound	16	10	6	105	6	45 21	200 00
Silver Islet	1	1	.....	1	.....	8 05	250 00
Totals	9229	2246	6983	51436	139797	45001 05	63502 00

* From opening of Gaol to date.

No. 13.

salaries of the various Gaol Officials, for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

Expenditure.					Salaries of				
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeons.	NAME OF GAOL.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
15 35	3130 07	7 05	6 74	13 79	800 00	390 00	140 00	200 00	Barrie.
....	1647 14	5 64	11 34	16 98	500 00	400 00	100 00	100 00	Berlin.
32 00	2125 66	6 13	8 74	14 87	500 00	400 00	200 00	150 00	Belleville.
95 92	2763 92	4 88	6 23	11 11	700 00	500 00	150 00	200 00	Brantford.
10 40	1481 30	2 33	5 68	8 01	500 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	Brampton.
32 70	2457 07	5 04	9 41	14 45	1000 00	350 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
61 47	1579 96	8 23	24 69	32 92	600 00	365 00	80 00	140 00	Cayuga.
.....	1683 83	10 09	28 18	38 27	740 00	300 00	100 00	100 00	Cornwall.
... .	3640 36	18 07	13 86	31 93	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
4 25	2008 90	5 97	13 73	19 70	650 00	400 00	200 00	150 00	Chatham.
29 67	2021 34	7 42	12 11	19 53	550 00	430 00	150 00	120 00	Goderich.
.....	2299 12	7 08	10 08	17 16	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
.....	4500 00	1 95	3 54	5 49	1000 00	1300 00	350 00	250 00	Hamilton.
161 00	3882 51	6 13	9 70	15 83	800 00	616 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
552 46	6458 32	4 30	8 98	13 28	700 00	1966 00	456 25	250 00	London.
47 00	1535 00	5 82	19 35	25 17	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
22 36	1041 27	15 38	39 47	54 85	600 00	....	100 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
8 75	1002 60	2 69	4 20	6 89	500 00	.....	100 00	50 00	Milton.
72 67	1537 14	7 51	14 77	22 28	475 00	368 75	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
287 01	5189 05	4 32	3 73	8 05	900 00	1000 00	312 50	200 00	Ottawa.
.....	3809 85	10 74	9 63	20 37	700 00	500 00	300 00	300 00	Owen Sound.
....	875 00	27 92	45 00	72 92	400 00	360 00	100 00	40 00	Orangeville.
10 00	2749 89	22 54	18 51	41 05	600 00	400 00	160 00	80 00	Perth.
10 16	1061 64	3 07	9 87	12 94	400 00	250 00	100 00	60 00	Picton.
.....	1535 86	6 10	14 93	21 03	500 00	365 00	125 00	100 00	Pembroke.
232 17	2159 68	7 56	10 90	18 56	650 00	375 00	100 00	150 00	Peterborough.
.....	1885 21	4 52	6 63	11 15	500 00	400 00	120 00	100 00	P. Arthur's Landing.
124 26	1623 42	6 93	11 11	18 04	400 00	300 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
60 85	2416 75	6 06	11 45	17 51	720 00	360 00	200 00	300 00	St. Catharines.
240 91	3220 73	8 50	6 55	15 05	650 00	400 00	200 00	150 00	Sarnia.
47 17	2300 38	6 44	7 21	13 65	450 00	400 00	256 50	125 00	Stratford.
30 00	2281 46	4 77	8 57	13 34	550 00	515 00	200 00	200 00	Sandwich.
40 00	2168 17	3 86	5 69	9 55	700 00	392 00	100 00	100 00	St. Thomas.
23 63	1362 38	62 48	210 00	272 48	400 00	350 00	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
487 35	16966 67	3 38	3 67	7 05	1500 00	†5760 00	560 00	1000 00	Toronto.
.....	1643 85	4 37	18 15	23 52	650 00	375 00	200 00	100 00	Walkerton.
456 38	3437 26	5 69	5 58	11 27	800 00	400 00	200 00	300 00	Woodstock.
80 25	4576 25	9 29	5 59	14 88	600 10	700 00	254 00	150 00	Welland.
98 11	1899 46	5 52	14 47	19 99	850 00	250 00	125 00	150 00	Whitby.
.....	249 07	4 46	18 18	22 64	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Lock-up, Bracebridge.
.....	243 60	14 53	66 67	81 20	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	259 50	59 50	200 00	259 50	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
1 85	293 25	5 83	12 50	18 33	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	372 00	7 20	30 00	37 20	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	245 21	2 83	12 50	15 33	200 00	... .	.....	.....	Parry Sound.
36 00	294 05	44 05	250 00	294 05	250 00	.....	.....	.....	Silver Islet.
3412 10	111915 15	5 25	6 88	12 13	.....	.....	.....	. .....	Totals.

† Seven Turnkeys, one Steward and Accountant, and one Engineer; also Cost of Conveying Prisoners between Police Court and Gaol.

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the daily cost per Prisoner in each of the Gaols, for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	227	4639	1584 72	0 34⅛
Berlin	97	1898	547 14	0 28⅝
Belleville	143	4199	843 66	0 20
Brantford	249	5148	1118 00	0 21¾
Brampton	185	2136	420 90	0 19¾
Brockville	170	4339	824 37	0 19
Cayuga	48	840	333 49	0 39⅝
Cornwall	44	1001	443 83	0 44⅓
Cobourg	114	3605	2060 36	0 57⅛
Chatham	102	2616	604 65	0 23 1-9
Goderich	104	3137	741 67	0 23⅝
Guelph	134	2511	949 12	0 37¾
Hamilton	819	11159	1600 00	0 14⅓
Kingston	182	8047	1955 51	0 24⅓
London	719	14729	2533 61	0 17 1-5
Lindsay	61	1593	308 00	0 19⅓
L'Orignal	19	1027	268 91	0 26 3-16
Milton	131	3212	343 85	0 10¾
Napanee	69	1887	445 72	0 23⅝
Ottawa	647	13511	2489 54	0 18½
Owen Sound	187	5726	2009 85	0 35 1-10
Orangeville	12	307	335 00	0 11
Perth	67	5018	1499 89	0 29 4-5
Picton	82	1191	241 48	0 20¼
Pembroke	73	4063	445 86	0 11
Peterborough	117	2887	652 51	0 20¼
Prince Arthur's Landing	169	1552	765 21	0 49⅓
Simcoe	90	1463	499 16	0 34
St. Catharines	138	3146	775 90	0 24⅝
Sarnia	214	3995	1579 82	0 39½
Stratford	166	4776	1021 71	0 21⅜
Sandwich	171	4565	786 46	0 17¼
St. Thomas	227	3892	836 17	0 21½
Sault Ste. Marie	5	212	288 75	1 36
Toronto	2407	37881	7659 32	0 20⅓
Walkerton	73	1535	318 85	0 20¾
Woodstock	305	6882	1280 88	0 18⅝
Welland	309	8349	2792 00	0 33½
Whitby	95	2067	426 35	0 20½
Total	9171	190741	44632 22	0 23½

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO.

The movements of prisoners at the Central Prison during the past year are exhibited in the following summary :—

Remaining in custody on 30th September, 1880		305
Committed during the year		745
Recaptured		1
		1051
Discharged on expiration of sentence	633	
" on payment of fines	51	
" by remission of sentence	11	
Re-transferred to County Gaols	1	
Transferred to Asylums for Insane	8	
Died in the Prison Hospital	6	
Escaped	3	
	—	713
Remaining in custody 30th September, 1881		338

From the foregoing summary it will be observed that 745 prisoners were committed to the Central Prison during the past twelve months, as compared with 560 in the year previous. It should be stated, however, that the increase in the number of commitments was caused by the transfer of a large number of short-date prisoners from the Common Gaols in close proximity to the Central Prison, chiefly Toronto, and not by an increase in the number of direct sentences. Of the 745 committed, only 389 were sentenced direct to the Prison by Judges, and 349 were transferred from Gaols, the remaining 7 having been received from the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, from which institution they were removed owing to incorrigibility. The County Gaols from which the prisoners were transferred will be found in the tables connected with the Warden's Report, from which it will be seen that no less than 391, or a little over 50 per cent. of the whole number, were received from Toronto and Hamilton, viz., 279 from the former and 112 from the latter place; but of these only 64 were sentenced direct from Toronto and 67 from Hamilton. Next to Toronto and Hamilton the following Gaols contributed the largest number of Central Prison inmates, viz., 52 from London, 24 from Kingston, 21 from Welland, 20 from St. Thomas, 18 from Belleville, 17 each from Cobourg and Sandwich, and from all the other Gaols, numbers under those given.

The whole number of prisoners who were in custody during the twelve months, including those remaining at the beginning and close of the year, was 1,051, as compared with 873 in the previous year—a larger population than in any year since the Prison has been in operation.

From the summary it will also be seen that 633 prisoners were discharged from the Prison upon the expiration of the sentences awarded to them, 51 upon the payment of fines, and 11 by the remission of a portion of the period of imprisonment by the Dominion Executive. The large increase in the number of discharges by payment of fines—viz., 51 as against 5 in the previous year—is doubtless due to the improved times and the increased demand for all kinds of labour. In addition to these discharges in the manner named, 1 prisoner was

re-transferred to the Common Gaol from which he had been sent, owing to his being unfit for hard work; 8 were transferred to Lunatic Asylums, upon being certified to have become insane; 6 died; and 3 escaped.

The number of deaths was greater than in any year since 1878. In two instances they are stated to have been the result of inflammation of the lungs, in 1 tubercular inflammation of the bowels, 1 softening of the brain, 1 disease of the heart, and 1 inflammation of the lungs and brain. In every case a coroner's inquest was held upon the body of the deceased prisoners, and the finding of the jury was that death resulted from natural causes, as above stated.

The large number of prisoners who were removed to Lunatic Asylums during the year seems to call for explanation, and perhaps further inquiry. In two cases the Prison Surgeon reports that the prisoners were insane when admitted; and from the observation of the officers of the Prison, it is very clear that in three instances insanity, with very marked delusions, was brought about by degrading practices, and in another from frequent epileptic attacks. The three remaining cases were duly certified to by the Physicians and the County Judge; but in two of them, after several months' observation, the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum reported that he could find no trace of mental disease; and in the other, the man escaped from the Asylum, exercising, in so doing, a great deal of ingenuity and method. As in one of the cases where the certificates of insanity were reversed by the Asylum Superintendent, the period of sentence passed upon the prisoner had expired, the prisoner was discharged. In the other reversal the prisoner was re-transferred to the Central Prison in order to serve out his period of imprisonment. As there is strong presumptive evidence that insanity was feigned in three of the eight cases, I have in another part of this report recommended that a small criminal ward of sufficient structural strength be provided and set apart for the custody of prisoners removed from the Common Gaols and the Central Prison, as well as for persons charged with crimes, in whose cases the plea of insanity has been set up, in order that such cases may be placed under skilled observation, without undergoing the risk that the ends of justice will be defeated by feigned insanity, sometimes resulting in escapes.

Three prisoners escaped during the year, and one prisoner who escaped in the previous year was recaptured and again committed to the Prison. One of the prisoners made his escape by hiding in a box car which had been switched into the Prison yard to be loaded. As the escape was due to negligence on the part of an employee of the railway, upon a representation to that effect being made, the Grand Trunk Railway authorities issued instructions which, along with special precautions on the part of the Prison authorities, should prevent the recurrence of such escapes. Another escape occurred from a working gang outside the Prison walls, which would not have happened had the tower guards been on the alert. The Guards who were to blame were reprimanded and fined. A third escape was effected by a prisoner using a pair of steps kept for oiling the shafting, by means of which he got over the wall while the Night Guard was at breakfast at 5 in the morning. As the Night Guard had the authority of the Warden to leave the prisoner in the engine-room when he went to breakfast, he was not open to censure or discharge; but instructions were given to him never to leave a prisoner alone, and that his breakfast should be brought out to him. None of these escaped prisoners have been recaptured, although every means were taken to effect that object.

Periods of Sentence.

Under the provisions of the law, convicted prisoners may be sentenced to the Central Prison for any period under two years; and having regard to the

fact that the Prison is an intermediate establishment between the Common Gaols and the Dominion Penitentiary, it was expected that the period of sentence would have reached a higher average, certainly in respect of prisoners sentenced direct, than has yet been attained to. In the cases of prisoners sentenced to the Common Gaols, and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison, the terms of the sentences are shorter than in those who are sentenced direct, and, of course, considerably reduce the average period of the whole number committed to the Prison. The following table shows the total number of prisoners committed in each year since the Prison was established, in 1874, and the periods of sentence awarded to the prisoners, together with the average period of each year, exclusive of the boys transferred from the Reformatory who had over two years to serve :—

SENTENCE.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
1 Month and under	.....	.....	15	6	7	11	17	171
1 " " " 2	.....	.....	10	2	35	16	23	101
2 " " " 3	69	13	73	90	100	40	45	38
3 " " " 4	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38
4 Months	50	56	66	76	.....	59	47	53
5 "	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5
6 "	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174
7 "	.....	2	1	1	6	2	6	5
8 "	6	8	4	1	7	6	3	5
9 "	4	7	20	1	22	20	27	20
10 "	1	4	6	.....	4	.....	3	1
11 "	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	2
12 "	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72
13 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
14 "	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
15 "	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	4
16 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....
17 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
18 "	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23
19 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
20 "	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1
21 "	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3
22 "	1	.....	1	2	5	2	1	2
23 "	4	3	8	20	8	7	10	12
24 "	10	14	8	18	8	3	9	7
Boys transferred from Reformatory owing to incorrigibility. $2\frac{1}{2}$ Years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 "	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	3
$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 "	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 "	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1
Totals	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745
Average period of sentence each year	6 12-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	5 22-30 Months.	7 10-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	7 14-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the average period of sentence varied from $7\frac{14}{30}$ months in 1880, in which year the highest average was reached, to $5\frac{12}{30}$ months during the year just ended, in which it was the lowest. In explanation of the great decrease it should be stated that a larger number of prisoners were transferred from the Common Gaols last year than in any previous year—most of them from the Gaols at Hamilton and Toronto—and that in very many of these cases the prisoners transferred had been sentenced for periods under sixty days.

Apart, however, from this cause of reduction in the average period of sentence, the fact remains that, even in the cases of prisoners sentenced direct to the

Central Prison, the periods of sentence awarded have been much shorter than it was anticipated they would be. When it is considered that a large number of the prisoners committed are hardened offenders, it is a matter of surprise that longer periods are not given. Of the 745 committals during the past year, 114 prisoners had been in the Central Prison for the second time, 62 for the third time, 17 for the fourth time, 8 for the fifth time, 2 for the sixth time, 2 for the seventh, and 1 for the eighth time. So long as the average periods of sentence remain as short as they are, it will be quite out of the question to give effect to the law passed four years ago, providing for a remission of a portion of the sentence when good conduct and industry would otherwise warrant such action. In this connection I would also call attention to the difficulty that must necessarily be experienced in endeavouring to make this Prison self-sustaining, when, as has been the case during the past year, its population is entirely changed twice within the twelve months.

The nature of the offences for which the 745 prisoners were committed is given in detail in the table attached to the Warden's Report, but the chief of them were as follows:—Larceny, 252; drunkenness, 151; vagrancy, 90; assault, 64.

General Statistics.

Since the opening of the Central Prison in June, 1874, up to the close of the past official year, 4,604 prisoners have been committed to it. The statistical information respecting these prisoners, relating to nationalities, religion, civil condition, social habits, and educational status, is shown in the following summaries:—

Nationalities.

	Of Prisoners committed during the year.	Of whole number up to 30th Sept., 1881.
Canadian	358	2086
Irish	132	827
English	110	794
United States	80	513
Scotch	48	247
Other countries and unknown	17	137
	745	4604

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	268	1828
Roman Catholic	245	1532
Presbyterian	94	448
Methodist	99	547
Other religions	39	249
	745	4604

Civil Condition.

Married	256	1336
Single	489	3268
	745	4604

Social Habits.

Temperate	118	1185
Intemperate	627	3419
	745	4604

Educational Status.

Could read and write	551	3389
Could read only	77	546
Could neither read nor write	117	669
	745	4604

Discipline.

Considering the large number of short-date prisoners who were committed during the year, the discipline of the Prison has upon the whole been well maintained. The majority of the prisoners committed to the Central Prison differ very materially from those sentenced to the Penitentiary, and in no respect more than in amenability to Prison discipline. If a penal establishment is to become the home of a prisoner for a period of years, there are few who will not see the necessity, even in the furtherance of their personal interests and comfort, of strictly conforming to the regulations; but in respect of drunkards, vagrants, and petty criminals, whose lives have been spent in continued violation of law and order, a few months' imprisonment furnishes little incentive to personal restraint upon lawless and insubordinate conduct. For this reason the discipline of the Central Prison must be even more stringent than that of a Penitentiary, or it would entirely fail in accomplishing the objects for which it was established.

During the year there was only one case of flogging for a violation of the rules of the Prison, the rule violated in this case being one of the most important ones. In another case flogging was inflicted by order of a Judge. These were the only cases of corporal punishment administered during the year. The ordinary punishments and deprivations, consisting of confinement to the dark cell, and the withholding of a meal or meals, were resorted to in 274 cases during the twelve months, or less than one a day.

It is of the utmost importance that punishment and seclusion cells should be constructed entirely away from the ordinary corridors of the Prison. As at present arranged a refractory prisoner can only be secluded in one of the common cells having a wooden door placed on it. If he is inclined to be violent and noisy at night, as many are, he may keep awake all the prisoners in the corridor, and nothing can be done to prevent it. If a separate kitchen could be erected, which is in some respects desirable, the present basement could be utilized for a tier of receiving and punishment cells, otherwise it will be necessary to erect them in some other part of the Prison premises.

Inspection Minutes.

Many visits were paid to the Prison during the year, but in the month of May a very minute inspection was made, when the following Minute was recorded :—

"During the past week, commencing on the 4th and ending on the 8th May, I made an inspection of every part of the Central Prison, and a minute examination into its internal economy and management.

"The population of the Prison is lower than at any previous inspection since 1876, numbering only 282 prisoners as against 333 at my last visit. As the spring Courts of Assize are nearly all over, it is not likely that the number of prisoners will be much

increased; but with the increased demand for labour, and the ability of prisoners to pay fines (when that alternative is given), it is very likely that the prison population will be still further reduced—at any rate so far as prisoners sentenced direct are concerned. In view of this state of things, which is likely to continue for some time, and of the obligation of the Government to furnish Messrs. Brandon & Co. with 50 prisoners for the wood shop, it becomes necessary to cast off all superfluous domestic employment, and to reduce the prisoners' engaged at such work to the very lowest number. The 282 prisoners in custody are distributed among the Prison industries in the following way, viz.:—In the broom shop, under Nelson & Son's contract, 108; north shop, Brandon & Co.'s contract, 54; tailor shop, 13; shoe shop, 9; brickyard, 34; carpenter shop, 2; blacksmith shop, 2; tin shop, 1; domestic service and grounds, 59—in all, 282.

"The output of the broom shop is now equal to 135 dozen brooms per day, or rather less than one and a half dozen per man, as against an average of 3 dozen per day which can be done by free labour. The Warden states that the task has been increased to the maximum of ordinary prisoners, although there are a considerable number that could do a much larger task. As the contractors are desirous of increasing the output, and have offered to pay a small bonus to the prisoners in order to accomplish this, the Warden is authorized to offer a bonus to the tyers and sewers, not to exceed an average of ten cents per dozen, for all brooms made over and above the present maximum task—one-half of such bonus to be charged by the Bursar to the contractors, and the other half to be kept out of the broom shop revenue—the amounts thus earned to be placed to the credit of the respective prisoners who earn it, and paid over to them on leaving the Prison. This arrangement is to be considered as experimental and temporary until the report of the Warden is received as to its results. The Warden is further authorized to negotiate for the rent or purchase of sizing and sorting broom machines which, it is reported, will enable the services of 8 prisoners to be dispensed with. The Warden will also notify the contractors that prisoners cannot be allowed to carry brooms to the south shop and back for the purpose of drying, as it forms no part of the process of manufacturing. With these changes it is fully expected that 85 prisoners will produce daily not less than 175 dozen brooms per day.

"The contract with Brandon & Co. requires the Government to furnish 50 prisoners, which must be carried out, and the requirements of the tailor and shoe shops will not admit of reducing the number in these shops below 11 and 8 respectively—19 in all—and the carpenter's, blacksmith's and tin work, 5 prisoners.

"It is of the utmost importance that not less than three millions of brick be manufactured this season, which, considering that most of the clay is dug and piled close by the mills, should be done by 60 prisoners along with the free staff. A close analysis of the kitchen, baking, dormitory, and other domestic works, shew that a few men could be taken from some of these, by which the number may be reduced from 56 to 50.

"This re-distribution of the prisoners, which the Warden is requested to work up to, will give the following result: broom shop, 85; Brandon & Co., 50; shoe, tailor, carpenter, blacksmith, and tin work, 24; brickyard, 60; domestic work, 50; sick incapacitated, under punishment, say an average of 13—in all 282."

Health of Prisoners.

"The health of the prisoners and their condition was satisfactory; only 4 were in hospital on the day of my visit, and 7 had received medicine for slight ailments. An examination of the Register shews there had been an average of 5 prisoners in the hospital since the 1st October last, the lowest average being in the month of April, viz.: 1.52, and the highest in January, 9.21. During the period named, however, no less than 4 prisoners died, and one of the inmates of the hospital is now at the point of death. In most instances these men were suffering from chronic diseases before sentence, and under a thorough examination by Gaol Surgeons would not have been committed to the Central Prison at all. The hospital arrangements are not satisfactory, and require readjustment. The building is very confined, and the limited space for patients and the necessary domestic purposes is still further curtailed by the occupation of two rooms by the Hospital

Guard's family. In consequence of this the kitchen is forced into a small end room, which is overcrowded, untidy, and badly kept, owing to want of storage room and other deficiencies. The Warden will give notice to the Guard that his family must vacate the rooms they occupy before the 1st June, when the following disposition of the space will be made, viz.: the large room (now occupied by the family) to be used for a kitchen, the small room of the same (now used for a bed-room) to be a store-room, with a door to be opened between the two; the Hospital Guard to sleep in the upper bed-room over the present kitchen, where he will be close to the prisoners in case of need. This re-arrangement will necessitate that a good prisoner cook and kitchen man be assigned for the hospital service, which the Warden will see is done. A large number of ducks and hens are kept in the hospital yard, rendering it very untidy. The Warden will see that they are removed from the premises, and that no poultry of any kind is kept within the Prison walls. He will also have the wood yard, comprising about two acres, in which the hospital is erected, thoroughly cleaned up and placed under cultivation.

"The Prison continues to maintain its former high standard of discipline. The daily routine of work is performed with regularity, and everything appears to be working smoothly. There has been up to the present time of the year a considerable diminution in the number of punishments, due of course, to a certain extent, to the reduced number of prisoners. The offences for which punishment was awarded were chiefly committed in the broom shop, the sedentary life in and discipline of which appear to be more distasteful to prisoners than any other branch of industry. The Punishment Book is kept as directed under the regulation, and the punishments and deprivations are properly recorded. Instead of mustering the men in the yard, as has been the case at past inspections, and as each man filed by giving him an opportunity to make complaints privately, I went at this inspection from cell to cell, thus affording more privacy to prisoners who wished to complain. With the exception of the usual objection to certain portions of the dietary, there were only six complaints made to me—three in regard to medical treatment, and three from prisoners wishing to be removed from the broom shop, as they said the work was injuring their health."

Dietary.

"With regard to the dietary complaints, they were confined almost entirely to the serving of soup every other day for dinner. On one of the days of my visit, on which soup was served, 35 prisoners left it untouched, confining their dinner to bread and water, and the Warden states that as much is left every soup day. The soup itself is, if anything, too rich, being more an Irish stew than soup, and if allowed to get cool before eating a scum forms which may make it unpalatable to some, although, beyond doubt, it is a wholesome, sound food. Seeing that all the prisoners are now fully employed, and that in the brickyard they are very hard worked, the Warden is authorized to give one more dinner of solids each weak instead of soup. He will further see that Sunday is always a soup day, but instead of the Sunday evening supper of bread and water he will see that bread and *tea* is served."

Conduct and Industry.

"The Warden's report of the prisoners as to conduct and industry is generally a favourable one. In the broom shop, as before stated, there is a disposition shewn by some prisoners to shirk work, but it is expected that, when the bonus system is commenced, it will not only give greater stimulation to industry, but will reduce the punishments and deprivations awarded to prisoners in the shop. The foreman and instructors in the workshop let to Brandon & Co. report the prisoners to be industrious and well-behaved, and that they are performing the work required of them in a very satisfactory way. The industry appears to be very well suited for prison labour. An equally good report is made of the prisoners engaged in the brickyard, and in the shoe and tailor shops, and also of those engaged in the domestic service of the Prison. There is a considerable number of old men, some of whom are incapacitated for hard work, and whom the Warden

will keep employed as much as possible in the lighter domestic work, and thus relieve able-bodied men who are required in the other industries."

Religious Services.

"I attended on Sunday the Roman Catholic service in the morning at 7.30, and the Protestant Sabbath school service from 9 to 10.30 a.m. At the former 81 prisoners were present, and at the latter 187 prisoners and 24 teachers. At both services good order and decorum prevailed. In accordance with the suggestion contained in my last Minutes of Inspection, the lady teachers who formerly taught in the Central Prison school are now engaged in that work at the Mercer Reformatory—the whole teaching staff at the Central Prison being now men. Notwithstanding the instructions contained in my last Inspection Minutes, I still find Roman Catholics attending Protestant services, and Protestants Roman Catholic services. The Warden will see that this practice is immediately and completely stopped, and that prisoners who are registered as Protestants and Roman Catholics attend only the religious services of their respective denominations."

Condition of the Prison.

"The condition of the Prison buildings, grounds, and general surroundings, is upon the whole very satisfactory. The cell dormitories are admirably clean and well kept, and the cells themselves, as well as the bedding, are neatly and tidily kept, and at the several visits I paid to them the air was free from bad smells, indicating good ventilation in these portions of the Prison. The structural condition of the basement of the main building—including the prison kitchen, grocery and meat stores, and other domestic offices—is not good. The floors are decayed in places and have fallen in; the means of carrying off the surface water under the floors are evidently very defective, and in consequence there are both close smells and dampness, which are still further aggravated by the absence of a proper means of carrying off the kitchen effluvia, as well as the want of a through current of air. To remedy these troubles, the recommendations I made for alterations and repairs have been approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Warden has been instructed to remove all the board floors in the basement and substitute cement therefor, with the proper sewer connections. The work is now in progress, and when completed the dampness and defective drainage should be entirely overcome, and the basement floors will be rat-proof, instead of being receptacles for vermin as they now are. In carrying on this work the Warden will see that the instructions of the Architect of the Public Works Department are taken and carried out as to the plan of connecting with the sewers. The Warden is authorized to employ the services of a proper workman to superintend this and other works of a similar kind to be carried on by Prison labour, and the Bursar is authorized to pay the wages of such overseer out of the maintenance appropriation.

"The sanitary condition of the basement will doubtless be much improved by the alterations; but in order that the kitchen effluvia be carried off, a zinc tube will have to be placed in each side of the chimney and carried through the roof. The Warden will be good enough to prepare an estimate of the cost of this ventilator, providing for the work to be done by the Engineer and his men.

"Seeing that a quantity of fresh meat is spoiled every year for the want of a proper refrigerator, the erection of one having all modern improvements must at once be proceeded with. The Warden is therefore authorized to arrange with Mr. Malcolm for permission to use his patent, and to engage for a few days one of his workmen to supervise its erection—the requisite material to be purchased out of the capital appropriation. The refrigerator is to be placed in the interior store-room, against the western partition wall, which will be exclusively used as a meat-room, and the outer store for heavy groceries and wet stores.

"The Warden will also proceed with relaying with Portland cement that portion of the floor in the south wing which has fallen in and become very uneven.

"An appropriation having been voted for making an addition to the tailor's shop, in order to provide more shop space, but more particularly (as recommended in my last Minutes of Inspection) a rat-proof store for prisoners' clothing, a plan of the building has been made and approved of; also of a piggery to be erected on the site selected within the old wood yard. The Warden will make a requisition upon the Public Works Department for the material not in stock required for these structures, as per statement and estimate herewith.

"Having regard to the difficulty that has been experienced in obtaining the sanction of the City authorities to use the road leading to the Exhibition grounds for hauling away the brick made in the Central Prison, it is necessary that a road should be made from the brickyard along the rear of the hospital yard and the northern outside boundary of the Prison, in order to connect through the front entrance road with Strachan Avenue, or along the railway tracks to King Street. The Warden will see that all the broken bricks and material is taken to make this road, so that it will be available as soon as possible.

"As the agreement of the Credit Valley Railway Company to build a new road through the Central Prison grounds has not yet been carried out, the matter will again be brought under the notice of the Government with a view to the work being done. The Company having built their portion of the fence along the north of the front grounds, the Warden will see that the remainder, to its intersection with Strachan Avenue, is done by Prison labour. That portion of the northern boundary fence commencing with the brick wall enclosure need not be erected, provided the Credit Valley Company expend a similar amount that the labour would come to in the erection of a close board fence from King Street to the north-west angle of the enclosure. The Warden will see that this arrangement is made and carried out.

"A double water-closet is much required in the outer room of the broom shop, as it is very difficult to keep the present arrangement sweet. The Warden will instruct the Engineer to make out an estimate of the material required, and the cost of the same, in order to have this done.

"The practice of using the space over the north boiler shop for a drying-room is attended with some danger in the event of a spark getting into it from the furnace-room. The Warden will make a thorough examination of the place, and secure its safety from fire. The sidewalk from Strachan Avenue to the Prison is in a very dilapidated condition and must be renewed, and the Warden will instruct the Carpenter to proceed with the work. The work of covering the open drain running through the front grounds should also be gone on with as other more important works will permit.

"As the Engineer reports that it would be safer, better, and more economical to have the buildings heated in winter by the two boilers in the south boiler-house, instead of one boiler in the north and south shops respectively, as is now the case, he will submit an estimate of the cost of this work and it will receive attention."

Wages of Guards.

The following Report was made to the Treasurer respecting the wages of Guards:—

"I have the honour to call your attention to the fact that during the past three months the Central Prison has lost some of its best Guards, owing to their acceptance of more lucrative situations. This, of course, is largely due to the improved condition of affairs and the better times generally; but it should not be lost sight of that it is of the utmost importance in keeping up the efficiency of the Prison that we should be in a position to induce good Guards to remain in the service by holding out to them pecuniary rewards. In order to carry this out, I would recommend that full effect be given to the principle, which has only been partly adopted so far, of commencing at a minimum salary and reaching a maximum in a certain number of years. The minimum sum agreed upon was $350, and since then, any new Guards appointed to the Prison have been transferred from the Asylum service, where the wages are much smaller, otherwise I fear it would have been difficult to have secured proper men for that sum. I believe also that the

maximum rate will have to be increased from $450 to $500 per annum. I would therefore recommend that the authority of the Government be given to the following scale of salaries for the Guards of the Central Prison, viz. :

"The salary to commence at $350 per annum (or if it be considered desirable in order to secure the services of a good man in a special instance, $400), increasing to $400 in the second year, and at the rate of $25 per annum thereafter until a maximum of $500 is reached.

"If this recommendation be approved of, I would suggest that all inducements in the shape of gratuities or retiring allowances of any description be done away with, and that all the employees of the Prison be given to understand that no such payments will be made in future."

The foregoing recommendation was approved of, and an Order in Council was passed on the 23rd day of September, A.D. 1881, of which the following is a copy :

"Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, the Committee of Council advise that the salary of Guards in the Central Prison shall be fixed at $350 for the first year, $400 for the second year, $425 for the third year, $450 for the fourth year, $475 for the fifth year, and $500 for the sixth and following years.

"The Committee further advise that the system of giving gratuities to Guards on their retirement be abolished."

Revised Rules and Regulations.

Since the Rules and Regulations were framed, in 1875, a good many changes have been made in the *personnel* of the Prison Staff, and in the duties devolving upon the various officers. These changes, together with the abandonment of the contract with the Canada Car Company, which brought the industrial operations more directly under the control of the Government, rendered it necessary to amend the Rules and Regulations in many particulars. This has been done, and as soon as the new Rules are approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, effect will be given to them.

Maintenance Expenditures.

The following statement gives a summary of the expenditures incurred for the maintenance of the Prison for the official year ending 30th September, 1881, exclusive of expenditures for material for the manufacturing and industrial operations, a statement of which will be found under the heading "Manufacturing Expenditures":—

SERVICE.	Total Expenditure.	Average Daily Cost per Inmate.
	$ cts.	cts. mills.
Medicine and Medical Comforts	304 75	2⅔
Butchers' Meat and Fish	7759 81	7 0
Flour, Bread, and Meal	4373 20	4 0
Groceries	4724 61	4 3½
Bedding, Clothing, and Shoes	4231 54	4 0
Fuel	3705 17	3 4⅓

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES—*continued.*

SERVICE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	AVERAGE DAILY COST PER INMATE.
	$ cts.	cts. mills.
Gas, Oil, and Candles	866 21	8
Laundry, Soap, and Cleaning	808 02	7½
Stationery, Advertising, Printing, etc.	679 05	6¼
Library, Schools, and Lectures	700 85	6½
Water	1000 00	1 0
Furniture and Furnishing	463 61	4½
Stable Forage	306 69	2¾
Repairs	273 43	2½
Unenumerated	612 94	5¾
Farm and Grounds	386 72	3¾
Salaries and Wages	17417 01	16 0
	$48,613 61	44c. 8m.

From the above statement it will be seen that the cost of maintaining the Prison and the prisoners during the year was $48,613.61; and it is further shewn that the average daily cost of maintaining a prisoner, including the cost of food, clothing, wages, and every other item of expenditure, was $44\frac{8}{10}$ cents, as compared with 40½ cents in the preceding year. The increased cost is due to the higher price paid for beef and provisions generally, and to an increase in the salaries of the Guards.

MANUFACTURING EXPENDITURES.

In addition to the maintenance outlay of the Prison, as before detailed, there were expenditures incurred for the purchase of material used in the various shops and industrial departments, and for the wages of instructors, etc., as follows:—

Carpenter and Cabinet Shops	$ 967 88
Broom Shop	116 83
Brickyard, for Cordwood, etc.	3898 71
Tailor Shop	3914 73
Shoe Shop	3490 54
Blacksmith and Machine Shop	79 91
Machinery	61 06
Miscellaneous	402 72
Wages of Instructors	4563 83
	$17,496 21
Maintenance Expenditure	48,613 61
Total Maintenance and Manufacturing Expenditure	$66,109 82

From the above statement it will be seen that the whole sum expended during the year in the ordinary maintenance of the Prison, and on manufacturing account, amounted to $66,109.82.

Prison Labour and Revenue.

The number of days' work performed by the prisoners during the year, and the character of such work, are shewn in the following summary:—

Broom Shop Contractors		32,073 days.
North Shop Wood-work do.		9,245½ "
Total number of days' Contract Work		41,318½
Brickyard	10,600½	
Mercer Reformatory Works	1,934½	
Public Works Department Service	1,299½	
Tailor Shop	3,586	
Shoe Shop	2,835	
Carpenter and Cooper Shop	1,263	
Painters, etc.	200	
Blacksmith, Tinsmith, and Machine Shops,	704	
Helpers in Shops	226	
		22,648½
Total number of days of productive labour		63,967
Domestic Work		26,333
Total days' work performed by prisoners		90,300 days.

The following Cash receipts were paid into the Provincial Treasury during the year:—

Bricks sold	$20,296 73
Broom Shop, hire of prisoners to Contractors	7,867 71
Wood Work, do. do.	3,057 73
Carpenter and Cabinet Shop sales	1,182 98
Tailor Shop sales	3,344 98
Shoe Shop sales	4,162 20
Blacksmith Shop sales	201 90
Articles sold	1,543 02
Casual Revenue—sales of old iron, bones, barrels, etc.,	2,623 30
Miscellaneous	52 18
Total Cash Revenue	$44,332 73

In addition to the above Cash receipts, there are outstanding accounts against the Public Works Department for bricks and prisoners' labour furnished to the Mercer Reformatory; and against Counties for Prison clothing furnished, as well

as other accounts, amounting in the aggregate to $19,358.50. A statement of the outstanding debts, and of the manufactured and semi-manufactured goods on hand, is attached to the Warden's Report.

Transfer and Discharge of Prisoners.

As has already been shewn, 745 prisoners were transferred from the various Common Gaols to the Central Prison during the year. The counties from which these transfers were made are shewn in the following summary:—

Brant	14
Bruce	4
Carleton	15
Elgin	20
Essex	17
Frontenac	24
Grey	3
Haldimand	3
Halton	8
Hastings	18
Huron	6
Kent	16
Lambton	5
Leeds and Grenville	16
Lennox and Addington	1
Lincoln	10
Middlesex	52
Norfolk	9
Northumberland and Durham	17
Ontario	8
Oxford	11
Peel	4
Perth	3
Peterborough	4
Prince Edward	3
Renfrew	4
Simcoe	10
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	2
Victoria	4
Waterloo	4
Welland	21
Wellington	11
Wentworth	112
York	279
Provincial Reformatory	7
	745

The expenditure for transferring these prisoners is shewn in the following statement, from which it will be seen that it cost $5.43 per prisoner:—

TABLE shewing the cost of removing 745 prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Central Prison, for year ending 30th September, 1881.

When transferred.	Number transferred.	Prisoners' Fares to the Prison.	Travelling Expenses and Salary of Prison Bailiff.	Cab-hire and Food for Prisoners.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
October, 1880	43	111 85	204 51	30 25	346 61
November, "	43	111 77	193 02	31 50	336 29
December, "	49	90 42	160 40	30 50	281 32
January, 1881	33	65 55	140 62	26 00	232 17
February, "	31	116 25	189 13	28 90	334 28
March, "	38	104 25	190 60	41 73	336 58
April, "	56	58 80	161 47	26 35	246 62
May, "	82	112 00	182 88	44 45	339 33
June, "	93	163 05	208 10	46 28	417 43
July, "	75	117 05	185 55	38 55	341 15
August, "	96	139 35	190 45	53 70	383 50
September, "	99	155 90	202 55	51 45	409 90
Transferred from Boys' Reformatory as incorrigible	7				
Total	745	1346 24	2209 28	449 66	4005 18
Average expenses incurred per prisoner, exclusive of cost of removal of Boys		1 83	2 99	61	5 43

During the year 339 prisoners were returned to the places from which they were transferred. The cost of their return is exhibited in the following statement:—

WHERE SENT.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	AMOUNT PAID.
		$ cts.
Argyle	1	2 25
Ayr	1	2 25
Buffalo	1	3 15
Brockville	8	39 95
Belleville	12	32 50
Bowmanville	3	3 55
Barrie	3	6 00
Berlin	2	3 80
Brantford	12	24 75
Chatham	11	59 95

Cost of Return of Prisoners—*continued.*

Where Sent.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount Paid.
		$ cts.
Caledonia	2	3 65
Cornwall	1	7 00
Cobourg	9	14 65
Collingwood	2	6 20
Clifton	8	21 88
Dundas	1	1 75
Detroit	3	14 25
Dunnville	1	3 25
Flesherton	1	2 95
Guelph	5	7 75
Gravenhurst	1	4 00
Goderich	3	12 50
Hagersville	1	2 35
Hamilton	82	101 40
Ingersoll	3	8 85
Kingston	9	34 20
London	35	122 00
Markham	1	1 00
Milton	3	2 45
Moorfield	1	3 25
Newcastle	1	1 25
Ottawa	15	102 15
Oshawa	2	2 20
Owen Sound	7	27 70
Orillia	1	3 10
Port Perry	1	2 50
Picton	3	11 40
Perth	1	6 95
Port Hope	3	4 50
Petrolea	1	4 90
Pembroke	1	9 25
Peterborough	1	3 42
Rochester	1	4 20
Simcoe	4	10 20
Sutton	3	5 20
Sarnia	7	37 50
Stratford	2	5 50
St. Cathar ines	10	23 25
St. Thomas	8	32 65
Tilsonburg	1	2 55
Woodstock	7	18 80
Windsor	12	59 00
Walkerton	3	12 05
Welland	8	22 35
Whitby	4	4 00
Waubashene	1	4 85
Miscellaneous	5	3 75
Total	339	$978 65

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,

PENETANGUISHENE.

The movements of the inmates of this institution during the past year were as follows:—

Remaining on the 30th September, 1880		214
Committed during the year		96
Returned after escaping		3
Total number under care		313
Discharged on expiration of sentence	37	
Discharged on remission of sentence	12	
Transferred to Central Prison	7	
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	2	
Escaped	4	
Died	1	
		63
Remaining in Reformatory on 30th September, 1881		250

From the foregoing summary it will be seen that 96 lads were committed during the past year, as compared with 80 in the preceding twelve months; and that the whole number under care was 313, as against 286. During the same period the committals of lads under sixteen years of age to the Common Gaols of the Province numbered 416, shewing that 23 per cent. of the number were transferred to the Reformatory.

The counties from which these 96 boys were received, the offences for which they were committed, their ages, nationalities, and religions, and the terms of sentence awarded to them, are detailed in the tables attached to the Superintendent's Report, in the Appendix. An examination of these tables will shew that the largest number were received from Wentworth, viz., 14; York, 13; Ontario, 10; Lincoln, 7; Waterloo, 6; and Carleton, 5. The other counties of the Province sent less than 5, none whatever being received from Peel, Prescott and Russell, Halton, Lennox and Addington, Grey, or Prince Edward. Of the whole number of commitments no less than 63 were for larceny; but the particulars of the offence are given in only 25 cases. Of these latter, 5 were for stealing sums of money varying from $4 to $110; 2 were for stealing letters from the post-office; 2 for stealing watches; 8 for stealing articles of clothing; and 8 were for stealing other articles of little value. The thefts in the remaining 38 cases were probably of much the same nature as in the 25 cases above given. Doubtless in most of the cases the sentences were awarded with reference to the youths' surroundings as well as the nature of the offence. As to the ages of the boys, 33 were from 7 to 12 years at the time of sentence; 50 were from 13 to 15 years; and 13 were 16 or over. As to the periods of sentence, 12 were for periods of from 6 months to 3 years, in addition to a further indefinite period, not to exceed 5 years altogether, the latter part of the term of sentence to be determined by the conduct of the boys. Of the other 84 boys, 30 were sentenced for definite periods up to three years; and 54 for terms of from 3 to 5 years.

Although the conduct of the boys has, upon the whole, been very good during the year, still, in the cases of 9 lads insubordination and incorrigibility were so marked that, by way of punishment and warning, they were removed from the Institution, 7 being transferred to the Central Prison, and 2 to the Kingston Penitentiary. On the other hand, and as a reward for good conduct, 12 were released in advance of the expiration of their terms of sentence, 10 in consequence of representations made by the Ontario Government to that of the Dominion, that they had earned their release by good conduct and industrious habits; and the remaining 2 by the direct action of the Dominion Executive alone.

During the year a slight falling off has taken place in the number of escapes, the total being 30, as compared with 37 in the previous year. Of the total number of 30, 26 were recaptured, as against 32 in the previous twelve months. When the government of the Institution is completely reorganized, as foreshadowed in my last Report, it is fully expected that greater liberty may be accorded to the inmates without increasing the number of escapes.

Rules and Regulations.

The reorganization of the Institution rendered it necessary to enact By-laws for the regulation of its management, interior economy, and discipline. To this end, under the provisions of 43 Vic., cap. 34, sec. 15 of the Statutes of Ontario, I carefully framed a set of Rules and Regulations defining the duties and responsibilities of the various officers and other employees, which were approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 24th June last; and as soon as the structural condition of the Institution permitted of giving effect to them, they were printed and distributed.

Structural Alterations and Additions.

In my last Annual Report I stated that the Government had decided to completely abandon the cellular system of providing sleeping accommodation for the inmates, and to substitute therefor associated dormitories. To this end it was recommended that another wing should be added to the building, so as to provide two large dormitories, and that both flats of the north wing should be converted into two of a smaller size. These rooms were completed, and have been occupied as associated dormitories during the entire year; and they now furnish the means of classification at night for four classes of the inmates, graded according to age and conduct. The change has resulted most satisfactorily, increasing the means of exercising a close supervision over the inmates at night, and of improving the sanitary condition of the sleeping-rooms by the promotion of structural and personal cleanliness. The cheerful and comfortable aspect of these dormitories stands out in strong contrast with the dingy and unwholesome cells which formerly existed, and which, so long as they remained, acted as a standing barrier against all reformatory influences that could be introduced.

The rear wing, in which 160 cells were formerly placed, has been converted into two large roomy halls, the lower one being used for a dining-room, and the upper for an evening sitting and lecture-room. The dining-room has been in use during the past twelve months, and is admirably suited for its purpose. The lecture-room was only furnished and occupied a short time before the close of the year. The structural changes and additions in the sleeping, eating, and sitting-rooms had all been recommended and approved of prior to entering upon the reorganization of the Institution, but as the work proceeded it became necessary to make other changes, which are indicated in the following recommendations

made to the Public Works Department, at my inspection of the Institution on the 18th February :—

"1. The lack of a proper kitchen and of proper culinary arrangements has always been a serious defect in the Reformatory, the cooking being done in two common agricultural boilers. It will be recommended that about one-half of the disused dining-room in the basement be partitioned off for a kitchen, in which shall be placed a range and steam boilers of modern pattern, the same as in the Central Prison, and that an opening be made from such kitchen directly in a line with the lift leading to the dining-room.

"2. The bathing arrangements of the Reformatory, particularly in winter, when the bay was not accessible, have been most unsatisfactory, the boys frequently going the whole winter without a bath. It will be recommended that the remaining portion of the disused dining-room be taken for a bath-room, a part of which to be partitioned off for a dressing-room. In the centre of the room a plunge bath, 20 feet long, sloping from a depth of 2 feet to 4 feet, is to be placed, and to be connected with the water and steam system of the Reformatory, so that an abundant supply of hot and cold water may always be had, and the bathing may be performed with comfort. In addition to this plunge bath, it will be recommended that three ordinary baths be placed in the same room for exceptional purposes.

"3. The laundry arrangements are so imperfect in this Institution that it is impossible to have the bedding properly washed, or to have a change of underclothing for the boys. It will therefore be necessary to take the present laundry and have it properly supplied with all the requirements of a complete laundry, but not extravagantly fitted up. It is further recommended that the old storehouse on the opposite side of the laundry be cleaned out and converted into a drying-room.

"4. It is very desirable that the store-rooms be all consolidated, and that the basement store be used for heavy groceries and liquids. To this end it will be recommended that the present kitchen be fitted up for that purpose, connecting the same by a stair with the upper store, so that deliveries to both stores can be made at the same time.

"5. As the present school-room is entirely too small for the largely increased number of Protestant pupils, it is recommended that the Protestant chapel, together with the Chaplain's room off the same, and the room now used as a band-room, immediately adjoining the same, be converted into school-rooms, thus affording one large class-room and two smaller ones for the complete classification of the pupils. It will further be recommended that the large upper room now used for a dormitory, be converted into the Protestant chapel, for which it was originally intended. The present chapel and school-room used by the Roman Catholic pupils is sufficiently large for the purposes.

"6. As the lower room in the north wing has been taken for a dormitory, it will be necessary to take one of the disused workshops for a play-room and gymnasium, in order that that part of the scheme of reorganizing the Reformatory which provides for the increased means of physical training and improvement may be fully carried out. The cigar shop seems to be best suited for the purpose, in regard to both dimensions and strength. The Superintendent is therefore authorized to remove with the labour of the boys the ceilings and partitions, and to make such alterations and repairs as are required to convert the building into a good play-room and gymnasium."

The foregoing recommendations were all approved of, and the works were entered upon. With the exception of the kitchen, laundry, and bath-room, the rooms designated were all in use for their several purposes at the close of the

year, and at the time of writing this Report all the alterations have been completed and the premises occupied.

Educational Instruction.

The proposed methods of improving the school-system at the Institution were fully detailed in my last Report. When the re-arrangement of the school-rooms, referred to in another part of this Report, was completed, the following instructions for the re-organization of the schools were issued:

"The Schoolmasters are to commence duty at 8 a.m., when the schools will open for the day, and continue from 8 to 9.30 a.m. There will then be a recess from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. for exercise, during which the School Teachers, along with any other attendants that may be detailed by the Superintendent, will continue in charge of the boys, after which the schools will re-assemble, and will continue from 10.30 to 12. The afternoon classes will commence at 1 p.m., and continue until 2.30, when there will be a recess from 2.30 to 3.30, during which the pupils will continue to be in charge of the Schoolmasters. At 3.30 the classes will again re-assemble, and remain under instruction until 5 p.m.

"As soon as the new system has been fairly started, one of the Government School Inspectors will visit and make a minute examination of the schools; and he will also continue to inspect them every year.

"Before the schools open, and after they close, prayers will be read by the Chaplains in the respective chapels, where all the inmates shall be assembled.

"As soon as the sitting and lecture-room is ready for occupation, all the inmates will be assembled in it on one evening in each week for an hour, for a lecture and instructive reading to be given by one of the officers. On the other nights of the week, one half of the boys (being those who sleep in the north and south dormitories respectively) will, on each alternate evening (except on the lecture night), spend one hour in the study-room in reading and noiseless recreation, under the charge of the Night Watchman, and of such other officers and attendants as the Superintendent shall determine."

An Assistant Teacher was appointed in the Protestant school in the early part of the year. The school-system indicated in the foregoing instructions is now in full operation, and it is anticipated that it will produce the most satisfactory results.

The duties of the Schoolmasters and the Chaplains, under the new system, are defined in the new regulations for the government of the Institution, as follows:—

"Schoolmasters.

"The two senior Schoolmasters (one being a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic) shall, besides acting as teachers in the senior classes of the schools, have charge of the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools respectively; and shall have the supervision and direction of the work of all subordinate Schoolmasters, if any.

"The duties and work, and the hours of service of the Schoolmasters, shall be the same as those of teachers in the Common Schools of the Province; and no Schoolmaster shall absent himself from duty without the authority of the Superintendent.

"The senior Schoolmasters shall classify and grade the inmates in the classes of their respective schools, and shall examine and promote the pupils as their degrees of advancement will warrant; they shall make a monthly report to the Superintendent of the standing and progress of each pupil; and they shall make

requisitions for and receive and distribute such books and stationery as may be needed, and see that they are carefully and economically used.

"The Schoolmasters shall be in their places in the school-rooms promptly at the proper times; they shall conduct the exercises during school hours with energy and spirit; they shall at all times endeavour to advance the reformation, intelligence, and morality of the pupils; and they shall perform such other duties as the Inspector may direct.

"They shall conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Institution, and to such orders as may be from time to time made by the Superintendent; and they shall report to the Superintendent as to any pupils who may be inattentive, unruly, or unmanageable."

"The Chaplains.

"The Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains shall have the entire charge of the religious instruction and the religious training of the inmates registered respectively as Protestants and Roman Catholics; and in case either of such Chaplains, by reason of absence or any other cause, is unable to perform the services and duties devolving upon him, he shall provide a temporary substitute, to be approved of by the Superintendent.

"They shall conduct religious services in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels respectively on every Sunday morning, and Sunday-school services on every Sunday afternoon; they shall have morning and evening prayers every day, except Sunday, and they shall also conduct a religious or secular service on at least one evening in each week.

"They shall have access to the inmates of the hospital at all times, and to the other inmates at such reasonable times as the disciplinary affairs of the Institution will admit of, and as may be agreed upon between them and the Superintendent, or, in the event of disagreement, as may be fixed by the Inspector; they shall at all such times administer to the inmates in their charge respectively such instruction, advice, and consolation as shall seem to them best calculated to promote their reformation and spiritual welfare, and shall impress upon them the duty and necessity of strict obedience to the Rules and Regulations of the Institution; and they shall report to the Superintendent any case of disorder or misconduct on the part of any inmate or employee while religious or secular services are being conducted, or while instruction, advice, or consolation is being administered.

"They shall have charge of the library of the Institution, and of the distribution of the books to the inmates; they shall catalogue the same, and enter in a book to be kept for the purpose all issues and returns of books; and they shall attend at certain hours, to be named in the Orders of the Superintendent, for the distribution and receiving back of books.

"They shall be entitled to residence within the Reformatory grounds, and to such salaries as shall be voted to them from time to time by the Legislature; but they shall not receive any other perquisite whatever."

Industrial Employment.

As recommended in my last Annual Report, the Government decided to abandon the match factory and also the turning shop; the former owing to the unsuitableness of the work, and the latter owing to the great loss attending its operation. The industrial operations will in future be confined to the carpenter shop, tailor's shop, and shoe shop, and to farm, garden, and outside work. So

far as the summer and fall months are concerned, ample employment will be furnished in the manner indicated, and during the winter the boys' time will be largely taken up in the schools.

Owing to the confusion caused by the building operations which have been in progress during the year, the new programme of industrial employment has not yet been fully entered upon. It is expected, however, that the necessary arrangements will be completed at an early day, when the industrial instruction and employment of the boys will be confined within the limits named. Pending the completion of the arrangements, the Superintendent was instructed to employ the inmates in making new roads, in enlarging the garden and farm area by the removal of the field boulders, and in the general improvement of the Institution and its surroundings, which were in a very rough state.

Inspections.

The Institution was inspected on four occasions during the year, in connection with which the following extracts from my Inspection Minutes are given. The following extract is from the Minutes of an inspection made on the 18th February :—

"Except in that portion of the building where the contracts of the Public Works Department are yet incompleted, the condition of the premises, so far as cleanliness is concerned, is good; but of course the disorder and confusion caused by unfinished work detract from the general appearance of the building.

"There were at this visit 234 boys in residence, all of whom I saw. Their condition as to clothing and general appearance was by no means satisfactory. A great many of them were ragged, chiefly owing to the want of a proper stock of clothing, and in some instances to the kind of industrial work engaged in. On this occasion 103 boys were at work in the match factory, 20 in the tailor's shop, 19 in the shoe shop, 16 in the carpenter shop, 27 in the kitchen, bakery, laundry, and cleaning departments, and on the farm, and the remainder at odd jobs about the premises."

A statutory inspection was again made on the 12th May, when an examination of the Register shewed that, from the 1st October, no less than 55 boys had been committed to the Reformatory, a number very much in excess of that committed during any similar period since the Institution was established. A considerable number had been, under the provisions of the new Act, sent in for indefinite periods, and so far, the working of the Act seemed to indicate that it would be productive of great benefit in the reformation of the boys committed. From the 1st October, 24 boys had been discharged on the expiration of their sentences, 8 on the remission of their sentences, and 5 were transferred to the Central Prison and 2 to the Penitentiary at Kingston, making the total discharges 39, and leaving in residence to-day 230 inmates. Of the 8 boys whose sentences were commuted, the discharge of 7 was effected by the intervention of the Ontario Government with the Dominion Executive, based upon representations made by the Superintendent and Chaplain that the boys' conduct had been uniformly good, and that they had given evidence of reformation. It is to be hoped that this action of the Government will have a good effect upon the remaining inmates, as indicating the course that will be pursued in future as a reward for continued good conduct, industrial habits, and evidence of a marked desire to lead a good life. While it is satisfactory to record these results of the good work being done by the Reformatory, it is a matter of regret that nearly an equal number of boys had to be punished for incorrigibility, by the transfer of 5 to the Central Prison and 2 to the Penitentiary. Nearly all of the youths transferred had passed beyond boyhood, and were grown young men, who were indeed too confirmed in vicious habits to be sentenced to such an Institution as this. Failing to be brought under reformatory influences, it is to be hoped that this method of punishment for incorrigible conduct will have a wholesome effect upon the other boys.

I saw all the boys during my visit, both at musters and when they were assembled for dinner. The improvement that had taken place in their appearance since my previous

visit was very marked. Every boy was comfortably and neatly clad, and the raggedness and slovenliness in dress which I had been obliged to animadvert upon at my previous visit, had quite disappeared. They had also a very cheerful and comfortable appearance, without which reformation in youths cannot be looked for.

The interior condition of the building had undergone the greatest improvement. All the cells had been abandoned as sleeping-rooms, except for punishment, and the associated dormitories had been substituted. These comprised four large airy rooms, in which the greatest neatness in the arrangement of the beds and bedding, and cheerfulness in the surroundings, were apparent. The change in this respect from the prison aspect of the old cell system was exceedingly marked, and could not but have an excellent influence upon the inmates. The next most important change had been effected in the dining-room, which had been removed from the damp and prison-like basement to a large and airy room in the reconstructed rear wing. The walls were neatly decorated, and instead of the long stretch of tables as formerly, one table was allotted to every 12 boys, thereby effecting a good table classification of the inmates.

In view of the fact that, under the present arrangement of the dormitories, it is necessary to place a Night Watchman in each of the four sleeping-rooms, as well as one outside Guard, making five Night Guards in all, at an annual cost of $2,000, it will be recommended that the two flats be connected by a stairway, so that two Night Guards will be able to perform the duty of four, and a saving will be effected in the wages of two Night Watchmen. These four dormitories provide bed space for 300 inmates, which is the largest number that should be congregated in an Institution of this kind.

The appearance of the bedding of the Institution, as well as the underclothing of the inmates, indicated that a very great improvement had taken place in the laundry arrangements; but these will still be attended with a great deal of inconvenience until the new laundry is put in order. In the meantime a cylindrical washing machine, not in use at the Central Prison, will be sent up, which will facilitate the work a great deal. Considerable painting will have to be done throughout the entire Institution as soon as the Public Works Department have completed their work, and an order will be placed for paint for the purpose.

A careful examination of the pay-list was made, and instructions were given to the Bursar to allow the increased salaries, as passed in the Bill of Supply, viz.:—The Assistant Superintendent's to be increased from $600 to $750; the Surgeon's from $500 to $700, upon the distinct understanding that that officer pays a daily visit to the Institution at or about a fixed hour to be determined by the Superintendent; the Engineer's from $500 to $600; the Cook's and Baker's each from $300 to $400; the Gardener's from $360 to $400; and the Gate-Keeper's from $300 to $350. The Superintendent was also instructed to dispense with the services of two of the Night-Guards as soon as the dormitories were connected.

The various books of record were examined. The Register was very neatly and correctly kept, and the entries were made up to the day of my visit. The Surgeon's Book was not properly kept. In many instances the date of discharging inmates from Hospital was not given, nor was their stay entered up at all; and the kind of disease or accident for which treatment had been given was not entered, and no Minute Book of the Surgeon's instructions to officers in regard to patients was kept. The Superintendent was requested to read this portion of the Minutes to the Surgeon.

The organ practice in the Protestant chapel was not properly kept up; and as singing and music form a very important part of the services, the Superintendent was requested to see that the practice was resumed, and continued twice a week by the organist, and to report to me as to whether or not these instructions are carried out.

I had pleasure in reporting, as a result of this visit, that I had found that there had been a steady and, in some instances, a marked improvement in the management of the Institution, which it was hoped would continue.

At the fourth inspection, made on the 23rd and 24th August, the following among other remarks were made:—

"Since my visit on the 12th May, 29 boys have been received into the Reformatory, and during the same period 10 have been discharged, 2 reprieved, 2 transferred to the

Central Prison, and 2 have escaped, leaving 243 now in the Institution. Of this number, 170 are registered as Protestants of the various denominations, and 73 as Roman Catholics; and 226 are white, 14 negroes, and 3 Indians.

"The great improvement in the appearance of the boys, reported in my last Inspection Minutes, has been followed up. They are all well and tidily clothed, and only two were in hospital. One of the last-named has been sick for nine months. If his conduct has been good, and his friends or relatives are in a position to look after him, his discharge will be recommended on my receiving the usual certificate, signed by the Superintendent and Chaplain, and, under the peculiar circumstances, by the Surgeon as well.

"The Superintendent reports that the conduct of the boys has undergone a very marked change for the better, and the great reduction in the number of punishments (which were only 5 this month as compared with 51 in the same month of the previous year), together with the few attempts to escape, as well as the results of my own observation, go very far in corroborating the Superintendent's report.

"The discipline and routine of the dormitories and dining-rooms—the only departments that have been structurally completed—are satisfactory, and the condition and general appearance of these rooms enable an estimate to be formed of what the reorganized Institution will be in point of neatness and order when all the works of reconstruction are finished.

"It is evident that another Guard will have to be appointed for relieving and supernumerary duty, for which the authority of the Treasurer will be requested. The question of giving increased remuneration to the Guards will also be brought under consideration at the same time.

"The Superintendent's Order Book was minutely examined, and explanations were received of the circumstances necessitating the respective orders issued. Orders numbered from 1 to 25 were then revised and approved or amended, as the book will shew. The amendments the Superintendent will communicate to all concerned in a new order.

"The appropriation and expenditures were examined into, with a view to determine the requirements of the Institution for the coming year, upon which to base the estimates.

"The suggestion of the Superintendent that summer cotton overshirts, with under-guernseys, be used instead of flannel, will be acted upon as an experiment. It is most desirable that the number of boys in the shoe shop should be increased to 25 or 30, and the Superintendent will make enquiries with a view to finding a market in the vicinity of the Reformatory and lake country settlements for the product of their labour.

"The laying-out and construction of the new road approach to the Reformatory has been fully discussed and determined upon, and the Superintendent will proceed with the work as fast as the proper performance of the other works authorized in this Minute will admit of.

"With two exceptions in the staff of the Guards, the Superintendent reports that the officers and employees are performing their duties to his satisfaction."

Receipts and Expenditures.

The expenditures incurred in the maintenance of the Reformatory for the official year amounted to $35,571.76, of which the following is a summary:—

Salaries and Wages	$14,231 27
Rations	7,772 50½
Bedding and Clothing	6,194 41½
Fuel, Light, and Cleaning	2,229 21
Furniture and Furnishings	547 34
Farm Expenditures	1,363 79½
Repairs, Ordinary	53 79
Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, and Advertising	653 59

Workshops, Tools, and Fixtures		$165 96	
Hospital		104 46	
Chapel and School Expenditure		303 86	
Inmates' Travelling Expenses	$341 10		
Officers' " "	100 10		
Recovering Escaped Inmates	374 25		
Rent of Cottages for Guards	385 84		
Freight	312 88		
Sundries	437 40		
		1,951 57	
			$35,571 76

The Revenue Receipts paid into the Treasury during the year were as follows:—

Match Factory—Produce sold	$266 05
Farm and Garden—Produce sold	202 37
Workshops—Sale of Goods	1,729 90
	$2,198 32

Attached to the Superintendent's Report will be found the usual statistics respecting the Institution, and also a statement of the work done in the various shops during the year, and of the produce of farm, garden, etc.

ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

At the time of writing my last Annual Report, this Reformatory had been in operation for only about a month, and the experience gained in that short time was too limited to enable me to speak with much definiteness as to the success of the work it was designed to perform. Now, however, that its working has extended over a year, much fuller details can be given regarding its operations and as to the manner in which it has fulfilled its work. Notwithstanding this, however, until a longer period has elapsed and more experience has been gained, this Institution must be looked upon as experimental in its character.

ADULT REFORMATORY DEPARTMENT.

The following summary shews the operations of the Institution, with respect to the commitments and discharges of women, for the year ending 30th September, 1881:—

Remaining in Reformatory on 30th September, 1880		30
Committed since that date		221
Total number in custody during the year		251
Discharged on expiration of sentence	108	
" payment of fine	7	
Transferred to Refuge Branch	3	
Re-transferred to Common Gaols	2	
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	2	
Escaped but recaptured after October	1	
Died	1	
		124
Remaining in Reformatory on 30th September, 1881		127

The above figures shew that 221 women were committed to the Reformatory during the twelve months under report, and that, including the 30 inmates in confinement on the 30th September, 1880, the total number under custody during the year was 251. Of the 221 committed during the year, 96 were sentenced direct to the Reformatory, under the provisions of the Dominion Act (42 Vic., cap. 43) and the Ontario Act (42 Vic., cap. 38), and the remaining 125 were first sentenced, under the ordinary judicial routine, to the Common Gaols of the Province, and afterwards transferred to the Reformatory under the provisions of the Ontario and Dominion Statutes.

The total number of women committed to the Common Gaols during the year was 1,681, but of these only 1,203 were convicted and sentenced, shewing that the proportion of those removed to the Reformatory to the total number sentenced was less than 20 per cent. Having regard to the cost of transfer, it was decided not to remove prisoners from gaols far distant from Toronto, unless they had been sentenced direct, and, with few exceptions, none but women who had been sentenced to the Common Gaols for periods of six months and over were transferred to the Reformatory.

During the last session of the Dominion Parliament, an amendment to the Vagrancy Act was passed, whereby an offender against the Act can now be sentenced to the Reformatory for any period less than two years, instead of for a term not exceeding six months, as was the case previously. Since this Act has

come into effect, the periods of sentence passed upon females have been much increased, and, in consequence, the objects of the Institution are likely to be attained to a much greater extent than formerly under the short terms of sentences. The periods of sentence are still, however, much too short, either for the reclamation of the offenders, or, failing that, for the protection of society against the effects of repeated relapses into, or, as is more frequently the case, the continued exercise of, vicious and criminal courses.

An examination of the table giving the periods of sentence will shew that 18 women were sentenced for periods of from one to less than six months, 134 for six months, 10 for from six months to under a year, 30 for a year, and 29 for periods of from one to two years; the average period of sentence for the whole number committed being $8\frac{17}{30}$ months. With only a very few exceptions, the women committed had been frequent occupants of the Common Gaols, a considerable number of them having spent a large part of their life in gaol custody; and notwithstanding that the Reformatory has only been in operation a little over a year, 30 of the number have been already sentenced to it a second time. If this Institution is to effect any change for the better in the conduct of the women committed to it, it will be absolutely necessary to remove them from temptation and from their evil associations for a much longer period than eight months. The lives of most of these women having from childhood been spent in criminality and in vicious indulgence, it is the design of the Reformatory, and the object of its training and discipline, to break up the evil habits so engendered, and to substitute in their place moral control and restraint. To this end I would strongly recommend that no woman be sentenced to the Reformatory for less than a year; and that, if it should appear that a woman has been committed to a Common Gaol oftener than three times, the longest term of sentence allowed by law should be imposed.

The offences for which the women were sentenced direct or transferred to the Reformatory are given in the table attached to the Superintendent's Report, of which the following is a summary :—

1. *Offences against Morality.*	
Prostitution	10
Keeping houses of ill-fame	11
Frequenting houses of ill-fame	2
Inmates of " "	15
Bigamy	1
	39
2. *Offences against the Person.*	
Aggravated assault	1
Common assault	1
Concealment of birth	3
	5
3. *Offences against Public Order.*	
Vagrancy	66
Drunkenness	34
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct	12
Keeping a disorderly house	11
Frequenting "	13
Disorderly conduct	5
Carrying firearms	1
	143

4. *Offences against Property.*

Arson	1
Larceny	29
Wilful damage to property	1
Housebreaking	1
Housebreaking and larceny	2
Receiving stolen goods	1
	35

The erroneous opinion is very prevalent that this Institution was established exclusively for the custody of women convicted of prostitution and kindred offences. The foregoing summary shews that the number of commitments for such offences was only 39, or less than 20 per cent. of the whole. It is safe to say, however, that nearly all of the 142 women sentenced for offences against public order come within the same class of offenders; and, as a matter of fact, 48 of the 221 committed are returned, under the heading of "Occupation," as prostitutes. The circumstance that out of 273 women who, during the past year, were convicted of keeping or frequenting houses of ill-fame, only 13 were removed to the Reformatory, is due partly to the fact that the sentences passed upon such offenders were so short as to render their transfer to the Reformatory inexpedient, but principally, perhaps, to the fact that, in a large majority of the cases, the alternative of paying a fine was taken advantage of, the offenders being thereupon liberated.

The Counties from which the 221 women committed were received, and their nationality, religion, social condition, habits, educational status, and ages, are given in the following summaries:—

COUNTIES.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaol and subsequently Removed.	Total.
Brant	2	1	3
Carleton	5	2	7
Elgin	3	6	3
Essex	5	.....	5
Frontenac	8	2	10
Haldimand	1	.....	1
Hastings	2	4	6
Halton	1	.....	1
Huron	1	.....	1
Lambton	.....	1	1
Lincoln	5	4	9
Lennox and Addington	.....	1	1
Middlesex	9	15	24
Northumberland and Durham	.....	3	3
Ontario	1	2	3
Oxford	.....	3	3
Perth	1	1	2
Peterborough	1	2	3
Peel	1	1	2
Waterloo	1	.....	1
Stormont and Glengarry	1	.....	1
Welland	2	.....	2
Wentworth	34	21	55
Wellington	2	2	4
York	10	54	64
	96	125	221

NATIONALITIES.—Canada 106, Ireland 57, England 32, United States 18, Scotland 5, Denmark 2, Germany 1.

RELIGIONS.—Roman Catholics 83, English Church 72, Methodists 29, Presbyterians 25, Baptists 10, Unknown 2.

SOCIAL CONDITION.—Married 104, single 117.

HABITS.—Temperate 61, intemperate 160.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.—Could read and write 78, could read only 67, could do neither 76.

AGES.—Under eighteen 33, from eighteen to twenty 26, from twenty to thirty 73, from thirty to forty 38, from forty to fifty 31, from fifty to sixty 8, over sixty 12.

REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

At the close of the preceding official year two girls remained in this branch of the Reformatory, and during the year just ended 18 were sentenced to it and received therein, and five were transferred to it from the Reformatory Department by the Inspector under the provisions of the Act, the total number under care during the year being 25. Of this number three were discharged by expiration of sentence, one by order of the Attorney-General, and one was transferred to the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane, leaving 20 girls remaining in the Refuge on the 30th September, 1881.

Information with respect to the places from which the girls were received, the offences committed, and the sentences passed upon them, together with the usual statistics as to ages, religions, etc., will be found in the tables attached to the Superintendent's Report.

On the 23rd September, 1880, a circular was issued by the Attorney-General to the Judges and Magistrates, informing them that the Refuge was open for the reception of girls; and in view of the fact that ample powers are conferred upon the Judiciary of the Province to sentence to the Refuge not only offenders against the laws of the Dominion, but also the following offenders coming within the jurisdiction of the Legislature of Ontario, namely, anyone—

(1.) "Who is found begging or receiving alms, or being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms;

(2.) "Who is found wandering, and not having any home or settled place of abode or proper guardianship;

(3.) Who is found destitute and is an orphan, or has a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment;

(4.) "Whose parent, step-parent, or guardian represents to the Judge or Police Magistrate that he is unable to control the girl, and that he desires her to be sent to the said Refuge. The word guardian as used herein shall include any officer of a society under whose charge the girl is, or any person standing in fact in the place of a parent, although not lawfully appointed a guardian;

(5.) "Who by reason of the neglect, drunkenness, or other vices of her parents or either of them, or of any other persons in whose charge such girl is, is suffered to be growing up without salutary control and education, or in circumstances which render it probable that such girl will, unless placed under proper control, lead an idle and dissolute life"—

it is a matter of great surprise that only eighteen girls have been committed to the institution during the past year.

While the reclamation of any considerable proportion of women who have become hardened in vicious and criminal courses may be looked upon as extremely problematical, there can be little doubt that the subjection of young girls of from 10 to 15 years of age to the educational and industrial training and the moral restraint afforded by such an institution as the Refuge during a stay of five years, and the subsequent placing of them in respectable families, would, in all human probability, result in saving the largest proportion of them from disgrace and ruin. Having regard to this consideration, and to the fact that it is from the class of offenders described in the Ontario Act just quoted (42 Vic., cap. 39, sec. 7) that the recruits to every phase of vice and degradation are drawn, it is almost inexplicable that only 18 girls have been committed to the beneficial care and training of this branch of the Reformatory. It is sincerely to be hoped that full effect will before long be given to the provisions of the law just referred to, so that the Refuge may carry out its design to the fullest extent.

Visits of Inspection.

The following Minutes of Inspection and Instruction were recorded in the books of the institution during the year:—

Since the opening of this Institution, on the 28th of August last, the undersigned have made frequent visits to it, for the purpose of settling questions of management and organization, as occasion required; but during yesterday and to-day (28th and 29th June) a statutory inspection was made, when the buildings were examined, and the general management of affairs inquired into.

From an examination of the books of record it appeared that of the 174 women committed to the date of inspection, only 37 were sentenced to the Reformatory direct, and that 137 were sentenced to the Common Gaols, and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory.

The date of sentence is not recorded in the Register, but only the date that the women were received into the Reformatory, the period of the sentence imposed, and the date of the expiration. To remedy this defect, the Superintendent will see that the date of sentence is recorded in red ink under the date of reception. The Register must always be checked by the Superintendent, in order that she may have personal knowledge that the dates upon which sentences expire are correctly entered; and when checked she will place her initials opposite each name. It is observed that the same methods of discharge are variously stated in the Register. The Superintendent will see that uniformity of language is used—*i.e.*, if the prisoner remains the full term of sentence, the entry in the Register will be "Expiration of Sentence;" if fine is paid prior to expiration of sentence, the entry will be "Payment of Fine," giving the day upon which payment was made, etc., etc.

During the visit all the women were seen, and an opportunity was afforded them to state any complaints they had to make. None were received, except of the most trifling character.

The health of the establishment is very good, judging from the few prisoners that were found in the hospital, or were absent from work. An examination of the Register shows, however, that a very considerable number report themselves to the Doctor as ailing; but in a great many cases the ailments are so trifling as to necessitate no treatment beyond a short cessation from work. Two women were confined to bed in the hospital, one was convalescent, and two were sick in their cells.

One of the prisoners gives evidence of insanity, which is said sometimes to take the form of acute mania. For the guidance of the Superintendent and Surgeon in such cases the following instructions are recorded, viz.: The Physician, along with the Central Prison Surgeon, will make an examination of the inmate with a view to granting certificates of insanity. When these are received, the Superintendent will take the inmate before the County Judge, presenting to him the Doctor's certificates, so that he may make an examination into the case; and if he grants a certificate, all the documents,

including a copy of the sentence passed upon the prisoner, and a copy of the return, and the answers to the Schedule of Queries, must be transmitted to the Inspector for action.

The practice of sentencing to the Reformatory women who are nursing children, or who are pregnant and will be confined within the period of their sentence, is a serious drawback to the discipline of the Institution, as the hard labour portion of the sentence cannot properly be enforced, and the time of other women is taken up caring for them during a portion of the time. There are only two such cases now in the Reformatory, both of which will be brought to the attention of the Attorney-General, in order that the Judges may be requested not to sentence to the Reformatory under such circumstances.

The Physician calls attention to the fact that a number of women are in custody who are affected with syphilitic diseases of a contagious nature, and he points out the necessity for isolating such cases. As there appears to be an urgent need for the adoption of this suggestion, the Bursar is authorized to engage the services of a carpenter to build an enclosed stairway from the receiving-room to the basement, and an opening through the brick wall into the south basement corridor, containing 12 cells, which in future will be set apart entirely for this class of prisoners. It will be further recommended to the Public Works Department that the windows of the cells, as well as those of the room in which such inmates work, be iron-barred, and that heating pipes be placed in the corridor and work-room. When these structural alterations are made, the Superintendent will see that all the women certified by the Physician to be proper subjects for isolation are placed in this ward, and that work is provided for them in the room attached to it, and she is authorized to employ a special attendant for this isolated ward. She will also instruct the Night Watch to make visits to it at least once every two hours. It will also be the duty of the Physician to make daily visits to the wards, and when he is able to report that a woman may be transferred back to the ordinary corridor, he will place an instruction to that effect in his Minute Book.

The management and discipline of the Institution, considering that it has only been organized nine months, are upon the whole very satisfactory. There are, of course, troubles arising every now and then, which experience and observation will set right. The presence of a number of weak-minded women seriously embarrasses the working of the Institution. In not a few instances it is difficult to know whether disobedience of orders and want of diligence are due to physical and mental incapacity, or to wilful incorrigibility. Where there is any reasonable doubt as to this matter, the Superintendent will consult with the Physician, and take his instructions in writing before punishment is awarded.

Punishment for the present is confined to incarceration in the dark cells, and to the ordinary deprivation of food, etc. The Punishment Book was examined and found to be entered up. In future, however, the Superintendent will see that the offences for which punishment is awarded are more specifically set forth than they now are.

Industrial Employment.

The industrial interests of the Reformatory are now very well organized, and efforts are constantly being made to add to and systematize the employments. On the days of my inspection the inmates were engaged as follows:—

Making shirts on contract	19
Receiving instruction in the same work	12
Knitting socks	14
Corridor and house cleaning, and keeping Reformatory in order	12
Kitchen-work and baking	4
Laundry-work	14
Under punishment	1
Incapable, sick, and convalescent	9
	85

As the Institution is at present depending upon wholesale houses for machine sewing, and as slack portions of the year may be looked for, it will be recommended that in next year's estimates a sum of money be voted in order to provide work to keep the inmates constantly employed. Having regard to the considerable number of women who cannot sew or run a sewing machine, it seems desirable that a public laundry should be established, in order to provide work for about 20 or 25 women of this class. To this end the Superintendent and Bursar will take steps to obtain washing from private families and public institutions, commencing in a small way with a view to working-up the industry. As many inquiries have already been made respecting this kind of work, it is thought that in time it will provide not only an excellent means of employment, but also a considerable revenue. The industrial work of the shops, as well as the daily routine of house-duty, seems to be carried on with regularity and very good system; but by-laws defining the duties and responsibilities of the officers and servants, and providing for the general government of the Institution and its inmates, will at once be prepared and submitted for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Religious and Secular Training.

The religious training of the Protestant inmates is conducted by the clergymen of the Ministerial Association and the Superintendent and teachers of the Reformatory Sabbath school, and of the Roman Catholics by clergymen of that denomination. The means for the secular instruction of the women are not yet properly organized, and the following instructions are recorded for the guidance of the Superintendent and teachers, viz., that for the purposes of instruction the inmates shall be divided into three classes, viz.: (1) Women who can neither read nor write; (2) Those who can do so, but very indifferently; and (3) Those who can read and write moderately or very well. Respecting the first class, it must be the aim of the teacher, through her own instruction and by monitorial teaching, to see that no woman who is sentenced to a period approximating to two years shall leave the Institution without being able to read and write a little; and in respect to the second class, that a marked improvement is made. Certain nights, at least three a week, should be set apart for the instruction of these two classes of women by the teacher; but every night they should be receiving lessons and be under monitorial instruction. Two nights of the week should be devoted by the teacher to oral instruction to all the women in certain subjects, chiefly Canadian history and geography, as well as to reading useful and interesting matter.

Other Matters.

The Superintendent reports that with three exceptions the officers and employees are performing their duties very satisfactorily.

Since the opening of the Institution six women have escaped, but all were subsequently recaptured. Some of these escapes were due to structural defects, but most of them to the carelessness of the persons in charge. While, at the opening of a new custodial institution, and until the weak points of the structure are discovered and the discipline perfected, such occurrences may be overlooked, it must now, however, be distinctly understood that in future all acts of carelessness, through which women escape, will be closely inquired into and rigidly dealt with.

The condition of the institution is very satisfactory as regards both good order and cleanliness. The cells and bed-rooms are neat, and the beds and

bedding tidily kept. The same remarks apply to the kitchen and domestic departments, as well as to the shops. There are a few defects in the work of construction—chiefly caused by the use of lumber that was not properly dried—all of which have been brought to the notice of the Public Works Department, and a promise has been received that they will be made good. The fastenings of the wire screens on the windows are not sufficiently strong to prevent escapes—a defect which has also been brought to the notice of the Public Works Department, and a promise received that a stronger method of securing these screens will be devised. At present the only entrance to the upper privileged corridors is through the chapel—an arrangement which is not only very inconvenient but rather unseemly. The Bursar is authorized to have a stairway erected from the middle corridor.

The necessity of surrounding the Reformatory property with a good, substantial picket fence has been brought under the consideration of the Public Works Department; also the desirability of erecting a stable, cow-house, and driving-shed.

Refuge Department.

This part of the building was not ready for inmates before December; since that time, 22 girls under fourteen years of age have, as previously mentioned, been under care in this branch of the Institution.

I have a most excellent report to make of its working. The greatest improvement is observable in the appearance and general demeanour of the girls; and the character of the discipline and instruction is eminently calculated to accomplish the objects sought. Every girl is taught ordinary domestic work—cooking, washing, and general housework, besides sewing and knitting, etc.—and four hours' schooling are given every day. Under such daily instruction, and along with proper religious training and the entire cutting-off from vicious associates and surroundings, it is confidently expected that nearly all the girls will be sent away from the Refuge to become good and useful members of society.

There are some defects in construction in this branch also of the Institution, which have been brought to the notice of the Public Works Department, and which it is expected will be remedied.

The Institution was again formally inspected on the 17th September, when the usual Minutes were recorded, from which the following are extracts relating to the more important matters:—

"There are in the Reformatory to-day 114 women, and in the Refuge for Girls 20 girls, making the total population of the institution 134. I have seen all these women and girls, and have given them an opportunity of placing before me any complaints they might have to make, but none have been received. Many women, however, were anxious to know whether good conduct would earn for them a remission of a portion of their sentences. In view of the short time that this Institution has been opened, and of the limited experience that has been had of its working, I am not yet prepared to recommend that full effect be given to that portion of the law providing for the shortening of a sentence on account of good conduct. Nearly every woman now in custody has been an habitual offender, and has been in a Common Gaol from three up to as many as forty times. Moreover, the average period of sentence is already entirely insufficient to accomplish the objects of the Institution. While, in view of these circumstances, I do not think it would be advisable to give effect to the law above referred to, I am prepared to recommend that for marked good behaviour and industry, with other evidences of reformation, a special recommendation for the

remission of a portion of the sentence shall be made. Such a principle will, in my opinion, have a better effect upon the remaining prisoners, more particularly if the recommendation be promptly acted upon by the Governments at Toronto and Ottawa, than a general system of remission would have.

Taken as a whole, the conduct of the inmates since my last inspection has been very good, only 59 punishments and deprivations having been awarded in that period, or less than one per day. Doubtless when a proper system of good marks and rewards is adopted, the average will be still further decreased.

The industrial operations are now very well organized, and plenty of work is coming in to keep the inmates fully employed at general sewing, making quilts, knitting, etc.

Dinner was served to the inmates in my presence. It consisted of boiled beef, potatoes, and bread. The food was good in quality and sufficient in quantity.

The sentence of one of the Refuge girls, for whom a place has been found, expires in a few days. I record the following instruction for the guidance of the Superintendent in sending out these girls, viz.: Each girl on leaving is to receive a dress and underwear, a pair of boots, a pair of stockings, and a jacket; also a change of underclothing and a small valise to carry it in, if such a thing was not brought with the prisoner to the Refuge.

With reference to the work recommended at the time of my previous visit, I find that the front fence is now completed, and that it adds very much to the appearance of the place. A most serious inconvenience is being felt owing to the want of a high fence to protect the east end of the building. The officers inform me that they have been much troubled by tramps and stragglers frequenting that portion of the premises, and that it has been found almost impossible to prevent them holding communication with the inmates. This trouble can only be obviated by the erection of a fence ten feet high, from the point where the present fence ends to about twenty feet below the fence round the airing-yard. I will recommend that such a fence be at once erected, and also that an appropriation be asked next year for the cost of extending the fence entirely round the Reformatory premises. In addition to this structural precaution to prevent communication from the outside, a recommendation will be made to the Attorney-General that constable's powers be conferred on the Night Watchman and Assistant Engineer, both of whom are well fitted to use such powers with discretion.

Now that the front fence and gates are erected, so that the premises can be enclosed, it will be recommended that the grounds be put in charge of the Central Prison gardener and his gang, to be kept in order by them.

Some important works yet remain to be done, which are enumerated below. They will again be brought to the notice of the Public Works Department, viz.:—

1st. The reconstruction of the privilege-room doors. Until this is done, a proper classification of the women in the privilege corridors cannot be made.

2nd. The removal or reconstruction of the Jennings water-closets, which have proved a failure, and a cause of much smell.

3rd. The fitting-up of the cells in the south basement wards. The cells should be furnished, and iron gates placed on them. The arched door leading into the kitchen should be closed up, and a proper door placed, so that two places may be provided in which to classify prisoners when received. Bath tubs will also have to be put in, as well as a couple of heating coils.

4th. The opening of a door in the hall, with a platform leading into the yard. This is required in order that a remedy may be provided for the present inconvenient practice of carrying the night buckets through the dining-room in the morning, causing an unpleasant smell.

Industrial Work.

The industrial operations of the Institution, and the total number of days' employment, are shewn in the following summary :—

	No. of Days' Work.
Making shirts, overalls, and quilts	4,921¼
Knitting stockings and socks to fill orders	4,650¾
Knitting and sewing for the Reformatory—capital account	1,251
Number of days' instruction in above industries prior to actual work	2,145½
Total number of days' work producing revenue	12,968½
Domestic labour	7,824½
	20,793

The revenue derived from the productive labour amounted to $2,590.03, of which $2,364.99 was paid into the Provincial Treasury, the balance remaining outstanding for the present.

Expenditure.

The expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Institution during the year ending 30th September, 1881, amounted to $26,613.86, of which the following is a detailed statement :—

Hospital	$207 95
Butcher meat and fish	1,441 11
Flour, bread, and meal	1,156 51
Groceries	2,740 06
Bedding, clothing, and shoes	2,154 43
Fuel	3,983 01
Gas, oil, and candles	416 81
Laundry, soap, and cleaning	568 36
Water	2,600 00
Stationery, advertising, printing, and postage	1,018 30
Library, school, and lectures	305 78
Furniture and furnishings	831 14
Repairs	31 96
Unenumerated	561 23
Grounds and garden	13 62
Salaries and wages	7,326 61
Sidewalks to building	256 98
	$25,613 86

In the above statement there are, it will be observed, several items which are properly chargeable against the capital account. The charge for water—$2,600—is an advance made to the Corporation of Toronto for the pipes used and work performed in connecting the Institution building with the City supply, and is to be repaid in water at the rate of $500 a year. The charge of $256.98 for sidewalks represents one-half of the cost of laying a walk from the railway crossing to the Reformatory, the other half having been paid for by the Corpo-

ration. The cost of stationery includes $750 paid for books of record and forms, which should have been a charge upon capital account—a remark which applies also to the charge of $831.41 for furniture and furnishings. Deducting these amounts, and the net cost of maintenance will be as follows:—

Total cost as above		$25,613 86
Less, laying on water, excess of cost beyond $500 (the charge for water for one year)	$2,100 00	
Sidewalks	256 98	
Books and stationery for office	750 00	
Furniture and furnishings	500 00	
		3,606 98
Net cost of maintenance		$22,006 88

From this sum there should be deducted $2,364.99, paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of the labour of the inmates, shewing the actual cost to the Province of maintaining the Institution during the year to have been $19,641.89.

PART III.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

During the past official year 296 pupils were under instruction in this Institution, being a larger number than in any previous year. Of these pupils 164 were males, and 132 were females; and 54 of the number entered the school for the first time during the period under report.

Since the opening of the institution in 1871 up to the close of the past official year, 552 pupils have been under care and instruction, who were received into the institution from the following counties of the Province:—

COUNTY.	Admitted for year ending 30th Sept. 1881.	Total Admissions.			COUNTY.	Admitted for year ending 30th Sept. 1881.	Total Admissions.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	....	1	....	1	*Brought forward*	....	191	126	317
Brant	8	12	5	17					
Bruce	12	10	5	15	Prescott	....	3	1	4
Carleton	....	13	5	18	Ontario	....	10	4	14
Durham	....	10	5	15	Oxford	....	6	3	9
Elgin	...	5	6	11	Peel	...	4	2	6
Essex	....	2	6	8	Perth	....	19	11	30
Frontenac	....	7	5	12	Peterborough	....	9	2	11
Grey	....	17	10	27	Prince Edward	....	3	....	3
Haldimand	....	4	1	5	Renfrew	....	5	7	12
Halton	....	2	4	6	Russell	....	2	2	4
Hastings	....	14	9	23	Simcoe	....	12	11	23
Huron	....	17	19	36	Stormont	....	1	3	4
Kent	....	12	5	17	Dundas	....	3	2	5
Lambton	....	11	3	14	Glengarry	....	3	....	3
Lanark	....	5	2	7	Victoria	....	....	2	2
Leeds	....	6	2	8	Waterloo	....	10	8	18
Grenville	....	3	....	3	Welland	....	3	2	5
Lennox	....	3	2	5	Wellington	...	12	10	22
Addington	....	1	1	2	Wentworth	....	15	4	19
Lincoln	....	3	3	6	York	....	18	17	35
Middlesex	....	21	12	33	Parry Sound	....	1	....	1
Norfolk	....	7	6	13	Muskoka District	....	2	1	3
Northumberland	....	5	10	15	New Brunswick	....	2	....	2
Carried forward	....	191	126	317	Total	....	334	218	552

Full details of the operations of the Institution for the year will be found in the report of the Superintendent in the Appendix; and the more important features in the administration of its affairs, during that period, are referred to in the minutes made at my three official inspections of the Institution, as follows:—

Minutes of Inspection and Instruction.

My first inspection was made on the 6th of January, chiefly to ascertain from personal observation the more urgent structural requirements of the Institution, so as to have an amount placed in the estimates to enable the work to be proceeded with. It was recommended to the Public Works Department that the following appropriations be asked, based upon the detailed schedules which were transmitted to the Department, viz.: Lumber, paint, and material for extraordinary repairs, comprising the renewal of worn-out floors and ceilings, and the painting and graining of all the wood surface on the girls' side of the house, $1,250; furniture and furnishings, including the renewal of 60 bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, etc., $1,250; school-room furnishings, including 100 new desks, etc., $500; farm stock and implements, $195; gravel for roads, trees and shrubs, and boards for new sidewalks, $500; or a total of $3,695.* In addition it will be recommended that the sum of $2,750 be placed in the estimates to purchase the house erected by the late Bursar, so that a permanent residence may be obtained for that officer in close proximity to the Institution. It will further be recommended that a sum of money be asked to erect a coal-shed and a root-house.

The second inspection of the Institution was made on the 6th and 7th of June, about a week before the close of its tenth session. During the session 244 pupils had been in residence, 2 of whom had been expelled, and 7 had been taken home by their parents, leaving 235 inmates in the house on the days of my visit. Although the number of over-age and otherwise disqualified pupils had been considerably reduced, as compared with the previous term, still there were found a few whose period of instruction had expired, and others who had not the mental capacity to obtain any further benefit from the training of the Institution. The roll was carefully gone over with the Superintendent, and it was discovered that 21 of the pupils should not be re-admitted, 19 having completed the full course, extending over from seven to ten years, and 2 owing to deficient intellect. In addition there were a number of pupils who had been in the Institution for seven consecutive sessions, but in whose cases the Superintendent reported that it was desirable that they should be admitted for another session, not only to complete their literary studies, but in order that the young men might have the benefit of further instruction in the shoe shop, and the girls in the sewing department. The special claims and standing of such pupils were carefully considered, and the Superintendent was authorized to re-admit 30 of them for another session.

A portion of the appropriations which I recommended at my previous inspection having passed the Legislature, the more urgent wants of the Institution were considered and authority to purchase the articles required was given. The pay-list was also carefully examined, and the Bursar was authorized to make certain changes and advances which were covered by the estimates of 1881.

As the Physician's record did not properly set forth the information required in respect of the pupils attended by him, the Superintendent was instructed to have a proper book prepared and printed, shewing, in the respective columns, (1) the date of treatment; (2) name of pupil; (3) whether sent to the Hospital or treated in the house; (4) the disease or ailment treated; (5) the period when

* Of this amount only the sum of $1,750 was subsequently placed in the estimates.

treatment was stopped; (6) number of days under treatment; and (7) general remarks of the Physician.

My third inspection was made on the 23rd and 24th of September, when the building, grounds, and every part of the Institution were examined, and the following minute was recorded:—

"There are now under instruction 241 pupils, viz., 132 boys, and 109 girls. The eleventh session of the Institution only opened ten days ago, and during that time a greater number of pupils have been received than in any previous year, shewing that the parents of deaf-mutes are fully aware of the importance of sending their children back punctually to the Institution on the appointed day, so that none of its benefits may be lost. Twenty-one pupils of each sex have been received into the Institution for the first time this session, five have been re-admitted after an absence of from one to three sessions, and an examination of the applications still on hand shews that admission has been awarded to 12 more, so that in all probability the inmates will number about 260 by the end of the year.

"The appearance of the pupils is more satisfactory than at any previous visit made so soon after the opening of the session. A large number of the over-age pupils, who had been under instruction for from seven to nine years, have not been re-admitted, and their places have been taken by youths of a proper age to receive full benefit from the course of instruction. The health of the Institution is best indicated by the fact that only one pupil was absent from the meals I saw served.

"The annual examination of the literary classes, and the well-defined curriculum of study now in force, enable a good classification of the pupils to be promptly made in the early part of the session. This has already been done this session, and the work in the classes is now fully entered upon. The teaching staff comprises seven male teachers and six female, the latter including the teacher of drawing. When the number of pupils reaches 255 it will be necessary to appoint another male teacher. In anticipation of this, the Superintendent is requested to commence enquiries with a view to obtaining the services of a thoroughly competent male teacher, who holds a first-class certificate.

"Now that the classification is about as perfect as can be hoped for, and the standing of each class and pupil is well defined, it will, of course, be expected that the next annual examination will shew very marked advancement in every class, and that when two or more classes have pupils of the same grade and standing, the progress and proficiency will be nearly uniform.

"The shoe shop has been entirely reorganized, and an adult deaf-mute, who shewed great aptitude for the work, has been engaged as an instructor. So far the re-arrangement has worked advantageously. There are now five boys constantly under instruction in this shop, as they do not attend the literary classes, and fourteen others receive instruction during the afternoon. In the carpenter's shop there are eight boys under instruction.

"I have been present at all the meals served. The food is good and of sufficient variety. The dinner consisted of barley soup, roast beef, potatoes, beets, and bread. It is a matter for regret, however, that the milk supply is still deficient, notwithstanding that in addition to what is obtained from the cows of the Institution, a considerable quantity is purchased. I have again to impress upon the Superintendent and Bursar the necessity for so arranging the dairy department of the farm as to enable 75 quarts of milk to be obtained daily while the school is in session.

"The interior of the building has been carefully examined. Considerable improvement has been made in its appearance by the walls being lime-whited and a

good deal of the wood surface painted and grained. The most marked improvement is in the girls' sitting-room, the ceiling of which has been covered with matched lumber. The school-rooms are all in excellent order, and thoroughly well equipped with educational appliances. There is still a good deal of work to be done in the way of substituting board for plaster ceilings, hardwood flooring for soft pine, and the interior painting of the Institution requires to be completed. The outside woodwork has not been painted since the Institution was opened, and is now not only shabby-looking, but is being injured by the neglect. An appropriation will be asked to cover the cost of all these works.

"The condition of the paper and plaster in the halls is very bad; the stencil paper in many parts is so damaged as to be beyond repair, and in different places the plaster is falling. An appropriation will be recommended, so that the plaster may be repaired, or replaced by matched lumber, and the halls painted in a light colour, the lower one in panels.

"As authorized by me, a refrigerator has been put up in the Institution. This will do away with the necessity for taking cut meat from the contractor.

"The front grounds are now beginning to assume a better appearance, as the trees are growing up. Something more, however, will have to be done in the way of planting and ornamentation, and an appropriation will be asked to enable this to be carried out. The root-house which I recommended should be built has been finished, and is well suited for the purpose.

"The attention of the Public Works Department will be again called to the insufficiency of the hydrant force, as at present water cannot be thrown as far as the roof. The only remedy for this seems to be the enlargement of the main from the Bay. The tank capacity of the building is also insufficient for fire protection by gravitation.

"Nothing has yet been done towards providing a proper coal-shed, and consequently the coal is exposed to the weather and will deteriorate. There is another deficiency in regard to the coal delivery, which increases its price, namely, the want of a proper wharf. This necessitates either the drawing of the coal from the city by the contractors, or the building of a temporary wharf—the latter has been done on several occasions at considerable expense. A suitable wharf would cost about $500; but it would pay for itself at least in two years. I will recommend that this work be authorized.

"An appropriation will be recommended for the renewal of and for additions to the furnishings, chiefly in the way of desks, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, and other articles.

"The Superintendent is authorized to make a requisition upon the Bursar for two sewing machines, to be worked by the foot, of the most suitable quality, and one hand machine.

"The yield from the farm and garden, owing to the very dry season, has not been so large as was expected, but there will be a sufficient quantity of potatoes, hay, and straw to provide for the wants of the Institution."

Inspection of Educational Department.

The annual inspection of the literary classes was conducted, as usual, by Dr. Carlyle, of the Educational Department, and he has made the following Report respecting them:—

"Sir,—As requested, I have made a thorough and faithful examination of the pupils in the educational department of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville.

"I spent seven days with them, devoting half a day to each class; and I now beg to hand you not only this general report, but a special report of each class, and a tabulated statement of the standing of each pupil in each subject of the course. I have no doubt but a perusal of these will afford you as much pleasure as it afforded me to record them. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure you that the progress of the pupils generally is quite satisfactory, and that in some classes it is beyond my anticipations, although I am considered as far too sanguine and accused of expecting far too much of deaf-mutes and their teachers.

"There is a marked improvement in the order and general deportment of the pupils, and what appears to me the greatest source of hope is the evident interest and anxiety which the pupils take in their work, each being desirous of doing their very best. There is a healthy rivalry among them, and now dull, uninterested pupils are the exception not the rule. Good writing is becoming quite common; that dreaded subject, arithmetic, is being rapidly understood by the pupils; and in the lower classes, where proper classification had its effects, it is as quickly and as accurately worked as in similar classes of speaking children.

"I attribute these improvements to three things, chiefly:—

"1st. The children who are now being admitted into the Institution are younger, intellectually brighter, and better qualified to be benefited by its opportunities;

"2nd. There is now a proper course of study, and regular classification and promotion; and

"3rd. The teachers, following the example of their earnest, able manager, and stimulated by him, have taken hold of their work with new zeal and energy. Each one feels that it is necessary to put forth the best effort to have the Belleville Institution, as far as honest, useful work is concerned, second to none on the continent. I am quite confident that this will soon be the case, if Mr. Matheson be allowed to keep on his staff earnest, enthusiastic teachers; and no others will be successful with deaf-mutes.

"I have one suggestion to make to the teachers, and from past experience I am certain it will be duly considered. From my intercourse with deaf-mutes, I am convinced that a knowledge of our language is the one thing of paramount importance to them; all else compared with this is of small import. May I ask them all to unite and make an effort in their teaching to have their pupils master the ordinary language of every-day life, to have them able to use with facility and accuracy the common idioms of every-day speech. From past experience I know I am not asking too much, and I cannot hope to be satisfied until this is accomplished.

"In conclusion, allow me to say, that my arduous labours were rendered very agreeable by the hearty co-operation of all, and by the gratifying results of the year's work.

"I have the honour to be,
"Sir
"Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) "JAMES CARLYLE."

"Class A is taught by Mr. McKillop. This class consists of pupils of very different grades and capacities. Many of them have very weak intellects, and are not capable of much improvement. The others have learned a good many names, a few adjectives, and a very few verbs. There is, however, a life and activity about them that promises some fruit in the future. I am satisfied their teacher has worked hard with them, and accomplished about all that was possible.

"Class B is taught by Miss Lorengen. This is the largest class in the Institution, and in the hands of the youngest teacher. Most of the pupils have been but one term in the place; but they manifest an anxiety to learn that is exceedingly gratifying. It affords me very much pleasure to report that everything pertaining to this class is most satisfactory. Their order, attention, manner of doing their work is very pleasing, and their attainments, for one or two terms in in some instances, are wonderful, and prove conclusively that if properly handled by a competent teacher, deaf-mutes are as quick to learn as speaking children. Their teacher is admirably adapted for her position. I was more than satisfied with the results.

"Class C is taught by Mr. Greene. This class, like the former, is composed of pupils mainly of one term. I cannot say that there is any difference between this class and the former. Equally bright, attentive, orderly, and anxious, and the attainments are equally satisfactory. Mr. Greene, like Miss L., has succeeded in bringing on the new pupils in a remarkable manner. I was not prepared for such results, but it only shews what can be done if the teacher is alive to his work.

"Class D is taught by Mrs. Terrill. This class, like the two former, consists of one and two term pupils. They were subjected to the same examination, and from their marks you will see that they did very well; but not nearly so well as the others. Their order, style, and deportment, and writing, might be improved. This class was examined between the others, and suffered a little by comparison. Their teacher has no doubt worked very hard, and has accomplished very much. Her pupils may not be naturally so bright as the others, and if so, this will partly account for any difference between her class and the others.

"Class E is taught by Miss Templeton. This class consists of nineteen pupils, nearly all of whom have been in the Institution only two terms. They are the pupils that did well last year in the junior classes. Their progress this year is more marked than it was last, although in the hands of a teacher new to the work of teaching deaf-mutes. Their command of language, and their ability to use and understand the ordinary idioms is very gratifying. This class, like classes B and C, could not be expected to do more. The teacher has proved that good teachers of speaking children can take right hold of mutes and teach them as successfully, and in very nearly the same way.

"Class F is taught by Mrs. Wallbridge. This class consists of twenty-two pupils, of very different mental abilities, and the bright ones have suffered a little by the teacher's time being devoted to the dull ones. The whole class has improved, and many of the bright ones will be prepared for promotion. I am sure the teacher has worked faithfully with them, and deserves credit for the improvement manifested by the dull ones.

"Class G is taught by Mr. McDermid. This class consists of nineteen well-graded pupils, who have been in the Institution about the same time. They are not as well up in all the subjects of their course as is desirable, but this is chiefly owing to the amount of new matter to which they are introduced. The arithmetic was a little below what it should be, but on the whole the progress is satisfactory. The order, anxiety, attention, and life of the pupils is full of promise. Former lack of classification and system manifests itself here by mutisms and a want of facility in the use of words. I am quite satisfied that their teacher worked most faithfully during the whole term. With a slightly modified course, he will, no doubt, shew that he is a successful teacher of deaf-mutes.

"Class H is taught by Miss Johnston. There are eighteen pupils in this class, and they are well graded in every respect. I expected good results from them, but was somewhat disappointed, for they did not do very well in any sub-

ject, although they had not taken all the subjects of their course. Their knowledge of our language, their arithmetic and writing, were all below what I had expected. This is, I suppose, to be attributed to the illness of their teacher, who has not been able to teach with her usual energy and enthusiasm.

"Class I is taught by Mr. Denys. These pupils are well classified, and with three exceptions passed a fair examination. Their knowledge of the geography of Ontario is very good; their knowledge of language and arithmetic, fair. I was very much pleased with their order and discipline, their attention and anxiety, and their general intelligence. They are doing very well, and reflect credit on their teacher.

"Class J is taught by Mr. Watson. These pupils are well classified. There is little difference in their attainments. Their answering was quick and accurate; order and attention good. They all manifested a spirit of earnestness. They have done well, and their teacher has reason to be proud of them. My time was too limited for me to examine the pupils in all the subjects of their course; but I was assured by several that I had omitted the subjects in which they could do themselves the greatest credit.

"Class G is taught by Mr. Coleman and Mr. Brown, the teacher of articulation. This is the highest class, and most of the pupils are spending their last term in it. It is a source of satisfaction to know that they are so well prepared for life. They have a large amount of useful, practical knowledge. They have improved very much during this term. In some of them there is a very marked difference. Their mental arithmetic was very good. In fact they did very well in all the subjects in which they were examined. Mr. Coleman is a hard-working teacher, and the great improvement made by some of the pupils is no doubt due to his influence and industry.

"The articulating classes were highly satisfactory. This system has only a poor chance, for the pupils only use it when with their teacher. However, in Mr. Brown's hands, I think the mastery over language which they acquire fully justifies Mr. Brown's presence there, but I am free to admit that he is working against stream, surrounded as he is with sign language. I still feel convinced that this system is by far the best for a great number of deaf-mutes.

"The Drawing Classes. My time was so wholly taken up with the examinations, that I only had a few minutes for these classes. I was pleased to see that great improvement is also evident in this department. Many of the pupils are being prepared for making their pencils a means of livelihood.

"The classes in Fancy Work. I had a few minutes too in these classes, and found that much useful work was being done, and that the little girls were mastering accomplishments which would be of great benefit to them in after life."

Maintenance Expenditures.

The expenditures incurred for the maintenance of the Institution for the year ending the 30th September, amounted to $37,200.89. The following statement shews these expenditures, under their various headings, together with the cost per pupil:—

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	Aggregate Cost.	Cost per Pupil.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medical department	119 68	0 51½
Food of all kinds	9172 80	38 86¾
Bedding, clothing, and shoes	1315 86	5 57½
Fuel	3532 73	14 96⅜
Light	1086 13	4 60
Laundry, soap, and cleaning	325 31	1 37¾
Books and apparatus	386 45	1 63⅜
Printing, postage, and stationery	778 59	3 30
Furniture and furnishing	944 70	4 00
Farm-feed and fodder	867 89	3 67¾
Repairs and alterations	1221 69	5 17¾
Miscellaneous	716 55	3 03½
Salaries and wages	16732 51	70 90
Total	37,200 89	157 63

The board of only 14 pupils was paid for under the provisions of the by-laws, from which source the sum of $602 was received and paid into the Treasury Department, leaving the actual cost to the Province for maintaining the Institution for the year, $36,598.89. Owing to an increase in the number of pupils, and in consequence the necessary increase in the teaching staff, the appropriation for the coming year will have to be somewhat larger than it was in 1881.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

The number of pupils admitted to this Institution during the past official year was 201, as compared with 203 in the preceding twelve months. The official year, it should be stated, covers a portion of two school sessions; and in the one under report the largest portion of the ninth session, which opened on the 9th September, 1880, and closed on the 15th June, 1881, but only a fortnight of the tenth session, viz., from the 14th September to the close of the official year on the 30th September, is included. The ninth session closed with 189 pupils on the register; but for reasons given in the minutes of inspection, hereafter recorded, the number of pupils admitted since the opening of the tenth session has undergone a considerable reduction, and only reached 143 at the close of the official year; but at the time of writing this report the number was increased to 149.

Since the opening of the Institution in 1872, up to the close of the past year, 308 blind youths have been under instruction. The following information respecting the manner in which the relationship of a number of these pupils was terminated with the Institution, is compiled from the official register, viz.:—

Graduated from the Literary and Musical Departments	9
Graduated from the Industrial Department	2
Graduated from the Literary and Industrial Departments combined	31
Died since the opening of the Institution	5
Not re-admitted owing to defective intellect	6
Removed beyond the Province	1
Left by reason of improved or recovered sight	32
Left, for various reasons, without completing the seven years' course	59
Refused re-admission, owing to advanced years and other reasons	14
Remaining under instruction on the 30th September, 1881	143
Returned to Institution since 30th September, 1881	6
	308

These 308 blind youths were received into the Institution from the following counties and cities:—

CITY OR COUNTY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	CITY OR COUNTY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
City of Belleville	3	....	3	County of Durham	1	3	4
County of Brant	3	3	6	" Elgin	2	1	3
City of Brantford	4	4	8	" Essex	2	4	6
County of Bruce	4	6	10	" Frontenac	2	1	3
" Carleton	1	1	2	" Glengarry	2	....	2
" Dundas	2	2	4	" Grenville	2	....	2

Counties and Cities from which Youths were received into the Institution.—*Con.*

CITY OR COUNTY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	CITY OR COUNTY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Grey	5	6	11	City of Ottawa	3	....	3
City of Guelph	1	2	3	County of Oxford	2	1	3
County of Haldimand	....	4	4	" Perth	2	7	9
" Halton	2	....	2	" Peterborough	7	2	9
City of Hamilton	6	7	13	" Prince Edward	3	2	5
County of Hastings	4	1	5	" Renfrew	6	3	9
" Huron	5	5	10	" Russell	1	1	2
City of Kingston	2	2	4	City of St. Catharines	2	...	2
County of Kent	6	4	10	County of Simcoe	4	6	10
" Lambton	3	1	4	" Stormont	2	....	2
" Leeds	7	1	8	City of Toronto	9	11	20
" Lanark	....	1	1	County of Victoria	4	1	5
" Lennox and Addington	2	1	3	" Waterloo	4	3	7
" Lincoln	3	1	4	" Welland	2	1	3
City of London	4	7	11	" Wellington	7	5	12
County of Middlesex	7	5	12	" Wentworth	6	5	11
District of Muskoka	1	....	1	" York	7	6	13
County of Norfolk	4	4	8	Province of Quebec	2	....	2
" Northumberland	1	6	7				
" Ontario	4	3	7	Total Admissions	168	140	308

The usual statistics in regard to these 308 blind persons will be found in the tables attached to the Principal's report. From these will be obtained the nationalities and religions of the pupils, together with the ages at which they were first admitted to the Institution, and the occupations of the parents.

The following statistics, shewing the ages at which blindness occurred and the reported causes of the same, have been collected from the register of the Institution, and from the answers to the queries which have to be made before admission is awarded :—

AGES AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURRED.

Born blind	77
Became blind at or under one year	62
" " from one to five years	43
" " " five to ten years	53
" " " ten to fifteen years	42

Became blind at from fifteen to twenty years	19
" " when over twenty years	9
Not reported	3
	308

It will be seen from the above summary that one-fourth of the number of pupils who were admitted to the Institution were born blind, and that nearly another fourth became so at or under one year. Of the remaining cases, 43 became blind between one and five years of age; 53 between five and ten; and 70 when they were over ten years of age.

Reported Causes of Blindness.

Ophthalmia	25	Vaccination	2
Accident	41	Epilepsy	1
Consanguinity	23	Weakness	1
Fevers	19	Sunstroke	1
Inflammation	48	Whooping cough	1
Weakness of eyes	1	Headache	1
Contraction of pupil	1	Scrofula	3
Neglect	1	Congestion of brain	1
Malpractice	7	Dropsy of eyes	1
Cold	11	Paralysis	2
Amaurosis	8	Ulcer	1
Cataract	9	Water on the brain	1
Measles	5	Teething	1
Small-pox	6	Pain in the head	1
Fits	2	Unknown	80
Erysipelas	2	No report	1
			308

Investigation.

In the beginning of the year it became necessary to hold an investigation into the causes of antagonism and want of harmony that had sprung up between the officers, teachers, and a large number of the pupils and the Principal.

The evidence taken at the enquiry, which it should be stated was commenced at the request of the Principal, was, along with my report thereon, laid before the Government. The result was the retirement of Mr. Hunter from the Principalship of the Institution, and his acceptance of the position of Inspector of Insurance for Ontario, and the appointment of Mr. A. H. Dymond to the vacant position.

Certain defects in the management of the respective departments of the Institution came to light during the investigation, to remedy which, as well as to provide for the general good government of the Institution, new By-laws were framed by me under the provisions of chapter 222, sections 6 and 7, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario. These By-laws, which were approved by Order in Council, dated 1st September, 1881, repealed all existing by-laws, and set forth of whom the staff of the Institution shall consist, and specifically defined the duties and responsibilities of the Principal, the Bursar, the Physician, the Matron, the Teachers and Instructors, the Engineer, the Gardener, and the Night Watchman. They also provided for the framing of supplementary rules by the Principal for

the guidance of servants, and for the general routine of duty throughout the Institution.

At the time of writing this report, I am glad to be able to report that harmony has been completely restored in the working of the Institution, and that, except during the partial interruption resulting in the enquiry referred to, it has continued to carry out its design of educating and instructing the blind youths of this Province in a very satisfactory manner.

Inspections.

In addition to two protracted visits which were made to the Institution on the occasion of the investigation referred to, two inspections were also made. The following are the more important portions of the minutes made on these occasions.

An inspection of the Institution was made on the 27th May, when 175 pupils were under instruction, viz., 87 males and 88 females. The register shews that during this session (which closes on the 15th June) 94 boys and 95 girls—or a total of 189—have been admitted; but 3 were sent home on account of sickeness, and 11 at the request of their parents, for various reasons. Of these 189 pupils, 16 are orphans, and as such are clothed and maintained by the Province; and in 31 instances the parents were in such indigent circumstances that they could not provide clothing, which in consequence formed a charge upon the Institution funds.

No payments under the by-law have been made for board during the past session or the two previous ones, so that the Institution may as well be declared by Order in Council to be free to all blind youths of a proper age—a course which will again be recommended to the Government.

At this visit I carefully checked the register of the Institution, and saw all the inmates. This was chiefly done for the purpose of determining what pupils should not be re-admitted to the Institution at the ensuing session. There are four classes of inmates to be dealt with in this respect, viz.:—

First—Over-age pupils who have been under instruction in the Institution for seven full terms, as provided for in the By-laws.

Second—Over-age pupils who have not yet been under instruction for seven terms.

Third—Pupils who, owing to imbecility or weakmindedness, are incapable of receiving, to the full extent, the benefits of instruction in the Institution.

Fourth—Pupils who can see sufficiently well to be taught in the common schools or at home.

Regarding the over-age pupils, there are 28 males and 36 females (or a total of 64)—being no less than one-third of the entire population. Some of these were admitted to the Institution before attaining the age of 21 years, and such will be allowed to remain from session to session as their parents or guardians may desire and the Government approve. The pupils named in the list attached, however, will have been under instruction at the close of the present session for seven terms and over, and cannot again be admitted. The Principal will see that their parents or guardians are notified to that effect. The 4 male pupils named in list No. 2, having thoroughly learned the willow trade, will graduate from that shop this year, and will not be re-admitted. The remaining 64 over-age pupils will again be admitted, and from session to session, upon the report of the Principal, subject to the approval of the Inspector.

In dealing with the imbecile and weakminded some difficulty is experienced, inasmuch as the discipline and healthy regimen of the Institution conduces to improve their physical condition and personal habits, although they may remain quite stationary in the literary and industrial departments. Only those, there-

fore, who have been in residence for the full term of seven sessions, and those who are beyond all doubt so weakminded as to be incapable of receiving any benefit whatever from remaining, will be prohibited from re-entering.

With respect to the fourth class of pupils, the Oculist, who was instructed to examine certain pupils, reports that 8 are seeing pupils, who can finish their education in the common schools of the Province.

The Principal will see that the parents or guardians of the pupils named are notified that they cannot be re-admitted.

The Oculist having reported that several pupils would be benefited by operations and treatment in the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto, and the parents of such pupils having been communicated with, authority is given to the Principal to have them transferred to that Institution at the close of the session.

The condition of the buildings at this visit was very good, so far as order and cleanliness were concerned; but as there were some very necessary alterations and improvements required, which could be only carried on during the vacation, the Principal was authorized to proceed with the work in accordance with the detailed instructions. A contract was also given to Samuel Warren & Son for the building of a pipe organ, for which an appropriation had been voted by the Legislature.

My last inspection of the Institution was made on the 30th September and 1st October, being two weeks after the opening of the tenth session. The following minutes were entered in the inspection book:—

"There are now under instruction 81 males and 62 females, a total of 143, of whom 8 have not attended in any previous session, and 5 have been re-admitted after the lapse of one or more sessions. As compared with the population of the Institution at the corresponding period of last session, there is a decrease of 31 pupils, which is chiefly owing to three causes, viz.:—First, the graduation of pupils who had completed their course of study in the classes and workshops; second, the refusal to re-admit a considerable number of over-age pupils, or rather men and women, whose further stay in the Institution could not be of benefit to themselves nor in all probability to the other pupils; and third, the non-admission of a few pupils whose sight was sufficiently good to warrant such action, or whose deficient mental capacities rendered them unfit to derive benefit from instruction. At the present time there are only 30 pupils over the age of 21 years, as compared with 45 at the close of last session.

"As authorized at the time of my last inspection, 7 pupils were sent to the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary attached to the Toronto General Hospital, and the Medical Superintendent of that Hospital reports that one of these pupils has been so much improved by treatment that he will not require to return to the Institution; that 4 others have been discharged improved; that 1 has much improved; and that 1 will require to undergo another operation.

"The experience and technical knowledge which the Institution Physician has received since the opening of the Institution will enable him in future to conduct the examination of the pupils' eyes without engaging the services of a special Oculist.

"I have seen all the pupils when in the dining-room, school-room, and other parts of the building. Their appearance, particularly that of the girls, is very satisfactory, and is better, as far as clothing is concerned, than at any previous visit made so soon after the opening of the session. Only one pupil was absent from meals, shewing that the health of the pupils is good.

"The classes in the Literary Department are now taught by 2 male and 3 female teachers, one of the former being also teacher of calisthenics. The Musical Department, as re-organized under instructions given to the Principal, has now

on the staff 1 male and 3 female teachers, besides a monitorial female teacher and a male instructor in piano tuning. There are 3 instructors in the Industrial Department; 1 in willow-working and cane-seating; 1 in machine and hand-knitting; and 1 in machine and hand-sewing; besides 2 monitorial instructors to assist them. The foregoing staff of teachers and instructors, composing 5 males and 9 females, is sufficient for 175 pupils. Now that the incapable and partially defective pupils have been weeded out, it will be expected that a very marked improvement will be reported in the standing of the classes, both in the literary and in the musical departments, after the next annual examinations, and it is to be hoped that those teachers now on probation will prove themselves to be possessed of such qualifications and abilities as will justify their permanent appointment.

"The class-rooms are in good order and are generally well equipped, except that it will be necessary to provide a better stock of raised maps, and the Principal is requested to report upon the best method of obtaining what is necessary in this respect.

"The pipe organ, for which a contract was entered into with Messrs. Warren & Son, is now completed and set up in the music hall. An examination of it has been made by a competent organist, and he certifies that the conditions of the contract and specifications have been fully complied with. An order will therefore be given for the payment of the bill. Although the organ has only been placed in position a few days, 6 boys are now receiving instruction upon it—2 boys at a time for one hour per day. It appears to me that very careful selection should be made of the pupils who are to receive instruction in organ playing, and that only those should be taken who have a great aptitude and liking for the instrument, and are likely to attain to such proficiency as would enable them after leaving the Institution to take positions as organists.

"All the pianos and reed organs in the Institution have been put in good order, but two more instruments are required, for which an appropriation will be recommended.

"The condition of the building is, upon the whole, very satisfactory, in point of both cleanliness and good order. Since my last visit the improvements authorized have been made in the interior of the building. All the halls, including the transepts in the old building, have been refloored with hardwood; the floor of the reception-room has also been relaid in the same manner, and it is furnished with the willow furniture made by the pupils. There are also some other improvements noticeable in the way of painting and whitewashing.

"External improvements have also been gone on with, comprising chiefly the new opening into the grounds and the building of a sidewalk along the Paris road. The ornamental portions of the grounds continue to improve in appearance as the trees planted there grow larger; but a good deal of planting will yet have to be done, and an appropriation will be asked for the purchase of trees, etc. Notwithstanding the very dry season, the product of the farm and garden has been good, and so far as potatoes and roots are concerned there will be a sufficient stock for the wants of the Institution.

"The milk-supply, although fair, is not what it should be, seeing that there are so many children here who need plenty of milk. The Principal will be good enough to give this matter his consideration, with a view to increasing the yield of milk to not less than 60 quarts per day, but without adding to the number of cows. This can be done by exchanging the inferior animals.

"A good many things in the way of furniture and furnishings, as well as renewals of the same, must be provided for; there is also a good deal of painting and papering required about the building.

"In order that the additional space, so much required in this Institution, may be obtained, it will be recommended that an addition be made to the present rear structure, of which the ground floor shall be taken for kitchen, store-room, and laundry purposes, and the first floor for a gymnasium, which is greatly needed. In order to provide a convenient entrance to the gymnasium, it would be necessary to extend the hall now leading to the dining-room, through that room and the room attached thereto. If the addition be built, the present kitchen and laundry could be made into one large room, by the removal of the interior partitions, except the chimney, which would make a commodious and cheerful dining-room for the boys and girls together; in would also require to be ceiled and plastered. The present dining-rooms could be used for play-rooms for the boys and girls respectively, and for such other purposes as might be found needful.

"In the rear of this proposed addition, I will recommend that a boiler-house be built, and in connection with it a proper coal-shed, the back of the latter to be against the lane, so that the coal could be delivered into it through bunk openings.

"It also seems desirable that a sidewalk should be laid down the centre of the the lot in a line with the lodge-house, in order to provide a walk for the boys.

"I find that the tank at the pumping-house can be exhausted in two hours' pumping, and sometimes before the house tanks are filled. I also find that there is an overflow from the spring of not less than the capacity of a two-inch pipe, which shews that there is ample water from the spring to keep another tank full. I will therefore recommend that the Public Works Department place another tank, fourteen feet by six feet in size, at the pumping-house.

"If the other wing be added to the Institution it will also be necessary to increase the tank capacity in the building by about 7,000 gallons."

Examinations of the Literary Classes.

When the change in the Principalship of the Institution was made it was thought desirable that the exact standing of the pupils in the various literary classes should be enquired into, not only that their exact state in that respect might be ascertained in passing them over to the care of the new Principal, but that the means of comparison with future terms might be obtained. Moreover, as the annual examination of the pupils at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, by competent examiners, had proved very successful in bringing up the standard of proficiency and in securing a better classification of the scholars, I was of the opinion that similar results would be obtained at the Institution for the Blind if the same system were adopted. To that end I recommended that the classes should be examined by two skilled educationists before the session closed, and that such examinations should be made every year. The Government delegated the work to Dr. Kelly, Public School Inspector for Brant, and Mr. Wilkinson, M.A., Principal of the Brantford Central School. The result of their examination is contained in the following report:—

"The undersigned, appointed to examine the pupils at the Institute for the Blind at Brantford, in the literary subjects taught therein, have the honour to submit for your consideration the following Report:—

"The examination began on the 25th of May, at 9 o'clock p.m.; was continued during the two following days; and concluded on Tuesday, the 31st.

"During the forenoon of the first day, the various class-rooms were visited with the view of observing the methods of instruction pursued by the several teachers, and the state of order, discipline, and management that prevailed. On the afternoon of the same day we proceeded regularly with the examination.

"The examination was necessarily oral for the most part, a few of Mr. Wickens' pupils alone being examined in writing. The class-lists herewith submitted, and the general summary, indicate as nearly as possible the relative proficiency of the pupils, and, to some extent, the merits of the work done by the several teachers.

"CLASSES.—The class in *English Literature*, taught by Miss Montgomery, did remarkably well, shewing a competent knowledge of the subject, as far as they had received instruction therein. The pupils had a fair knowledge of the lives of the authors whose works they had studied, knew something of their contemporaries, and were able to quote readily from memory both in verse and prose. The same teacher's class in *History* passed likewise a creditable examination, inferior, however, somewhat to that in literature. In *Geography*, the next subject taken up, Mr. Wickens' class did good work, as may be seen by a reference to the class-lists. Several of Miss Edgar's pupils, examined in the *same subject*, evinced a satisfactory knowledge of it. The class, however, as a whole, was somewhat unequal, several of the pupils being of defective understanding.

"In *Arithmetic*, four classes were examined. These are under the care respectively of Mr. Wickens and the Misses Montgomery, Edgar, and Ross. The results may be seen in the attached lists.

"*Reading.*—In this subject Miss Montgomery has two classes—one reading the embossed and the other the point print. Of these, the pupils in the former are the more fluent readers. Miss Edgar has three classes in reading. The first (or highest) read in a book called the Seventh Reader; the second in the Fourth Reader; and the third are at the Alphabet. Several of the last class are unable to distinguish the letters. Miss Ross has four classes under her charge. The first is reading from the "Arabian Nights"; the second, little stories such as "Puss in Boots"; the third, words of one syllable; and the fourth are at the Alphabet.

"*Writing.*—Writing is under the charge of Mr. Wickens, Miss Montgomery, and Miss Edgar. The pupils in the several classes nearly all write ordinary script, and, on the whole, very fairly.

"*Grammar.*—Two classes were examined in English Grammar—one in Mr. Wickens' room, and the other in Miss Ross'. We learned that this important subject had not been regularly taught for some time, incidental instruction only having been given in it in connection with other subjects. Mr. Wickens' class in *point print, dictation* and *spelling* was examined, and acquitted themselves fairly.

"Our impression is, that the teaching staff of the Institute, in the literary subjects, is an efficient one, and that its members, as far as our observation extended, discharged their duties with fidelity and zeal.

"The Principal, on several occasions during the examination, invited the teachers to meet your examiners in order to state their difficulties, and make any suggestions that they might consider of use in promoting the better management and greater efficiency of the classes under their charge.

"On Tuesday, the 31st of May, we held a prolonged consultation with the Principal and his staff, for the purpose of investigating further their present methods of working, organization, and management, with the view of getting more definite information on these points than we had before.

"2. *Marking.*—We recommend that in marking the pupils, the marks for proficiency and conduct, heretofore combined, should be separate, and that a record of them should be kept.

"3. *Classification.*—We found the classification exceedingly defective. Possibly the introduction of the system of grading which prevails in Public and High Schools would be difficult here. Still, we think there is room for improvement.

For instance, we found pupils in the higher classes in some subjects, and in the lower in others; and in the same subject and class those of capacities and attainments widely differing—some, having no knowledge of the work in hand, being taught in connection with others who were fairly proficient. This we consider might and ought to be remedied. Again, we found nine reading-classes, when four, or at most five, ought to be sufficient. To teach four reading-classes in the same room within the space of fifty minutes, and to make the teaching of any real use to those taught, seems to us a work of considerable difficulty. In such a case much of the teacher's time is almost necessarily dissipated, and her attention distracted by being forced to keep an eye upon two or three other classes while one is receiving instruction. Moreover, there are several who are incapable (or nearly so) of instruction, and the presence of these seems to retard the progress of the rest. This difficulty might be obviated by judicious weeding out, and the enlargement of the classes.

"We would recommend that the pupils be so graded as to constitute five classes; that one of these be a special class, composed of those alluded to above as retarding the progress of the rest; that the pupils of each grade should be as nearly as possible of equal attainments; and that periodical examinations be held for promotion from one grade to another.

"We would also respectfully recommend that a second History class be established, and two classes in English Grammar, and that the History and Literature classes consist of the same members. Zoology, Physiology, and Botany, which are taught in similiar institutions elsewhere, might, we think, be introduced with advantage here, and suitable objects being provided, could be rendered of great service to the pupils.

"4. *Limit Table.*—We have not been able to find that any definite Limit Table has been in use in the Institute, the teachers doing what they could apparently without any clear notion of either the beginning or end of their labours. It is recommended that a suitable Limit Table be made out, indicating a Session's work, for the guidance of the teaching staff. We should be glad to render assistance, if needed, in drawing up such table.

"5. *Objective Teaching.*—As the blind may be said to see with their fingers, supplemented by the other senses, the importance of object teaching in their case cannot be over-estimated. In order to distinctness and accuracy of conception, it is found to be necessary even in the case of seeing pupils; how much more necessary, then, when those who are deprived of vision altogether are under instruction? During the examination, the importance of this system of teaching presented itself often, and occasionally in a ludicrous manner. One pupil had accurately spelled the word "brass," but had no notion what the thing itself was. Another, on being asked how many legs a chicken had, promptly answered "four." In the Geography, one pupil described South America as pear-shaped, having evidently been taught objectively; while another described the outline of Africa as square, evidently from the want of such teaching. During the examination in this subject, we used the dissected maps, and several pupils were able to name from their shape many of the English counties and States of the American Union. One or two teachers in the Institute have improvised objects, but there has been no regular system of object teaching pursued. We therefore beg to recommend that suitable objects be provided to illustrate the subjects taught in the various classes.

"6. *Hours of Teaching.*—According to the present arrangement of time, the interval between breakfast and assembling in class-rooms is rather long. If the pupils were called together for study at 8.30 a.m., the bulk of the literary work for the day might, we think, be finished by 12.30 p.m., allowing intermissions of ten minutes between each hour for change of classes. Again, assembling at 2 p.m.,

the afternoon session might be devoted to writing, object lessons proper, girls' and boys' work, music, and gymnastics.

"7. *Physical Training.*—Physical exercise is something in which the blind do not indulge, and there is no gymnasium attached to the Institute for its encouragement. During the recess, as we had opportunities for observing, the pupils are in the habit of lounging about the corridors and grounds, meeting in groups here and there (the spring being a favourable haunt), certainly not improving themselves—either mentally or morally—when they might be beneficially employed, and be gaining additional strength in suitable physical exercises. The erection of a gymnasium is desirable, as well as the services of an efficient teacher of gymnastics, who might, in addition to instruction in physical training, take his share of the literary work.

"In concluding this Report, we have to thank the Principal of the Institute for the uniform attention and courtesy shewn us during the whole examination.

"Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) "Wm. J. Kelly, } Examiners.
(Signed) "Wm. Wilkinson, }

"Brantford, June 4th, 1881."

A similar course was pursued in regard to the Music Classes of the Institution, and Mr. Edward Fisher, of Toronto, was appointed to conduct the examination. His Report is as follows:—

"In accordance with your instructions, I visited the Institution for the Blind, at Brantford, on Friday, June 10th, for the purpose of making an inspection of the Musical Department connected therewith, and now have the honour to present my Report.

"The limited time allotted to me in which to make the examination did not afford an opportunity of my seeing all the classes in operation.

"The object of this first visit, however, being not so much to ascertain the attainments or progression of individual pupils, as to get as accurate an idea as possible of the general efficiency of the Department, I believe that my stay was long enough to accomplish, in a reasonable degree, the end in view.

"I found the work of the Department to be in the hands of four teachers, namely, one master, who has charge of the Singing, Theory, Tuning, and Pipe-organ classes, and who teaches in the Institution from 10 to 1 o'clock four days in the week; and three lady teachers, who devote themselves exclusively to the Piano, Reed-organ, and Point Print classes. This arrangement makes a very fair distribution of labour as far as it goes, but I would strongly urge the desirability of having *more* of the master's services.

"According to the present arrangement there can be only one class in each of the subjects which he teaches; consequently a large number of pupils are brought together who differ from each other very widely both in respect to attainments and ability to learn. I think that in each of these subjects there should be a rudimentary class formed at the beginning of every session, which should take in the new comers and those who have made comparatively little progress in the above-named branches. This arrangement would, of course, necessitate always having two classes in operation (primary and advanced) where now there is but one.

"I was particularly pleased with the knowledge displayed by the pupils in theory, and venture to say it would be difficult to find so large a number of students together in any educational institution whatever in the Province who could so readily and intelligently answer questions concerning harmony and musical

theory, and, moreover, harmonize so correctly a given figured bass. Their proficiency in this respect reflects great credit on themselves and their teacher, Mr. Zuiger.

"I had no opportunity of examining the pipe-organ class, but have no hesitation in saying that under the present arrangement it is simply impossible for students in this branch of music to make any satisfactory progress. There being no pipe-organ in the Institution, the pupils are obliged to take their lessons on one of the church organs in the city at intervals of two weeks. It is scarcely necessary to say that the lessons should be given much more frequently to be of any practical benefit to them. Moreover, the pupils have no facilities for obtaining pedal practice between their lessons. I understand, however, that this deficiency is soon to be remedied by placing a pipe-organ in the Institution. It is to be hoped that in supplying this much-needed article no false economy will be allowed to prevail. An organ, to be useful in the education of church organists, should be, in a general sense, *complete, though not necessarily a large instrument*, and the saving of a few hundred dollars in its purchase might, in a large measure, defeat the object for which it was designed.

"With regard to the singing class, it is only justice to Mr. Zuiger to say that he has not yet had an opportunity of shewing what he could do under favourable circumstances. The necessity for classification is perhaps more apparent here than anywhere else, as it is impossible to obtain satisfactory results where from fifty to seventy-five pupils, of all ages, are crowded together in one class. I would suggest, however, that more stringent rules regarding the attendance and discipline of this class be adopted and enforced than have latterly prevailed. There exists also the same reason for having two classes in point print (there is only one at present) that I met in connection with the singing-class.

"The piano and reed-organ classes seem to be in as satisfactory a condition as would be possible under the present circumstances. The teachers in these departments are, as far as I was able to judge, not only competent for their work, but extremely painstaking and faithful in the performance of their duties. Some of the pupils have made remarkable progress under their instruction, and I heard several individuals among them perform both on the piano and harmonium in a manner which would have been highly creditable to pupils of the same age blessed with the full use of all their faculties. In the piano department there exists a special need for classification. I refer to those students intending to make the *teaching of music* a profession. It is obvious that such pupils should go through a more extensive course of study than the others, and to do this they require more time devoted to them by their teacher, as well as greater advantages in instrumental practice, study of theory, etc. I would suggest that when such pupils complete their course at the Institution, they should be awarded first, second, and third class certificates, according to their ability.

"In the instruction given to the piano and harmonium classes, more attention might advantageously be paid to technical matters.

"There should first be a uniform system of *touch* agreed upon by all the teachers, and following that, mechanical exercises invented which would be adapted to the special needs of the blind pupils, in developing a correct and refined technique. This would not only give them greater mechanical dexterity with their instruments, but would correspondingly increase their powers and means of expression.

"I would also strongly recommend that the pupils' practising should be carried on as much as possible under the supervision of a teacher or some other person appointed for that purpose. One thing in connection with the pupils' practising that is extremely detrimental to their progress, is the present arrange-

ment of having two or more instruments in the same room, all being used at the same time. The effect of this is to accustom the ear to discord, thereby greatly weakening, if not destroying, all of one's finer musical sensibilities. Each practice-room should contain but one instrument, and should otherwise be perfectly quiet while being used as such.

"In connection with the Tuning Department, I would recommend that in case two classes are formed, as has been suggested, the advanced class should be instructed in tuning *all* the instruments in the Institution, instead of being confined to one very poor piano, as is now the case. This arrangement would insure the instruments being always kept in good order, and would, moreover, give the pupils valuable experience in becoming acquainted with the mechanism of various styles of instruments. In this connection I would recommend, too, that as there is no tri-chord instrument in the Institution at present, the next piano purchased for the use of the pupils should be either an 'upright' or a 'grand,' in order that the peculiarities of these instruments might be better explained and made familiar to them.

"Lastly, with regard to the Piano-tuning Department, there should be supplied a complete outfit of tuners' tools, together with some of the ordinary material used in repairing piano actions, such as felt, etc. The Institution is almost entirely deficient in these articles at present.

"The reed-organs require being thoroughly tuned and repaired before the beginning of another session, some of them at present not being fit for use.

"I would again emphasize particularly the recommendation to have a very careful classification of pupils made at the beginning of each session, as well as a thorough examination of those entering the Institution at other times, before allowing them to commence the study of music.

"It is obvious that intending pupils should first shew evidence of some degree of talent before being allowed to possibly waste much valuable time of their own as well as that of their teachers, through having made an unwise choice of studies; and it is very probable that the 'weeding-out' process might be advantageously employed in a few instances among the present pupils of the department.

"In conclusion, I beg to express the belief that in the person of Principal Dymond the music pupils of this Institution have a Superintendent who is in full sympathy with their requirements, and who will do his utmost to promote their progress in every possible direction.

"With such pleasant surroundings as they enjoy, the many facilities for gaining knowledge which are afforded them, and the improvements that are constantly being made for their benefit in the way of modern inventions and appliances, I think the pupils of this Institution may fairly be congratulated. Indeed, it is not too much to expect that the time is not distant when the Ontario Institution for the Blind will be inferior to no similar institution in the world, either in its musical advantages or otherwise.

"I have the honour to be,
"Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "EDWARD FISHER."

The recommendations contained in the foregoing reports have generally been accepted, and the suggestions are being acted upon as quickly as the reorganization of the respective classes permits of.

Maintenance Expenditures.

The following statement exhibits the expenditures of the Institution, under the various headings, and the cost per pupil :—

	Amounts actually expended.	Cost per Pupil on daily average of 170.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries and wages	13134 42	77 26
Medicines and medical comforts	71 30	0 42
Butcher's meat, fish, and fowl	2669 97	15 71
Flour, bread, etc	1279 45	53
Butter	1185 72	6 98
General groceries	2338 10	13 75
Fruit and vegetables	179 06	1 05
Bedding, clothing, and shoes	399 82	2 35
Fuel	3607 82	21 22
Light	1217 63	7 14
Laundry, soap, and cleaning	352 98	2 08
Furniture and furnishings	255 98	1 51
Farm, feed and fodder	816 28	4 80
Repairs and alterations	663 70	3 90
Advertising, printing, stationery, and postage	509 72	3 00
Books, apparatus, and appliances	822 90	4 84
Unenumerated	529 40	3 11
Total	30,034 25	176 67

As compared with that for the previous year, the expenditure for maintenance shews a reduction in the aggregate of $309.07, and in the cost per pupil of $2.84.

Only one name appears on the list of paying pupils; that of a youth admitted from the Province of Quebec, for whose board $125 per annum is paid. All the rest of the pupils receive the advantages of the Institution free of charge.

Immediately following is Part IV., in which will be found Dr. O'Rielly's Report upon the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, and included in the Appendix are the below-named Reports, viz.:—1st. Those of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton,

and of the Asylum for Idiots in Orillia. 2nd. The Reports of the Warden and Surgeon of the Central Prison; of the Superintendent and other officers of the Reformatory for Boys, and of the Superintendent and Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females and Industrial Refuge for Girls; and 3rd. The Reports of the Superintendent and Surgeon of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Principal and Surgeon of the Institution for the Blind.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. W. Langmuir,
Inspector.

Office of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,
December, 1881.

REPORT

ON

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

AIDED BY

PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

To the Honourable SAMUEL CASEY WOOD,

Treasurer, Province of Ontario.

SIR,—As required by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, I have the honour to transmit my First Annual Report upon the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions aided by provincial funds under the Charity Aid Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY.

I.

HOSPITALS.

The number of Hospitals which are now in receipt of grants under the Charity Aid Act is twelve, as follows:—

1. The General Hospital, Toronto, receives all classes of cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 320; beds made up, 268.

2. City Hospital, Hamilton, receives all classes of cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 60; beds made up, 60.

3. Kingston General Hospital takes all classes of cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 100; beds made up, 100. This Hospital also receives a grant from the Dominion Government.

4. Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, receives all classes of patients, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 30; beds made up, 30.

5. County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, receives all classes of patients, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 134; beds made up, 63.

6. Roman Catholic General Hospital, Ottawa, receives all classes of patients, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 70; beds made up, 70.

7. House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa. This is a Maternity Hospital only—dormitory capacity in beds, 30; beds made up, 30.

8. General Hospital, London, receives all classes of cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 60; beds made up, 52.

9. General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines. This Hospital also receives a grant from the Dominion Government; takes all classes of cases—dormitory capacity, ; beds made up, .

10. General Hospital, Guelph, takes all classes of cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 52; beds made up, 47.

11. St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, takes all classes of patients, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 25; beds made up, 24.

12. General Hospital, Pembroke, takes all kinds of patients, except lying-in cases—dormitory capacity in beds, 20; beds made up, 17.

The returns received from these Hospitals for the official year ending 30th September, 1881, shew the whole number of patients which were under treatment indoors, including those who remained in from the previous year, to have been 5,257. A reference to the returns of the previous year shew the number for the corresponding period to have been 5,302. This shews a falling off in the work done in 1881, as compared with 1880, of 45 patients only. Such a slight variation as this may be due to many causes, and is so small as not to be of much value for statistical purposes. In respect of the number of patients, then, the years 1880 and 1881 may be considered as practically equal. Both years, however, are largely in excess of any of the previous years since the passing of the Charity Aid Act in 1874.

The following table will shew the numbers treated in each year since 1874, nd the fluctuations which have occurred:—

Year.	No. Treated.	Increase.	Decrease.
1874	3,587	..	..
1875	3,915	328	..
1876	3,893	..	22
1877	4,077	184	..
1878	4,372	295	..
1879	4,612	240	..
1880	5,302	690	..
1881	5,257	..	45

The numbers admitted to the various Hospitals during the year has been 4,467, a decrease of 65 as compared with the year immediately preceeding. The births have numbered 381, against 343 in the previous year, an increase of 38, while the deaths have amounted to 331 against 360 the previous year, a decrease of 29.

The number of patients remaining under treatment at the end of the year was 444, an increase of 35 over the number left in residence at the end of the previous year.

How the 5,257 patients have been distributed amongst the various Hospitals, together with details of admissions, births, discharges, and deaths, is shewn in the following table:—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	No remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1880.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1881.	No. of Births in Hospitals during the year.	Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1881.	No. discharged during the year.	No. who died during the year.	No. remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1881.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	157	1354	145	1656	1390	112	154
City Hospital, Hamilton	36	468	22	526	426	39	61
General Hospital, Kingston	42	419	41	502	440	19	43
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	16	393	....	409	356	31	22
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	24	238	.....	262	205	27	30
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	25	458	.....	483	420	29	34
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	15	148	129	292	268	6	18
General Hospital, London	34	297	24	355	297	23	35
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	24	232	15	271	241	16	14
General Hospital, Guelph	18	176	5	199	173	12	14
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	12	127	.....	139	123	5	11
General Hospital, Pembroke	6	157	.....	163	143	12	8
Totals	409	4467	381	5257	4482		444

Taking the Hospitals separately it will be seen, by a comparison of the foregoing table with the corresponding one of the preceding year, that the number of patients treated in the Toronto Hospital decreased in number from 1,853 to 1,656. In the Hamilton Hospital the numbers increased from 478 to 526. In the General Hospital, Kingston, there was an increase from 491 to 502. In the Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, there was an increase from 376 to 409. In the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, there was a decrease from 300 to 262. In the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, there was a decrease from 559 to 483. In the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, the increase was from 186 to 292. The General Hospital, London, shews a decrease from 262 to 255. In the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, the numbers were increased from 267 to 271. The General Hospital, Guelph, increased its numbers from 170 to 179, while the St. Joseph's Hospital, in the same city, increased from 129 to 139. The General Hospital, Pembroke, increased its numbers from 131 to 163.

It is satisfactory to state that while in the whole number of patients treated in the various Hospitals, as between the years 1880 and 1881, the figures only shew the slight difference of 45, or 0.84 per cent. The death rate has decreased in a much greater ratio, viz.: from 360 in 1880 to 331 in 1881, a difference of over 13 per cent.

In the total number of patients treated in the Hospitals is included 381 children born therein, as follows:—

Toronto General Hospital	145
Hamilton City Hospital	22
Kingston General Hospital	41
Ottawa House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	129
London General Hospital	24
St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital	15
Guelph General Hospital	5
	381

The 5,257 patients which have been treated as above were all indoor patients. In addition to these, 6,130 have received treatment as outdoor patients, without becoming inmates of the Hospitals, as follows:—

General Hospital, Toronto	4,395
City Hospital, Hamilton	1,134
General Hospital, Kingston	58
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	132
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	244
General Hospital, London	124
General Hospital, Guelph	13
General Hospital, Pembroke	30
	6,130

The localities in respect to proximity to the Hospitals from which the indoor patients have been drawn are as under:—

From the Cities or Towns in which the Hospitals are situated	3,002
From the Counties in which the Hospitals are located	734
From other Counties in the Province of Ontario	1,130
From the United States	78
From other Countries	313
	5,257

The following Table will shew Sex, Religion, and Nationalities of all in-door patients treated during the year:—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Sex.		Religious Denomination.			Nationalities.					
	Male.	Female.	Protestants of all Denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.
General Hospital, Toronto	953	703	1271	380	5	630	408	377	143	71	27
City Hospital, Hamilton	307	219	364	162	....	189	102	159	44	22	10
General Hospital, Kingston	280	222	359	142	1	287	76	97	18	19	5
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	158	251	41	368	....	....	....	45	3	14	347
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	153	109	246	16	....	134	45	48	20	6	9
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	236	247	5	478	....	369	1	88	9	6	10
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	66	226	90	202	....	120	50	98	15	2	7
General Hospital, London	218	137	263	92	....	135	83	79	35	13	10
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	194	77	166	104	1	94	51	84	20	15	7
General Hospital, Guelph	126	73	170	29	....	90	36	37	32	4	....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	56	83	5	134	....	62	2	69	1	2	3
General Hospital, Pembroke	104	59	40	123	....	63	11	69	14	....	6
Totals	2851	2406	3020	2230	7	2173	865	1250	354	174	441

Note.—This table includes infants born in the Hospitals.

The following Table exhibits a Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which in-door patients were treated during the year.

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abscess	49	40	89
Alcoholism	99	37	136
Amblyopia	1	1	2
Amputations	32	3	35
Anchylosis	2	....	2
Ascites	3	2	5
Accidents	13	4	17
Amenorrœa	...	7	7
Anæmia	5	21	26
Aneurism	14	2	16
Atrophy of Optic Nerve	2	....	2
" Muscular	1	....	1
Asthma	21	18	39
Adentitis	1	....	1
Abortion	....	5	5
Apoplexy	5	....	5
Angina Pectoris	....	1	1
Ankle Joint, Disease of	1	1	2
Bronchitis, Acute	104	39	143
" Chronic	8	10	18
Bronchocele	1	1	2
Brain, Disease of	6	3	9
Bubo	17	5	22
Burns and Scalds	8	7	15
Balanitis	2	....	2
Blepharitis Ciliaris	4	2	6
Bursitis	1	1	2
Blephural Spasm	....	1	1
Cancer	51	43	94
Cardiac disease	37	10	47
Carbuncle	4	2	6
Concussion of Spine	1	....	1
" Brain	1	...	1
Cellulitis	....	2	2
Contusions	43	13	56
Cystitis	12	4	16
Cynanche Tonsillitis	....	1	1
Cleft Palate	....	1	1
Condylomata	....	6	6
Corneitis	3	4	7
Chorea	5	7	12
Catarrh	16	15	31
Cataract	13	3	16
Conjunctivitis	19	15	34
Catalepsy	....	1	1
Caries	6	6	12
Chron-Aur-Cat	1	3	4
Cholera	1	3	4
Congestion of Liver	7	11	18
Coxalgia	1	....	1
Cervicitis	....	1	1
Constipation	6	5	11
Colic	7	6	13
Calculus, Urinal	5	....	5
Chancroids	5	3	8
Chancre	8	3	11
Confinements	....	42	42
Castration	1	....	1
Croup	....	4	4
Cophosis	1	....	1
Chlorosis	...	1	1
Debility	69	109	178
Delirium Tremens	29	7	36
Dyspepsia	32	44	76
Diphtheria	11	17	28
Dysentery	10	12	22
Diarrhœa	36	23	59
Dropsy	11	5	16
Dislocations	13	6	19
Dacryo Cystitis	..	2	2
Diabetes	4	....	4
Dysmenorrhœa	....	3	3
Distichiasis	2	....	2
Detachment of Rectum	1	....	1
Erosion of Os Uteri	...	4	4
Erysipelas	18	19	37
Eczema	11	5	16
Enlargement of Liver	1	....	1
Epilepsy	14	13	27
Enteritis	3	4	7
Epithelioma of Eyelid	2	1	3
Entropium	2	1	3
Emphysema	2	5	7
Endo-cervitis	....	3	3
Erythema	1	1	2
Enlarged prostate	3	....	3
Eruptions on face	1	2	3
Ectropion	4	2	6
Elbow joint, Excision of	....	1	1
Exostosis of frontal sinus	....	1	1
Elephantiasis	1	....	1
Empyema	1	....	1
Enucliation of Eyeball	3	5	8
Frost bite	40	2	42
Fractures	83	26	109
Fistula in Ano	8	4	12
" Urethral	1	....	1
" Recto-vaginal	....	1	1
" not classed	3	....	3
Fever continued	2	1	3
" Intermittent	34	19	53
" Remittent	1	3	4
" Typhoid	80	52	132
" Catarrhal	3	2	5
" Scarlet	10	22	32
" Bilious	6	9	15
" Ephemeral	2	2	4
Foreign body in the eye	1	....	1
Favus	1	...	1
Furunculus	2	...	2
Gastritis	20	41	61
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism	6	1	7
" Ophthalmia	1	....	1
Gonorrhœa	22	39	61
Gangrene	8	....	8
Gastro-Entritis	1	....	1
Gout	1	....	1
Gunshot wounds	7	1	8
Glaucoma	4	1	5
Granular Opthalmia	7	5	12
Gastralgia	4	1	5
Glandular disease	5	1	6
Gleet	6	....	6
Hepatitis	9	17	26
Hysteria	....	30	30
Hydrocele	3	....	3
Hernia	10	5	15

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which in-door patients were treated during the year.

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hæmotysis	5	7	12
Hemiplegia	15	4	19
Hæmorrhoids	8	9	17
Hydrothorax	2	....	2
Hare Lip	....	1	1
Herpes	4	2	6
Hermatemesis	....	1	1
Hepatic diseases	19	4	23
Injury to Hip Joint	4	2	6
" Spine	12	1	13
" Base of Brain	1	....	1
Knee	5	2	7
Eyeball	5	3	8
" Cornea	1	....	1
" not classed	8	1	9
Insomnia	13	...	13
Iritis	....	1	1
Insolation	4	....	4
Insanity	9	9	18
Icterus	1	2	3
Incontinence of Urine	11	1	12
Impetigo	2	2	4
Kerophthalmia	1	....	1
Kicked by horse	1	...	1
Kerato-iritis	1	....	1
Keratitis vascular	7	4	11
Kidney, Disease of	11	2	13
Knee-joint, excision	1	....	1
Liver, Hydatids of	....	1	1
Leucocythœmia	2	....	2
Leucoma	3	2	5
Leucorrhœa	....	14	14
Lead Poisoning	2	....	2
Lumbago	5	7	12
Laryngitis	1	1	2
Locomotor Ataxia	4	...	4
Lupus	3	2	5
Ligament, Rupture of	1	...	1
Lithuria	1	...	1
Lymphangeitis	....	1	1
Miscarriage	....	1	1
Morbus coxia	1	4	5
Metritis	....	19	19
Marasmus	1	....	1
Masturbation	3	....	3
Menorrhagia	....	4	4
Meningitis	3	2	5
Mastoiditis	3	3	6
Myelitis	1	....	1
Malarial Cachexia	1	....	1
Myalgia	4	....	4
Necrosis	20	6	26
Neuralgia	18	27	45
Nephritis	10	2	12
Neuritis	....	1	1
Neuroma	1	....	1
Nil	34	33	67
Ovarian Cystomata	....	2	2
Orchitis	14	....	14
Ovariotomy	....	2	2

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Osteitis	1	....	1
Os-Utri, Rupture of	....	1	1
Otitis Media	5	3	8
Ophthalmia	23	9	32
Otorrhœa	....	2	2
Occlusion of Pupil	1	....	1
Optic Neuritis	1	....	1
" Atrophy	....	1	1
Pneumonia, Typho	8	9	17
" Broncho	10	7	17
" Pleuro	14	4	18
Pneumonitis	34	8	42
Phthisis	99	60	159
Phlebitis	1	1	2
Pleuritis	17	13	30
Peritonitis	6	10	16
Psoriasis	8	2	10
Paralysis	28	14	42
Prolapsus Uteri	....	5	5
Pyæmia	8	1	9
Panophthalmitis	....	1	1
Polypus	1	....	1
Paronychia	1	....	1
Periostitis	1	....	1
Poisoning	6	1	7
Pericarditis	....	3	3
Pleurodinia	2	1	3
Pharyngitis	4	4	8
Parotiditis	1	....	1
Paraplegia	8	3	11
Pregnancy	....	398	398
Pterygium	2	1	3
Phlyetenula Conjunct	....	1	1
Phthisis Bulbi	1	....	1
Pelvis, Disease of	1	...	1
Rheumatism	116	70	186
Retention of Urine	3	2	5
Rubeola	11	17	28
Rosacea	....	1	1
Rupia	1	....	1
Syphilis	33	29	62
Synovitis	13	13	26
Sprains	23	8	31
Stricture	33	....	33
Sycosis	1	1	2
Scabies	8	7	15
Sciatica	16	5	21
Sinus	2	2	4
Spinal Curvature	6	1	7
" Disease	2	2	4
Shock	....	1	1
Spermatorrhœa	5	....	5
Strabismus	1	1	2
Stomatitis	1	1	2
Staphe-Cornea	....	1	1
Scrofula	1	7	8
Spinal Irritation	6	3	9
Sarcocele	1	....	1
Suppression of Urine	1	....	1
Sore foot	5	4	9
Stomach, Disease of	1	....	1
Splenitis	1	....	1
Tetanus	1	....	1

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which in-door patients were treated during the year.

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tumors	16	21	37	Vaginitis	....	1	1
Tonsibitis	9	17	26	Variola	5	7	12
Trismus	....	1	1	Varicella	1	1	2
Tracheoma	26	9	35	Vomiting	2	....	2
Talipes	3	....	3	Varicose Veins	11	....	11
Testicle, Disease of	2	....	2	Vulvitis	....	3	3
Tænia Tonsurans	....	4	4	Venereal Sores	2	2	4
				" Diseases	2	2	4
Ulcers	114	60	174	Vaginismus	....	1	1
Uterus, Anteversion of	....	1	1				
" Anteflection of	....	1	1	Wounds	64	10	74
" Retroflection of	....	1	1	Whitlow	4	3	7
" Disease of	....	5	5	Not classed	11	5	16
Urticaria	1	5	6				
Urethra, Laceration of	1	....	1				

In the accompanying Table will be found detailed the number of in-door patients treated in the various Hospitals during the year, with the collective days' stay of the whole, as well as the average stay in days of each :—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under 1 year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	1656	2468	58482	60950	37
City Hospital, Hamilton	526	615	17534	18149	34
General Hospital, Kingston	502	1043	15023	16066	30
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	409	.....	10214	10214	25
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	262	.....	12626	12626	48
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	483	.....	10591	10591	22
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	292	126	7755	7881	27
General Hospital, London	355	443	16008	16451	46
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	271	616	7988	8604	31
General Hospital, Guelph	199	99	5945	6044	30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	139	.....	4781	4781	34
General Hospital, Pembroke	163	.....	3068	3068	19
Totals	5257	5410	170015	175425	33

It thus appears that the collective stay of in-door patients in all the Hospitals was 175,425. The table for the preceding year shews the figures to have been 185,644, shewing a reduction for the year 1881 of 10,219, or 5.8 per cent. I have already shewn that the reduction in the whole number of patients treated was 45, or less than 1 per cent.; hence so large a reduction as 5.8 per cent. on the collective days' stay goes to shew that the constant pressure brought to bear from this department, and the active supervision exercised, is gradually bringing the Ontario Hospitals into line as curative institutions, in contrast with their former character as partly Hospitals and partly Poor Houses.

The average stay of each patient also shews a gratifying reduction, being 33 days for 1881 against 35 for 1880. The lowest average for the year was in the General Hospital, Pembroke—19 days—precisely the same as in the previous year. The highest was in the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa—48—an increase in the case of the latter of 5 days.

The Hospitals which have reduced the average days' treatment of each patient during the past year are:—

The General Hospital, Toronto.

The City Hospital, Hamilton.

The General Hospital, Kingston.

Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.

Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.

House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa.

The General Hospital, Guelph.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.

Those which have remained stationary are:—

The General Hospital, London.

The General Hospital, Pembroke.

Those which have increased their average are:—

The General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.

The General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.

The aggregate of days during which patients remained in the Hospitals was 175,425. From these is to be deducted 5,410 for the stay of infants under the age of one year, for which no allowance is granted under the Charity Aid Act. This shews the number of days' stay of adult in-door patients to have been 170,015. Under the Order in Council limiting the allowance of full Hospital rates to those adult patients who are receiving actual treatment, and are not retained in the Institutions beyond the time specified, there will be deducted 22,424 days, which will leave 147,591 as the actual number of days for which the Hospitals, collectively, are entitled to allowance at full rates; the 22,424 days so deducted are paid for at Refuge rates, viz., 7 cents per day.

The Table below shews the collective days' stay of Adults, with the numbers deducted, and the totals in each case.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurable and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is to be allowed.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	58482	6054	52428
City Hospital, Hamilton	17534	513	17021
General Hospital, Kingston	15023	2789	12234
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	10214	1171	9043
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	12626	3400	9226
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	10591		10591
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	7755	3512	4243
General Hospital, London	16008	4414	11594
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7988	371	7617
General Hospital, Guelph	5945	48	5897
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4781	152	4629
General Hospital, Pembroke	3068		3068
Totals	170015	22424	147591

A comparison of the foregoing figures with those of the preceding year shews a less number for the year 1881 by 9,805 days at Hospital rates, and 951 days at Refuge rates, for which grants are to be passed.

I have now to deal with the financial workings of the Hospitals, from the figures as ascertained to be correct, and apportion to each institution the amount of aid it will be entitled to under Schedule A of the Charity Aid Act.

Under the Charity Aid Act, Hospitals are entitled to a fixed allowance of 20 cents per day for all adult patients adjudged to have been properly in residence, and 7 cents per day for chronic cases not undergoing active treatment, and who could as well be cared for outside the walls of the Hospital. In addition to which, the Act provides for a supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day for those patients in respect of whom the fixed allowance of 20 cents is granted, provided such supplementary grant does not exceed one-fourth of the revenue of the Hospital received for purposes of maintenance, from sources other than the Government of Ontario.

The table which follows exhibits the revenues of the Hospitals from all sources except the Government grant, and the amount of supplementary aid to which each is entitled in respect thereof—each Hospital being entitled to the smaller of the sums set opposite its name in the last two columns of the table. It will be seen that only five of the twelve Hospitals have reached in their receipts a sum to entitle them to the full 10 cents per day. They are the Toronto General Hospital, the three Hospitals at Ottawa, and the General Hospital at Guelph. All the others have fallen short; the difference, however, in several cases either way is so exceedingly small that one is almost forced to the conclusion that the 10 cents per day was the goal aimed at, rather than the utmost there could be done in procuring outside aid from the charitable.

The whole amount received as revenue for maintenance during the year just closed, apart from the Government grant, was $70,009.09, while in the preceding year it was $73,971.19, a falling off of $3,962.10. This reduction has occurred in Toronto Hospital, the Hamilton Hospital, the Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, the General Hospital, London, and the General Hospital, Guelph. All the others have increased their receipts from these sources more or less.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Amounts received from Municipalities as a grant, and for patients' maintenance.	Amounts received from patients for board.	Amounts received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and Incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.	One-fourth of such receipts.	Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	12576 25	6385 16	11498 11	1721 61	32181 13	8045 28	5242 80
City Hospital, Hamilton	5389 49	369 65	.....	.. . .	5759 14	1439 78	1702 10
General Hospital, Kingston	328 50	516 82	884 44	1560 75	3290 51	822 62	1223 40
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	8 00	940 90	100 00	1727 56	2776 46	694 11	904 30
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1520 00	988 82	20 75	4613 09	7142 66	1785 66	922 60
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	900 00	926 67	. .....	2409 87	4236 54	1059 13	1059 10
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	25 00	1491 28	.....	326 58	1842 86	460 71	424 30
General Hospital, London	2550 15	1318 55	624 53	.....	4493 23	1123 30	1159 40
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1000 00	522 00	.....	1121 85	2643 85	660 96	761 70
General Hospital, Guelph	2000 00	289 15	.....	392 40	2681 55	670 38	589 70
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	500 00	236 00	410 00	699 07	1845 07	461 27	462 90
General Hospital, Pembroke	200 00	542 00	.....	474 09	1216 09	304 02	306 80
Totals	26997 39	14527 00	13537 83	14946 87	70009 09	17502 22	14759 10

By the following table is shewn the collective days' stay of patients under each head for which aid is granted, the amounts earned by each Hospital, and the total sum required to cover the aggregate allowance to them under the Act. The total amount to which Hospitals will be entitled this year is $44,832.44, or $2,992.93 less than in the previous year. The Hospitals which have increased their earnings are the City Hospital, Hamilton; the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa; the General Hospital, London; the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines; the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph; and the General Hospital, Pembroke. There has been some decrease in the amounts to which each of the others are entitled.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Refuge rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day.	Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rates for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Total Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1882.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	52428	6054	10485 60		5242 80	423 78	16152 18
City Hospital, Hamilton	17021	513	3404 20	1439 78		35 91	4879 89
General Hospital, Kingston	12234	2789	2446 80	822 62		195 23	3464 65
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9043	1171	1808 60	694 11		81 97	2584 68
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	9226	3400	1845 20		922 60	238 00	3005 80
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	10591		2118 20		1059 10		3177 30
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	4243	3512	848 60		424 30	245 84	1518 74
General Hospital, London	11594	4414	2318 80	1123 30		308 98	3751 08
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7617	371	1523 40	660 96		25 97	2210 33
General Hospital, Guelph	5897	48	1179 40		589 70	3 36	1772 46
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4629	152	925 80	461 27		10 64	1397 71
General Hospital, Pembroke	3068		613 60	304 02			917 62
Totals	147591	22424	29518 20	5506 06	8238 50	1569 68	44832 44

The next table in connection with the Hospitals collectively, which I have the honour to lay before you, refers entirely to their expenditures for maintenance. From these figures is eliminated all disbursements which can fairly be called expenditures on Capital Account, such as new buildings, extraordinary repairs or additions to old ones, payments of debts on the same, etc., thus reducing the expenditures as here dealt with entirely to the actual expenses of maintaining the patients.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Total days' stay (excluding infants under one year of age).	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries and wages, medicine, fuel, light, bedding, and all other expenditures on maintenance account.	Total expenditures for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	58482	18956 76	21302 66	40259 42	68.84
City Hospital, Hamilton	17534	4896 06	5430 74	10326 80	*
General Hospital, Kingston	15023	3064 48	3180 83	6245 31	41.58
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	10214	2892 87	2497 94	5390 81	52.78
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	12626	2570 85	3910 32	6481 17	51.33
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	10591	3515 78	2748 29	6264 07	†
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	7755	1524 62	1731 16	3255 78	42.00
General Hospital, London	16008	3045 46	4779 52	7824 98	48.88
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7988	1916 54	1992 80	3909 34	48.94
General Hospital, Guelph	5945	1265 41	2579 61	3845 02	64.67
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4781	1603 58	1465 26	3068 84	64.18
General Hospital, Pembroke	3068	1000 24	994 59	1994 83	65.02
Totals	170015	46252 65	52613 72	98866 37	

* At present the cost of the maintenance of the inmates of the male branch of the House of Refuge is included in this Statement; on the completion of the new Hospital building this will of course cease.

† The accounts of this Hospital are complicated by other accounts, so as to render the striking of an average impossible.

From this table it appears that the total expenditure in maintenance of patients (exclusive of infants) for 170,015 days, was, for Dietaries, $46,252.65; for Salaries and other expenses, $52,613.72—total, $98,866.37.

I regret that the returns furnished in the case of some of the Hospitals do not afford the means of compiling full statistics of a reliable character as to comparative cost of the various items which go to make up the total cost of maintaining Hospitals. But I have gone in the following table as far as I can in that direction, and hope in the future to procure returns which will enable me to make a very thorough comparative table. This table is designed to shew the average cost per day of the items named at the head of the respective columns.

Table shewing average cost per day for each inmate for items named at head of column.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Meat.	Butter.	Flour, Bread, and Meal.	Milk.	Potatoes and other vegetables.	Groceries and Provisions not enumerated.	Medicines.	Beer, Wine, and Spirits.	Fuel.	Salaries and Wages.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	.11.30	.3.98	.2.62	.4.11	.1.10	.4.88	.3.09	.2.50	.7.15	.14.83
City Hospital, Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4.57	.....	.5.08	.11.16
General Hospital, Kingston	.4.16	.1.98	.4.02	.3.04	.1.20	.4.13	.2.02	.0.73	.3.45	.8.37
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	.7.49	.2.54	.6.98	.1.09	.1.16	.4.89	.3.64	.0.33	.5.18	.1.98
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	.6.58	.1.77	.2.76	.2.96	.0.70	.2.46	.3.44	.1.91	.5.46	.13.64
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	.....	.2.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1.59	.1.79	.....	.5.23
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	.5.05	.1.63	.4.67	.2.04	.1.55	.3.54	.0.48	.0.35	.1.45	.1.29
General Hospital, London	.5.49	.....	.2.25	.1.93	.0.38	.....	.3.79	.....	.4.27	.13.12
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	.7.87	.2.25	.4.18	.2.55	.2.27	.2.67	.5.79	.0.81	.3.11	.1.16
General Hospital, Guelph	.6.37	.2.21	.3.18	.6.24	.1.23	.5.55	.4.51	.1.04	.7.79	.15.42
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	.7.94	.2.83	.3.58	.4.58	.3.40	.5.02	.5.02	.2.49	.3.03	.2.50
General Hospital, Pembroke	.9.61	.2.45	.5.54	.....	.1.95	.7.49	.2.45	.0.32	.4.05	.6.25

It must be borne in mind that hospital maintenance consists of two classes of items, viz.: those over which the management has very little control, such as medicines, beer, wine and spirits, milk, etc. These articles must be given to patients in just such quantities as may be prescribed by the visiting physicians. The other class consists of items upon which the exercise of skill, care, and economy will have a very important bearing, such as ordinary provisions, fuel, salaries and wages, etc. Then it must be remembered that very small hospitals cannot be maintained at so low a ratio per head as the larger ones. The larger the scale upon which such work is done, within certain limits, the lower the ratio of cost should be in respect of the controllable items of expenditure.

I now proceed to report separately upon the various hospitals which have been treated of collectively in the previous pages.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the admissions and discharges, and general movements of the patients for the official year ending the 30th September, 1880:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients remaining in all departments of the Hospital on 1st October, 1880	102	55	157
Number admitted during past year	772	582	1,354
Number of children born in Hospital during the year	79	66	145
Total number under treatment	953	703	1,656

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharges during year, including infants	783	607	1,390			
Deaths during the year	76	36	112			
Remaining in Hospital on 30th September, 1881.	94	60	154			
	—	—	—	953	703	1,656

Of the 1,656 patients treated during the year, 105 males and 45 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary branch, and 315 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 79 male and 66 female children born in the institution.

The localities from which the 1,656 inmates were received are given in the returns furnished as follows:—

From the City of Toronto (including 145 infants born)	1,009
From the County of York	116
From other counties of the Province	502
From United States	18
From other countries, including emigrants	11
	1,656

The result of the past year's operations in this Hospital shews a decrease in the number of indoor patients treated, as compared with the preceding year, of 197; a decrease of 5 in the number of births, of 12 in the number of deaths, and of 184 in the number of discharges, leaving in the Hospital under lodgement at the close of the year 154, 3 less than at the same period in the preceding year.

Of the nationality and religion of the patients the statistics give the following information:—

Nationalities.

Canada	536
England	384
Ireland	362
Scotland	135
United States	67
Other countries	27
Total, exclusive of infants born	1,511

Religions.

Protestants of any denomination	1,162
Roman Catholics	344
Other religions, or not known	5
Total, exclusive of infants born	1,511

The Financial returns for the year shew the receipts of the institution for the year from all sources to have been :—

On Maintenance Account—

From the Province of Ontario	$19,298 55	
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	10,572 60	
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	884 80	
From other Municipalities of the Province	1,118 85	
From paying patients themselves	6,385 16	
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	11,498 11	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	176 00	
Interest on bank balance and investments	195 61	
Students' and other fees	1,350 00	
		$51,479 68

On Capital Account—

Received from sale of frame building	255 00
	$51,734 68

The following is the expenditure for the same period :—

Butchers' Meat	$6,611 85
Butter	2,329 82
Flour, Bread, and Meal	1,533 94
Milk	2,403 97
Tea and Coffee	1,050 33
Potatoes and other vegetables	644 29
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,857 58
Drugs and Medicines	1,809 50
Surgical Instruments	215 40

Beer, Wine, and Spirits	$1,464 98	
Bedding, Napery, and general House Furnishings	3,028 90	
Brooms, Brushes, Mops, Soap, and Cleaning Appliances	502 09	
Fuel	4,183 48	
Light—Gas, Oil, and Candles	823 49	
Water Supply	659 55	
Hay and Straw	218 25	
Clothing for Patients, including Boots and Shoes	15 50	
Ice supply	60 00	
Salaries and Wages	8,678 60	
Taxes and Insurance	351 75	
Coffins and Funerals	62 50	
Contingencies—Advertising, Printing, Postage, Telegrams, etc	256 21	
Repairs, ordinary	497 44	
		$40,259 42
Extraordinary Repairs, Alterations and Additions to buildings (Capital Account)		400 79
		$40,660 21

As in the year 1880 there was a falling off in the revenue as compared with 1879, so again in the year just closed there has been a small falling off as compared with 1880.

There is also a decrease in the total expenditure, arising from the smaller number of patients treated during the year, but there has been an increase in the average daily cost of maintenance from 64⅓ cents to 68⅘ cents per patient per day.

A reference to the general tables a few pages back will shew that the whole number of patients treated in this hospital, exclusive of infants, for whom the Charity Aid Act provides no allowance, was 1,511, and that the total days' stay of these was 58,482. Under the Order in Council prescribing the manner of distribution of the Hospital grants this institution will be entitled to the fixed allowance of 20 cents per day on 52,428 collective days' stay of adult patients, also the supplementary allowance in full of 10 cents per day on the same number. The Hospital will also be entitled to an allowance at Refuge rates of 7 cents per day on 6,054 days' stay under that head, as follows :—

Allowance for 52,428 days at 20 cents per day	$10,485 60
Allowance for 6,054 days at 7 cents per day	423 78
Supplementary allowance for 52,428 days at 10 cents per day	5,242 80
	$16,152 18

INSPECTION.

I have made several visits to this Hospital; on each occasion I found al parts of the premises in a state of perfect order and cleanliness, and the nursing, which is one of the most important parts of Hospital management, excellently done. Both these features in this Hospital are in strong contrast to what I find in some others, and reflect the highest credit upon the ladies who have charge of them.

On the 10th November I checked the list of patients in the Hospital. There were 163 then under treatment—108 males and 55 females. I found on this visit comparatively few of the old chronic cases who make the hospital their home—and there is ground for the hope that that class will soon disappear entirely. There was one patient of the class just referred to who had been in the Hospital since 1872; another who had been in since 1879; two who had been admitted in the first six months of 1880, and three in the latter half of the same year. These were all the patients who had been admitted previous to January, 1881.

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The returns from this Hospital shew the following results:—

Number of patients remaining on the 1st October, 1880		36
Admitted during the year		468
Births in the Hospital during the same period		22
Total number of patients under treatment during the year		526
Discharged during year	426	
Died	39	
Remaining under treatment at the close of official year.	61	
		526

These 526 patients were admitted from the undermentioned places—

From the City of Hamilton, including 22 births in Hospital	399
From the County of Wentworth	26
From other Counties in the Province	62
From United States	5
From other countries	34
	526

In addition to the above, 1,154 outdoor patients received treatment at the Hospital.

The classification by sexes was as follows:—

Males	307
Females	219
Total	526

The nationalities and religions were—

Nationalities.

Canada	189
England	102
Ireland	159
Scotland	44
United States	22
Other countries	10
	526

Religions.

Protestants of any denomination	364
Roman Catholics	162
	526

The following table shews the revenue and expenditures of the Hospital for the year :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,567 66
From the City of Hamilton	4,891 66
From the County of Wentworth	451 99
From other Municipalities in the Province	45 84
From paying patients themselves	369 65
	$10,326 80

Expenditure.

Butchers' Meat	1,445 14
Butter, included in groceries	
Flour, Bread, and Meal	853 74
Milk	616 29
Tea and Coffee, included in groceries	
Potatoes and other vegetables	125 51
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,855 38
Drugs and Medicines Medical and Surgical Appliances	801 77
Surgical Instruments	
Beer, Wine, and Spirits, included in groceries	
Brooms, Brushes, Mops, Soap, and Cleaning Appliances, included in groceries	
Fuel	891 37
Light—Gas, Oil, and Candles, included in groceries	
Water Supply	200 00
Hay and Straw	32 15
Clothing for Patients, including Boots and Shoes	392 50
Salaries and Wages	1,957 82
Taxes and Insurance	500 00
Coffins and Funerals	52 50
Contingencies	407 56
Repairs, Ordinary	105 17
Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Postage and Telegrams	89 90
	$10,326 80

It should be stated in reference to the above expenditure that it includes also that of the male branch of the House of Refuge as well as the Hospital. This cannot well be avoided until the Hospital is located in the new building, when, of course, the accounts can be kept separately.

A reference to the tables in the general report will shew the total number of patients under treatment for the year was 526, and the collective stay 18,149 days, an average of 34 days per patient; from these deducting 615 days for infants, leaves the total adult stay at 17,534. The apportionment of the Government grant will be as follows:—

Allowance on 17,021 days' treatment of Hospital cases at 20 cents	$3,404 20
Supplementary allowance over $\frac{1}{4}$th of amount received from all sources other than the Government	1,439 78
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 513 days' stay of improper Hospital cases	35 91
Total grant for 1882	$4,879 89

The daily average cost of each patient cannot be ascertained accurately, owing to the Refuge accounts being included with those of the Hospital.

Inspection.

I inspected this institution on the 31st May. There was a total of 41 patients under treatment on that date—20 males and 21 females. The building is so ill adapted to the purpose for which it is used, that it cannot be kept in all respects as it ought to be; but so far as possible everything was in good order. In a few months the new building, now in course of erection, will be ready, when we may expect better things.

The books were all properly kept by the House Surgeon and Steward, and all entries made to date. I saw no patients who were not proper subjects for Hospital residence.

For want of room for classification, the maternity patients were kept at the House of Refuge for Females on Cherry Street.

While in Hamilton on this occasion, I inspected the progress of the works on the new Hospital building. I then observed that according to the plan there was only one exit from the associated wards (the north); at this point there is the stairway, the lift, the wash and bath rooms set all together. It was quite apparent that at this point there was the greatest danger of fire, and that if one should occur there egress from the wards would at once be cut off for all patients in that wing; they would be in a trap. I called the attention of his Worship the Mayor, who was present, to that defect in the plan, and on the 3rd October I wrote the Mayor officially "to strongly urge that the safety of the inmates of the Hospital absolutely requires that an exit be provided at the south end of each of the wings, connecting with a stairway leading from the upper flat, sufficiently commodious to admit of the easy, rapid and safe conveyance from the building of patients in any stage of helplessness, in case of a fire occurring." I was informed subsequently by the Mayor that the Hospital Committee intended to give effect to my suggestion.

I again inspected the old Hospital on the 14th November. There were then in residence 28 males, 7 females and 2 children, all of whom were proper subjects for Hospital residence, with two exceptions—one, a woman whose foot had been amputated, and who had recovered as far as Hospital treatment went, and a young woman who appeared of unsound mind and only fit for a Lunatic Asylum.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

I extract from the Annual Statement received from the Hospital the following information relative to movements of patients therein:

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1880	42	
Admitted during year	419	
Births in Hospital during year	41	
Total number under treatment		502
Discharged	440	
Died	19	
Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1881	43	
		502

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz.:

From the City of Kingston (including births)	209	
From the County of Frontenac	98	
From other Counties of the Province	160	
From the United States	9	
From other countries	26	
		502

Sex.

Males	280	
Females	222	
		502

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	359	
Roman Catholics	142	
Other religions, or not known	1	
		502

Nationalities.

Canada	287	
England	76	
Ireland	97	
Scotland	18	
United States	19	
Other countries	5	
		502

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,336 11
From the Dominion Government	500 00
From the City of Kingston	128 50
From the County of Frontenac	100 00
From the County of Hastings	100 00
From Patients themselves, for their maintenance and treatment	516 82
From Property belonging to the Hospital	884 44
From Subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	237 89
From all other sources, not enumerated	282 99
From product of garden and live stock	539 87
Total	$6,626 62

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$625 84
Butter	297 60
Flour, bread, and meal	604 68
Milk	456 42
Tea and coffee	168 08
Potatoes and other vegetables	181 27
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	620 67
Drugs and medicines / Medical and surgical appliances	303 76
Beer, wine, and spirits	109 92
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	127 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	85 86
Fuel	519 50
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	72 19
Water supply	159 96
Hay and straw	15 56
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	32 91
Salaries and wages	1,258 89
Taxes and insurance	180 00
Coffins and funerals	10 00
Contingencies	313 18
Repairs, ordinary	91 71
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage and telegrams	9 54
	$6,245 31

The average days' stay in this Hospital was 15,023—hence the average cost per day was 41.58 cents.

The allowance to this Hospital, based upon the income for the year and 15,023 days' stay of patients, will be—

Allowance for 12,234 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$2,446 80
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue	822 62
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 2,789 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	195 23
Total aid for 1882	$3,464 65

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Hospital on the 3rd May, and found 42 patients in residence—15 males, 24 females and 3 children. Of the 24 females 15 were maternity cases, 3 of whom had been admitted in the previous February, and 4 in March, only 1 of whom had been confined.

There were 5 patients who had been in the Hospital from the previous year. They were suffering from chronic ailments, and receiving no benefit from Hospital treatment. Refuge rates only will be allowed for these.

I again inspected the Hospital on the 7th November, On that occasion there were 44 cases under treatment—23 males and 21 females, 7 of the latter being maternity cases.

The equipments of this Hospital are far short of what they ought to be in many respects. Some attempt should be made to beautify and brighten the wards with pictures and other ornamentation. The bareness of the walls taken in connection with a building structurally not well suited to its purpose, renders it very gloomy and uninviting.

There is one feature of this Hospital which can and ought to be remedied without delay. There is only one ward for lying-in cases; confinements take place in the presence of other patients, in addition to which prostitutes with venereal diseases are there also. The respectable but poor woman who goes into the Hospital to be confined; the young girl who has been seduced, and goes to the Hospital as her only resource; and the hardened prostitute are here herded together. The possible results to some of the patients of such management are obvious.

It is probable that the Trustees are not to blame for the above state of things. They are much cramped for means, and, as may be seen from a glance at the statement of receipts, do not receive much assistance from their fellow-citizens of Kingston. Of the 502 patients treated at this Hospital last year, at an expense for maintenance alone of $6,245.31, 269, or over 41 per cent., were of the sick poor of the City alone. Allowing that some of these patients were sailors, and had no special claim upon the City, still the expenditure on account of City patients proper could not have been less $2,000; and the Hospital received just $128 50 from the City for that service. The policy pursued by other cities in this Province towards local Hospitals is in wholesome contrast with the treatment this one receives, as may be seen on reference to the pages of this Report.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The number of patients treated in this Hospital during the past official year was 409, all adults. The following statistics as to their movements are shewn by the returns sent to the Department to be as follows:

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1880	16	
Admitted during the year	393	
Total number under treatment		409
Discharged	356	
Died	31	
Remaining in Hospital 30th September, 1881	22	
		409

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:

From the City of Kingston	263	
From the County of Frontenac	73	
From other Counties of the Province	58	
From the United States	14	
From other countries	1	
		409

Sex.

Males	158	
Females	251	
		409

Nationalities.

Correct record not kept.

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	41	
Roman Catholics	368	
		409

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$2,638 48
Received from Municipalities	8 00
Received from patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	940 90
Received from property belonging to the Hospital	100 00
Received from subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,079 25
Received fom other sources not above enumerated	648 31
Total	$5,414 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$765 30
Butter	260 40
Flour, bread, and meal	713 58
Milk	111 51
Tea and coffee	388 78
Potatoes and other vegetables	118 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	500 10
Drugs and medicines Medical and surgical appliances	371 81
Surgical instruments	9 00
Beer, wine, and spirits	34 50
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	530 27
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	171 21
Fuel	529 50
Light, gas, oil, and candles	43 43
Water supply	84 00
Hay and straw	148 95
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	51 00
Salaries and wages	203 00
Taxes and insurance	163 95
Coffins and funerals	61 00
Contingencies	21 64
Repairs, ordinary	78 53
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage and telegrams.	30 65
Total expenditure for maintenance	$5,390 81
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings, etc.	50 17
Total expenditure	$5,440 98

The amount of Government aid to which this Hospital will be entitled is as follows:

Allowance for 9,043 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$1,808 60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of Hospital revenue	694 11
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 1,171 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	81 97
Total grant for 1882	$2,584 68

The average daily cost for maintenance of patients in this Hospital was 52.78 cents.

INSPECTION.

I visited this institution on the 4th May. There were in the house on that day 21 patients—9 males and 12 females—all of whom I saw.

This Hospital is beautifully brightand clean in the wards. The walls are plentifully decorated with cheerful pictures, and the floors with bright strips of home-made rag carpet. By these and other equally inexpensive means an air of brightness and comfort is imparted, most valuable to the patients and pleasant to all. The absence of cards at each bed giving the name and other particulars of the patient I remarked upon, and amendment was promised.

The building of this Hospital is structurally of the worst possible description. In no single point can it be said to be fit for the purpose for which it is used. And bad as it is, the difficulties are further complicated by there being an Orphanage maintained under the same roof. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken ere long to abandon this building to the latter use alone.

I made a second inspection of this Hospital on the 7th November, and found on that occasion 33 patients—males 15, females 18, total 33. On the occasion of this visit I had an opportunity of seeing the operations of the laundry in progress. The laundry is in a small, dark cellar, most unfit for the purpose in every way, and as it is immediately under the wards it is impossible to prevent the odours therefrom rising to the rooms above.

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this institution are shown by the following figures taken from the returns:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1880	24	
Number admitted during the year	238	
Total number under treatment		262
Discharged	205	
Died	27	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1881.	30	
		262

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.:

From the City of Ottawa	114	
From the County of Carleton	36	
From other counties in the Province	23	
From the United States	2	
Other countries	57	
		262

Sex.

Males	153	
Females	109	
		262

Nationalities.

Canada	134	
England	45	
Ireland	48	
Scotland	20	
United States	6	
Other countries	9	
		262

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	246	
Roman Catholics	16	
		262

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$3,264 98
Received as a grant from the City of Ottawa	800 00
Received as a grant from the County of Carleton	600 00
Received from other Municipalities	120 00
Received from patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	988 82
Received from property belonging to the Hospital	20 75
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	4,552 84
Received from other sources not enumerated	60 25
	$10,407 64

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$831 23
Butter	223 53
Flour, bread, and meal	349 08
Milk	373 32
Tea and coffee	152 51
Potatoes and other vegetables	88 85
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	311 08
Drugs and medicines Medical and surgical appliances	435 35
Beer, wine, and spirits	241 25
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	77 24
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	33 30
Fuel	689 60
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	71 01
Water supply	181 37
Ice supply	10 00
Salaries and wages	1,720 33
Taxes and insurance	18 81

Coffins and funerals	$98 00
Contingencies	343 56
Repairs, ordinary	60 71
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, and telegrams	171 04
Total expenditure for maintenance	$6,481 17
Paid in reduction of debt on Hospital building	2,902 76
Total expenditure	$9,383 93

The average daily cost of patients in this Hospital for the year was 51.33 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 9,226 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$1,845 20
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	922 60
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 3,400 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	238 00
Total aid for 1882	$3,005 80

Inspection.

I made two inspections of this Hospital during the year. The first was on the 9th May, on which occasion I found 39 patients in residence—25 males and 13 females and 1 child.

My second inspection was on the 1st November. On that occasion there were 37 patients under treatment—20 males, 12 females and 5 children; 8 of these patients were in the old Hospital building contiguous, which is now used for contagious diseases. These 8 included a mother and 5 children, all suffering from diphtheria. On visiting this building I found the ventilation exceedingly bad. Although the day was fine and warm, the windows were all closed, and one of them on the sunny side of the house I was unable to open. I called the attention of the man in charge to it, and amendment was promised.

The building of the Hospital proper is a large one, in a fine airy situation, and well adapted in every way to its purpose. It is well managed. The Matron and Steward look well after the work in their respective departments, while a young medical man, without salary, attends to the purely professional part of the work.

The building was thoroughly clean and well ventilated, and the patients evidently well cared for.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1880	25	
Number admitted during the year	458	
Total number under treatment during the year		483
Discharged	420	
Died	29	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1881	34	
		483

The localities from which the 483 patients were received were as under, viz.:

From the City of Ottawa	281	
From the County of Carleton	57	
From other counties in the Province	35	
From the United States	9	
Other countries	101	
		483

Sex.

Males	236	
Females	247	
		483

Nationalities.

Canada	369	
England	1	
Ireland	88	
Scotland	9	
United States	6	
Other countries	10	
		483

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	5	
Roman Catholics	478	
		483

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,759 40
From the City of Ottawa	800 00
From the County of Carleton	100 00
From paying patients	926 67
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	1,063 17
From other sources, not enumerated	1,346 70
	$7,995 94

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$1,406 31
Butter	246 30
Flour, bread, and meal	506 30
Milk	6 50
Tea and coffee	257 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	280 58
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	621 74
Drugs and medicines Medical and surgical appliances	169 00
Surgical instruments	6 90
Beer, wine, and spirits	190 45
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	66 20

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances ...	$55 30
Fuel	681 00
Light—Gas, oil and candles	80 72
Water supply	190 60
Hay and straw	249 74
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	90 40
Salaries and wages	554 00
Taxes and insurance	41 35
Coffins and funerals	94 00
Contingencies	220 00
Repairs, ordinary	234 08
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage and telegrams.	15 00
Total expenditure for maintenance	$6,264 07
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings, etc	1,615 00
Total expenditure	$7,879 07

The Government aid earned by this Hospital is shewn in the following summary, viz.:—

Allowance on 10,591 days' treatment of Hospital patients, at 20 cents per day	$2,118 20
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day	1,059 10
Total aid for 1882	$3,177 30

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Hospital on the 9th May. There were 25 patients in residence—8 males and 17 females—on that day, all of whom appeared to me to be fit subjects for Hospital residence.

I found everything in this Hospital neat and clean. The wards were bright and cheerful. The two chief requisites in an Hospital—ventilation and nursing—appear to be thoroughly attended to in this institution.

I made another inspection on the 31st October; there were then 31 patients under treatment—14 males and 17 females. As usual, the house was in an excellent condition of cleanliness and order.

On inspection of the accounts, I found matters connected with other departments of the work carried on by the Sisters, mixed up with the Hospital accounts, thus rendering the figures of the year comparatively valueless for statistical purposes. I hope that in future the Hospital accounts will be kept strictly separate from all others.

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year were as follows:—

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1880	15	
Number admitted during the year	148	
Number born in the Hospital during the year	129	
Total number under treatment during the year	——	292

Discharged	268	
Died	6	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1881	18	
		292

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.:—

From the City of Ottawa	87	
From the County of Carleton	26	
From other counties in the Province	128	
From the United States	2	
Other countries	49	
		292

Sex.

Males	66	
Females	226	
		292

Nationalities.

Canada	120	
England	50	
Ireland	98	
Scotland	15	
United States	2	
Other countries	7	
		292

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	90	
Roman Catholics	202	
		292

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,112 28
From the County of Carleton, in payment for patients	25 00
From paying patients themselves	1,491 28
From subscriptions and donations	3,876 40
Other sources	450 18
Total receipts	$6,955 14

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$392 09
Butter	126 48
Flour, bread, and meal	362 26
Milk	158 24
Tea and coffee	62 35
Potatoes and other vegetables	120 78
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	274 97
Drugs and medicines Medical and surgical appliances	37 78
Beer, wine, and spirits	27 45
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	180 74

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances...	$50 14
Fuel	112 98
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	48 23
Hay and straw	182 87
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	335 51
Salaries and wages	100 55
Taxes and insurance	60 00
Coffins and funerals	50
Contingencies	315 61
Repairs, ordinary	268 93
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc	37 32
Total expenditure for maintenance	$3,255 78
Paid in reduction of debt	4,000 00
Total expenditure	$7,255 78

The average cost per day for maintenance in this Hospital was for the past year 42 cents.

The apportionment of Government Aid Grant is as follows:—

Allowance on 4,243 days' treatment of Hospital patients, at 20 cents per day	$848 60
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day	424 30
Allowance at 7 cents per day on 3,512 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	245 84
Total aid for 1882	$1,518 74

INSPECTION.

My inspection of this House took place on the 10th May. There were 27 adult patients and 2 children in residence on that date. The children had been born within a few hours. Five of the patients were registered from points outside the Province of Ontario.

Some revenue is derived by this Hospital from the work of the inmates, such as spinning wool, making rag carpets, etc.

This House is large and airy, and is in an excellent situation from a sanitary aspect, and is thoroughly clean and well kept.

I again inspected the Hospital on the 1st November, and saw 19 inmates on that day. The place was, as usual, in a perfectly well-kept condition.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:—

Remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1880	34	
Admitted during official year	297	
Number of births in the Hospital during same period	24	
Total number of patients under treatment	——	355
Discharged during the year	297	
Died	23	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1881	35	
	——	355

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

From the City of London	266	
From the County of Middlesex	50	
From other counties of the Province	24	
From the United States	3	
From other places	12	
		355

The sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of these patients are returned as follows:—

Sex.

Males	218	
Females	137	
		355

Nationalities.

Canada	135	
England	83	
Ireland	79	
Scotland	35	
United States	13	
Other countries	10	
		355

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	263	
Roman Catholics	92	
		355

The two annexed statements shew the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,724 97
From the City of London	1,151 40
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	1,398 75
From paying patients themselves	1,318 55
From income from property or investments	624 33
	$8,218 20

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$879 59
Flour, bread, and meal	360 29
Milk	308 59
Tea and coffee, and all other groceries	1,435 79
Potatoes and other vegetables	61 20
Drugs and medicines Medical and surgical appliances.	607 83
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	230 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	54 00
Fuel	684 74
Hay and straw	22 53

Clothing for patients (boots and shoes only)	$17 50
Salaries and wages	2,100 75
Coffins and funerals	168 00
Contingencies	782 78
Repairs, ordinary	59 97
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage and telegrams.	51 17
Expenditure for maintenance	$7,824 98
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings, etc.	393 22
Total expenditure	$8,218 20

Average cost for maintenance per day for each patient, 48.88 cents.

Government aid earned by this Hospital is as follows :—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 11,594 days' treatment of patients	$2,318 80
Supplementary allowance, equal to one-fourth of revenue	1,123 30
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 4,414 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	308 98
Total Government aid for 1882	$3,751 08

Inspection.

I inspected this Hospital on the 8th June. There were 48 inmates in residence on that day—viz., 23 males and 25 females. Of the latter, two were maternity cases.

The building throughout was dingy and unclean in appearance, but I was informed that a contract had just been let for a general repairing and cleaning up. When this much-needed improvement is effected the place will look and be much better.

The practice of keeping old chronic cases in this institution has not yet been abandoned. There are persons now occupying beds who have been in the Hospital for periods ranging from 1 to 10 years, and who are not receiving the slightest benefit from medical treatment. The Hospital will, of course, receive only Refuge rates from Government for such cases, but they ought to be removed to more appropriate quarters.

The nursing in this Hospital is of a rather crude character. In the men's associated wards the nurses are men (old soldiers, I believe). It is not to be expected that such wards will be kept very tidy or look very attractive. A properly trained lady at the head of the domestic department of this institution is much needed.

I again visited the London Hospital on the 17th November, when I found the general appearance of the building much improved. There were in residence 50 patients—27 men, 18 women, and 5 children.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1880	24	
Number admitted during the year	232	
Number of births in the Institution during the year	15	
Total number under treatment during the year		271
Discharged	241	
Died	16	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1881	14	
		271

The localities from which the 271 patients were received were as under, viz.:

From the City of Saint Catharines	106	
From the County of Lincoln	32	
From other counties in the Province, and sailors	116	
From the United States	15	
Other countries	2	
		271

The statistical information given as to sex, nationalities, and religion is as follows:—

Sex.

Males	194	
Females	77	
		271

Nationalities.

Canada	94	
England	51	
Ireland	84	
Scotland	20	
United States	15	
Other countries	7	
		271

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	166	
Roman Catholics	104	
Other religions, or not known	1	
		271

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year just closed:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,040 20
From the Dominion Government	500 00
From City of St. Catharines	600 00
From the County of Lincoln	400 00

From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	$522 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	32 00
From other sources	589 85
	$4,684 05

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$629 00
Butter	180 10
Flour, bread and meal	334 06
Milk	204 12
Tea and coffee	97 69
Potatoes and other vegetables	181 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	213 28
Drugs and medicines / Medical and surgical appliances.	463 23
Beer, wine and spirits	65 04
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	56 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	87 64
Fuel	248 55
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	66 76
Water supply	12 00
Hay and straw	4 50
Salaries and wages	926 25
Coffins and funerals	2 00
Repairs, ordinary	94 62
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage and telegrams.	42 48
Total expenditure for maintenance	$3,909 34
Extraordinary repairs	259 85
Total expenditure	$4,169 19

The average cost per day for maintenance of patients for the year was 48.94 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 7,617 days' treatment of patients	$1,523 40
Supplementary allowance, equal to one-fourth of revenue	660 96
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 371 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	25 97
Total Government aid for 1882	$2,210 33

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Hospital on the 14th June. There were 22 patients in residence on the day of my visit—viz., 11 men, 9 women, and 2 children. One of the men occupying a bed was not a fit subject for Hospital treatment, but owing to the want of any institution under the control of the Corporation for the care of the indigent poor, there is no other place for him.

There is but one structural defect in this Hospital, and that is the want of a ward for the isolation of contagious cases. On the day of my visit there was in one of the associated wards a severe case of erysipelas, which had to remain there. Moreover, this ward was close to the surgical ward, which made the risk much greater. Great evils might arise from such a case as that. It is to be hoped that some better provision will be made in the near future.

This Hospital is exceedingly well kept in all its departments. It is managed entirely by the graduates of Dr. Mack's Training Institution for Nurses. The duties of superintendent, matron, and steward are all performed by these ladies, as well as the whole of the nursing, and all are thoroughly well done. The whole management and nursing is done for a comparatively small fixed sum per month —a most advantageous arrangement in every way for the Hospital.

I made another inspection of the Hospital on the 18th November. Since my previous visit the Institution had sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Mack, the founder and chief supporter of the Hospital and the excellent Training Establishment for Nurses attached to it. It will not be easy to find another man who will put the same amount of energy and ability at the service of this Institution as Dr. Mack did; but I was pleased to learn that the leading citizens of Saint Catharines had been moving, and had determined that the efficiency of this admirable little Hospital should not be impaired by Dr. Mack's death if it was possible to prevent it.

On this visit I found 16 patients in the Hospital, and everything in excellent condition.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the year are exhibited in the following statement:—

Remaining in Hospital 1st October, 1880	18	
Admitted during the year	176	
Births	5	
Total number under treatment		199
Discharged	173	
Died	12	
Remaining 30th September, 1881	14	
		199

These 199 patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:

City of Guelph	105	
County of Wellington	89	
Other counties in the Province	5	
		199

The statistics further shew the sexes, nationalities, and religion of these 199 patients as follows:—

Sex.

Males	126	
Females	73	
		199

Nationalities.

Canada	90	
England	36	
Ireland	37	
Scotland	32	
United States	4	
		199

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	170	
Roman Catholics	29	
		199

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital respectively during the past official year are given in the two subjoined statements:—

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$1,965 83
From the City of Guelph	1,000 00
From the County of Wellington	1,000 00
From paying patients themselves	289 15
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	392 40
	$4,647 38

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$379 01
Butter	131 84
Flour, bread and meal	189 52
Milk	365 00
Tea and coffee	92 94
Potatoes and other vegetables	73 47
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	330 28
Drugs and medicines / Medical and surgical appliances	268 45
Beer, wine, and spirits	62 30
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	262 11
Fuel	463 11
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	75 99
Water supply	36 19
Hay and straw	10 67
Salaries and wages	917 00
Taxes and insurance	20 00
Contingencies	124 17
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, and telegrams	42 97
Total expenditure for maintenance	$3,845 02
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings, etc.	93 04
Paid in reduction of debt	700 00
Total expenditure	$4,638 06

The average daily cost of patients in this Hospital for the official year has been 64.67 cents.

The earnings of the Hospital in respect of Government aid has been as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 5,897 days' treatment of Hospital patients	$1,179 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	589 70
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 48 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	3 36
Total grant for 1882	$1,772 46

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Hospital on the 3rd June. There were 15 patients in residence on that day—7 males and 8 females, one of the latter an infant born in the Hospital.

This institution seems to be sufficiently well managed by the steward and matron in the absence of any house surgeon, and is cleanly and neatly kept. House-cleaning was in progress at the time of my visit. I therefore did not see the House at its best.

I noticed the absence of sinks in the pantries for carrying off slops. The steward informed me that new bath-rooms and closets are soon to be erected outside the walls of the building proper, but attached thereto. This will be a very great improvement when accomplished. I suggested the addition of sinks to the new arrangements.

The floors of the building, which are of ash, I noticed were not oiled. This omission means a great waste of labour in scrubbing and cleaning, and an eventual disfigurement of the floors by wearing away, besides the risk to the patients from the constant dampness arising from the frequent scrubbings which are necessary.

The arrangements for medical attendance are excellent, and appear to be well carried out.

I made another inspection on the 15th November, and found the Hospital population to be 13 men, 6 women, and 2 children.

This Hospital is much in want of a liberal supply of pictures and other wall ornaments to brighten it up.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the movements of patients in this Hospital for the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1881:—

Remaining in the Hospital, 1st October, 1880	12	
Admitted during the year	127	
Total number under treatment		139
Discharged	123	
Died	5	
Remaining 30th September, 1881	11	
		139

The localities these 114 persons were drawn from are reported to be as follows:—

City of Guelph	80	
County of Wellington	30	
Other counties	27	
Received from other countries	2	
		139

The sexes, nationalities, and religion of these 139 patients were as follows:—

Sex.

Males	56	
Females	83	
		139

Nationalities.

Canada	62	
England	2	
Ireland	69	
Scotland	1	
United States	2	
Other countries	3	
		139

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	5	
Roman Catholics	134	
		139

The receipts and expenditures of the Hospital during the official year are shewn in the two summaries given below:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,376 68
From the County of Wellington	500 00
From paying patients	236 00
Income from property	410 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	699 07
	$3,222 25

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$379 68
Butter	135 46
Flour, bread, and meal	171 45
Milk	219 00
Tea and coffee	139 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	162 88
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	240 00
Drugs and medicines Medical and surgical appliances.	240 00
Beer, wine, and spirits	119 13

Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	$140 75
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	26 80
Fuel	145 00
Light—Gas, oil, and candles	7 50
Hay and straw	120 00
Clothing for patients	167 71
Salaries and wages	120 00
Taxes and insurance	220 50
Coffins and funerals	45 00
Contingencies	134 00
Repairs, ordinary	98 00
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, etc.	36 48
	$3,068 84

The average cost per patient per day for the year has been 64.18 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 4,629 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$925 80
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of Hospital revenue	461 27
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 152 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	10 64
Total grant for 1882	$1,397 71

Inspection.

This institution was inspected by me on the 3rd June. I found 11 patients under treatment, 7 of whom were men, and 4 women. Two of the cases were said to be incurable, consequently only Refuge rates will be allowed for them.

This Hospital is well conducted in all its departments, the whole house being clean and neat to a degree.

I did not find quite so much attention paid to ventilation as I thought was required, and mentioned it; amendment was promised.

My second inspection was on the 16th November. I then found 16 patients in residence—13 men and 3 women. The house was in its usual clean and tidy condition, and ventilation improved.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1880	6	
Numbers admitted during the year	157	
Total number admitted during the year		163
Discharged	143	
Died	12	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1881	8	
		163

The localities from which the 163 patients were received were as under, viz.:

From the Town of Pembroke	34	
From the County of Renfrew	109	
Other counties	20	
		163

The statistics shew the following as respects Sex, Nationalities, and Religion:—

Sex.

Males	104	
Females	59	
		163

Nationalities.

Canada	63	
England	11	
Ireland	69	
Scotland	14	
Other countries	6	
		163

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	40	
Roman Catholics	123	
		163

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital are shewn in the two following statements:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$741 20
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From paying patients themselves	542 00
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	409 09
From other sources, not enumerated	65 00
	$1,957 29

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$295 00
Butter	75 24
Flour, bread, and meal	170 00
Milk	20 00
Tea and coffee	140 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	60 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	230 00
Drugs and medicines Medical and surgical appliances	75 42
Beer, wine, and spirits	10 00
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	156 75
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	25 00
Fuel	124 50

Light—Gas, oil, and candles	$25 60
Water supply	50 00
Hay and straw	30 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	20 00
Salaries and wages	192 00
Rent	160 00
Coffins and Funerals	16 00
Contingencies	83 32
Repairs, ordinary	25 00
Printing, stationery, advertising, postage, etc	8 00
	$1,994 83

The average daily cost of maintenance in this Hospital for the year has been 65.02 cents.

The amount of statutory aid to be voted to this Hospital is arrived at as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 3,068 days' treatment of patients	$613 60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of the revenue	304 02
	$917 62

INSPECTION.

I visited the Hospital on the 6th May, and found therein 14 patients—4 males, 10 females. None of the inmates had been long in residence, only one dating back to the previous February; all the others had been admitted within less than one month, and all seemed proper subjects for Hospital treatment. I say "seemed," because in all cases the diseases under which patients were suffering were not named in the books nor on the cards. This arises from the Physicians neglecting to give the Sisters in charge as full information as they ought to give.

The Hospital building is not very well adapted to the purpose for which it is used, but, so far as circumstances will admit, it is well conducted in all respects.

The practice prevails here of patients, while enjoying Hospital residence free, paying the medical men who attend them. I informed the Sisters that this must not be allowed to continue, and that patients who can pay anything must pay the Hospital first, and the Doctor afterwards, if they choose to do so; but that no patient is required or expected to pay for medical or surgical treatment received in any public Hospital.

I again visited the Hospital on the 3rd November. There were only 7 patients under treatment—5 males and 2 females—all of recent admission. The house was in a perfect condition of cleanliness and order.

II.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The Houses of Refuge aided by the Province under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act number 15, viz.:—Three in Toronto and vicinity, two in Hamilton, two in London, two in Kingston, two in Ottawa, one in Guelph, one in St. Catharines, one in St. Thomas, and one in Dundas.

From the returns received from these institutions I gather the statistics of their operations in respect of general movements of inmates for the official year ending 30th September, 1881, contained in the following table:—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Number of persons remaining in the Refuges on 1st October, 1880.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1881.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on the 30th Sept., 1881.
House of Industry	Toronto	75	57	132	48	11	73
House of Providence	"	202	211	413	181	43	189
Home for Incurables	"	17	31	48	4	6	38
House of Refuge	Hamilton	45	152	197	150	3	44
Home for Aged Women	"	21	2	23	.....	2	21
House of Industry	Kingston	35	46	81	41	4	36
House of Providence	"	58	64	122	60	14	48
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	24	33	57	30	3	24
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	29	36	65	28	7	30
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	37	50	87	31	3	53
St. Charles' Hospice	"	46	38	84	27	7	50
House of Providence	Guelph	34	74	108	64	4	40
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
St. Thomas' Home	St. Thomas	12	10	22	10	3	9
House of Providence	Dundas	50	60	110	42	8	60
Totals		687	864	1,551	716	118	717

The table shews that the number remaining in lodgement in the Refuges at the end of the year was 717 as against 686 at the end of the preceding year. The admissions for the year amounted to 864, an increase of 44 over the preceding year. The total number under lodgement during the year was 1,551, an increase of 83. The death rate for the year shews an increase, having on the entire population of 1,551 amounted to 81, or $7\frac{3}{5}$ per cent., against $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the preceding year.

The statistical information contained in the returns in respect of sex, religions, nationalities, and previous residence, will be found collected in the following summary:—

Sex.

Males	620	
Females	931	
		1,551

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	1,072	
Protestants of all denominations	479	
		1,551

Nationalities.

Born in Canada	380	
" England	199	
" Ireland	855	
" Scotland	64	
" United States	26	
" Other countries	27	
		1,551

Previous Residence.

Received from City or Town in which the Refuges are located.	952	
Received from Counties in which these Refuges are located..	173	
Received from other Counties in the Province	338	
Emigrants and Foreigners	88	
		1,551

As in the Hospitals so in the Refuges, the Charity Aid Act provides for a fixed allowance per day for the stay of inmates, as well as a supplementary allowance, the latter depending for the amount of it upon the efforts of the managers in their own support. The fixed allowance for Refuges is 5 cents per day, the supplementary allowance is 2 cents per day, provided the amount does not exceed one-fourth the revenue raised from other sources for the maintenance of the Refuge. The following table shews the number of inmates maintained in each Refuge, the aggregate stay in days of the inmates collectively, upon which Government aid is granted, and the average stay in days per inmate:—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay, in days, during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	132	30021	227
House of Providence	"	413	74089	179
Home for Incurables	"	48	11752	245
House of Refuge	Hamilton	197	19916	101
Home for Aged Women	"	23	8437	371
House of Industry	Kingston	81	13956	172
House of Providence	"	122	19411	160
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	57	10297	180
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	65	11501	177
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	87	16020	184
St. Charles' Hospice	"	84	17386	207
House of Providence	Guelph	108	13140	122
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines.	32	730	365
St. Thomas' Home	St. Thomas	22	4528	205
House of Providence	Dundas	110	22072	200
Totals		1,551	273,256	176

A comparison of the table with that of the preceding year will shew an increase in the number of inmates under lodgement in the various Refuges. In 1880 the number was 1,468, in 1881 they numbered 1,551, an increase of 83. The aggregate stay increased from 259.028 in 1880, to 273.256, or 14.228, thus making the grant under the Act amount to $19,942.11, or $1,915.80 in excess of their earnings in the previous year, as shewn by the table which follows:

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of Inmates.	Fixed allowance at 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of Inmates.	Amounts received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of ¼ of such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the 2 cents allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1881.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
House of Industry	Toronto	30021	1501 05	8594 76	.....	600 42	2101 47
House of Providence	"	74089	3704 45	11778 58	.....	1481 78	5186 23
Home for Incurables	"	11752	**1175 20	3750 45	.....	587 60	1762 80
House of Refuge	Hamilton	19916	995 80	1089 40	‖272 35	.....	1268 15
Home for Aged Women	"	8437	421 85	*	.....	168 74	590 59
House of Industry	Kingston	13956	697 80	1855 38	.....	279 12	976 92
House of Providence	"	19411	970 55	†3441 50	.....	388 22	1358 77
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	10297	514 85	3631 73	.....	205 94	720 79
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	11501	575 05	11355 60	.....	230 02	805 07
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	16020	801 00	‡	.....	320 40	1121 40
St. Charles' Hospice	"	17386	869 30	1693 89	.....	347 72	1217 02
House of Providence	Guelph	13140	657 00	1924 44	.....	262 80	919 80
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	730	336 50	§	.....	14 60	51 10
St. Thomas' Home	St. Thomas	4528	226 40	850 26	.....	90 56	316 96
House of Providence	Dundas	22072	1103 60	9226 49	.....	441 44	1545 04
Totals		273,256	14,250 40	59,192 48	272 35	5,419 36	19,942 11

* Included with Protestant Orphan Asylum Receipts.

† Includes Receipts of Orphanage Branch.

‡ Included with St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Receipts.

§ Included with Orphanage Branch.

‖ This amount includes the balance of the one-fourth of the receipts of the City Hospital ($56.67), after deducting the 10 cent supplementary rate, a large proportion of Refuge patients having been maintained in the Hospital during the year.

** The Home for Incurables, Toronto, is allowed one-half Hospital rates.

The remaining table under this head relates to the expenditure of the Refuges and the average cost per day of the inmates, when the freedom from complications in these accounts with those of other branches of the charities will admit of accurate averages being made.

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Collective stay of Inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries, and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary repairs.	Average cost per patient per day.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
House of Industry	Toronto	30021	4845 96	4898 80	9744 76	32.12
House of Providence	"	74089	5165 61	7002 17	12167 78	16.42
Home for Incurables	"	11752	1493 14	2973 90	4467 04	38.01
House of Refuge	Hamilton	19916	1374 99	900 26	2275 25	.....
Home for Aged Women	"	8437	.....	.....	*	.....
House of Industry	Kingston	13956	983 30	1636 76	2620 06	18.77
House of Providence	"	19411	3245 94	2084 50	†5330 44	.....
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	10297	1896 56	2051 07	†3947 63	.....
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	11501	5630 68	7253 44	†12884 12	.....
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	16020	.....	.....	*	.....
St. Charles' Hospice	"	17386	1252 90	1389 04	2641 94	15.20
House of Providence	Guelph	13140	1849 19	1276 49	3125 68	23.78
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines.	730	.....	.....	*	.....
St. Thomas' Home	St. Thomas	4528	502 06	595 19	1097 25	24.23
House of Providence	Dundas	22072	2974 16	3017 68	5991 84	27.14
Totals	.....	273,256	31,314 49	35,079 30	66,293 79	.....

* Included with Orphanage Branch.
† Includes expenditure of Orphanage Branch.

I now proceed to my reports upon the Refuges separately.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOUSES OF REFUGE.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

From returns made to me it would appear that 132 indigent persons were maintained in this House during the past year. The movements of these persons were as follows:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1880	75	
Admitted during the year	57	
Total number of inmates		132
Discharges during year	48	
Deaths during year	11	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1881	73	
		132

The places from which these 132 persons were admitted into the House are returned as under, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto	83	
From the County of York and other counties	29	
Emigrants and foreigners	20	
		132

The following statistical information is given to me regarding these inmates:—

Sex.

Males	75	
Females	57	
		132

Nationalities.

English	40	
Irish	70	
Scotch	13	
Canadian	6	
Other countries	3	
		132

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	105	
Roman Catholics	27	
		132

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$2,046 52
From the City of Toronto	5,000 00
Received from inmates	72 81
Income from property belonging to the House	468 15
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	2,365 55
From other sources	688 25
	$10,641 28

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	$4,845 96
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	752 99
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,883 33
Salaries and wages	1,007 71
Repairs, ordinary	96 07
Other expenditures	932 38
	$9,518 44

The collective stay of the 132 inmates amounted to 30,021 days. The institution is thus entitled to the Government aid as under:—

Allowance for 30,021 days, at 5 cents	$1,501 05
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	600 42
Alllowance for 1882	$2,101 47

In addition to the operations detailed above, this Refuge has done a large amount of work in the way of out-door relief, for which no grant is provided by the Charity Aid Act. The following supplementary statement from the Superintendent will shew the nature of their work:—

The Superintendent begs respectfully to state that on September 30, 1880, 132 families were receiving out-door relief from the House of Industry. That number began to increase steadily from December until April 15th, when out-door relief was discontinued, with the exception of some extreme cases, such as old people, and widows with young and helpless children, and families having sick members. There were relieved from September 30, 1880, to October, 1, 1881, 807 families, numbering 3,228 individuals. On the 1st October, 1881, 126 families were in receipt of relief.

In many cases strict particulars are not furnished by the visitors, and many respectable families are relieved without being subjected to close examination.

Inspection.

I made an inspection of the Charity on the 19th September. There were 73 inmates receiving the benefits of the institution on that date—viz., 40 men and 33 women—all old, for the most part decrepit, and several of them bedridden from old age.

The House I found to be scrupulously clean and neat throughout, and the grounds and yards, which are not so extensive as they ought to be, neat and well kept. One very serious want in this establishment is a proper system of water closets. The pits now in use I found to be exceedingly offensive on the day of my visit, and I should say they must be a nuisance not only to the institution,

but to the closely populated neighbourhood in which the House is situated. I would strongly recommend the construction of modern water closets at the earliest possible moment.

The Register and daily Record provided by the Government are not kept written up as was promised at the previous inspection. I hope on my next visit to find them correctly kept.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

The operations of this Refuge in respect to the movements of inmates are exhibited in the following summary :—

Inmates remaining in the House on 1st October, 1880	202	
Admitted during the year	211	
Total number of inmates.....		413
Discharged.....	181	
Died	43	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1881.....	189	
		413

These persons were received into the Refuge from the following places :—

City of Toronto	267	
County of York and other counties of Ontario	120	
Emigrants and foreigners.....	26	
		413

From the returns made I collect the following in respect of sex, nationalities and religion :—

Sex.

Males	124	
Females	289	
		413

Nationalities.

English	25	
Irish	290	
Scotch.....	2	
Canadian	83	
Other countries.....	13	
		413

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	18	
Roman Catholics	395	
		413

The details of income and expenditure, as shewn by the returns, are as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$5,082 42
From the City of Toronto	1,000 00
From the inmates, in payment of board	2,440 00

Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	$8,338 58
From other sources	2,040 00
	$18,901 00

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	$5,165 61
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,881 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,288 00
Wages	94 00
Ordinary repairs	180 00
Additions to buildings	6,223 25
Other expenditures	3,159 17
	$18,991 03

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates amounted to 74,089 days, which entitles the establishment to the following appropriation for the year 1882:—

Allowance for 74,089 days, at 5 cents	$3,704 45
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	1,481 78
Total Government aid for 1882	$5,186 23

Inspection.

I made an inspection of this House on the 6th June. On the morning of that day there were in residence 67 males and 139 females.

The House is very clean and well kept, though there is some crowding and inconvenience felt in consequence of the building operations now going on in the erection of the new wing.

When this wing is completed very much more space will be available for the better classification of inmates, and their comfort will be very much enhanced.

I again inspected the House on the 30th December. The new wing has been completed, but is not yet entirely furnished and in occupation. From a description sent me I extract the following particulars respecting the new building:—

"The new addition is projected at the rear from the centre of the main building, and running eastward, is approached directly from the great central entrance of the main building. Its extreme length is eighty-five feet, and width about forty-five feet. In height it corresponds with the principal buildings. The material used is brick, with white brick for the facing all round. The building is strengthened with massive buttresses having Ohio cut stone caps of Berea sandstone, the sills of the windows throughout being of the same material.

"The height is divided into three stories—the basement storey, containing spacious refectories for men and boys, a roomy kitchen, etc., all well ventilated, drained and lighted. The ground floor is divided into two school-rooms for the boys, five rooms for men, bath-rooms, infirmary, etc., with central corridor giving easy access to all. The chapel, occupying the entire of the remaining storey, is proportionately lofty, and being intended for the inmates of the institution is the main feature of the new addition."

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates of this House during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on 1st October, 1880	17	
Admitted during the year	31	
Total number in the Home during the year		48
Discharged	4	
Died	6	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1881	38	
		48

The places from which these 48 persons were admitted into the Home are returned as under, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto	37	
From the County of York and other counties	11	
		48

The following are the particulars as to sex, nationalities, and religion:—

Sex.

Males	21	
Females	27	
		48

Nationalities.

English	13	
Irish	17	
Scotch	9	
Canadian	7	
Other countries	2	
		48

Religion.

Protestants of all denominations	46	
Roman Catholics	2	
		48

The receipts of the year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$477 75
From the City of Toronto	500 00
Income from property	38 00
Payments from inmates	664 40
Subscriptions and donations	2,548 05
	$4,228 20

The expenditures for maintenance for the same period were as under:—

Food of all kinds	$1,493 14
Clothing and furnishings	157 25
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,032 16
Salaries and wages	1,000 53
Repairs	45 56
Rent	257 00
Other expenses	481 39
	$4,467 03

The 48 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period equal to 11,752 days, or an average of 245 days per inmate, which, under the instruction of the Government, fixing the allowance to this institution at half Hospital rates, will entitle the Home to the following Government aid for 1882, viz.:—

Allowance for 11,752 days at 10 cents per day	$1,175 20
Supplementary aid, 5 cents per day	587 60
Total Government aid for 1882	$1,762 80

Inspection.

I inspected this Home on the 27th May. There were in residence on that day 39 inmates—viz., 14 males and 25 females—all of whom I saw.

The Home is now comfortably settled in its new building, and will be able to carry on the work in a much more satisfactory manner than before. There are still some disadvantages to contend with which time will cure. The chief of these is the distance of the House from any system of waterworks; a short time, however, must remedy this. I also noticed one or two structural defects—for instance, the dust-holes at the bottom of the shafts are not, as they should be, lined with iron for safety. The cellars and pantries in the basement do not open into the open air, but into a corridor. They should be provided with ventilating shafts.

Cleanliness, order, and the extreme of comfort possible in such an institution prevails throughout, reflecting the greatest credit upon all concerned in the management.

I again visited the Home on the 31st December. There were then 45 inmates—17 males and 28 females. The Home was in its usual condition of comfort and cleanliness. The Register was not properly entered up to date.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates:—

Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1880	45	
Admitted during the past year	152	
Total number of inmates		197
Discharged during the year	150	
Died	3	
Remaining on 30th September, 1881	44	
		197

These indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz.:—

City of Hamilton	132	
County of Wentworth and other counties	16	
Other places	49	
		197

Sex.

Men	77	
Women	120	
		197

Religions.

Protestants	132	
Roman Catholics	65	
		197

Nationalities.

Canadian	85
English	36
Irish	49
Scotch	17
Other countries	10

The above figures include also the figures respecting the males who are maintained in a building on the grounds of the City Hospital.

The income of the Refuge during the official year, and the sources thereof, are shewn in the subjoined statement:—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,185 85
From the City of Hamilton	1,089 40
	$2,275 25

The expenditures of the House for the same period were as follows:—

Food of all kinds	$1,374 99
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	135 01
Fuel	167 62
Salaries and wages	400 60
Ordinary repairs	31 48
Other expenses	165 55
	$2,275 25

The above amount does not include the cost of maintaining the old men in the building at the Hospital, as the City Treasurer states that the manner in which his books are kept does not enable him to give such information.

The entire period during which the inmates received board and lodging was equal to 19,916 days. This aggregate stay entitles the institution to receive the following sum as Provincial aid for the year 1882:—

Allowance for 19,916 days, at 5 cents	$995 80
Supplementary aid, equal to one-fourth of revenue	272 35
Total Government aid for 1882	$1,268 15

INSPECTION.

I visited this House on the 31st May, and found therein 27 female inmates and 3 children, the latter born in the House. There were also 2 old men, who properly belong to the branch of the Refuge at the Hospital, but they were drafted here for their usefulness in doing outside work which the women could not do.

The building of this Refuge is an old frame structure; its use for the present purpose is only to be tolerated until the completion of the new Hospital enables the City to use the old one for a Refuge.

The men of this Refuge are now kept in an outbuilding near the City Hospital. They number 28, and are kept as clean and comfortable as circumstances will admit.

The males at the Hospital are under the direct charge of the House Surgeon there. The Refuge proper is managed by a steward and matron, who are man and wife.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Institution during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1880	21	
Admitted during year	2	
Total number in the Home during year		23
Discharged	2	
Remaining 30th September, 1881	21	
		23

All these women were Protestants, and were all admitted from the City of Hamilton.

Nationalities.

English	13	
Irish	7	
Scotch	3	
		23

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot well be given here.

The 23 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period of 8,437 days. The Provincial aid for 1882 will therefore be as under:—

Allowance for 8,437 days, at 5 cents	$421 85
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	168 74
Total Government aid for 1882	$590 59

Out-door poor were relieved at this Refuge during the year to the number of 532, in respect of whom the Secretary writes as follows:—"Our out-door poor are relieved through District Visitors, to whom they apply for relief. The ladies' donations to them are reimbursed at the next monthly meeting. We keep no record of nationality or religion; though that is almost entirely Protestant, the Roman Catholics having a society for similar purposes."

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Home on the 30th May. It so happened that they were engaged in house-cleaning on the day of my visit, consequently there was some confusion in the House; still it was quite evident the old people were well cared for.

I found on the Register the names of 21 aged people, all of whom were in the House at the time except one, who, for sufficient reasons, it was deemed best to provide for out of the House. She is being boarded and cared for by a relative of her own at the expense of the Institution.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

During the past year, 81 indigent persons were lodged and maintained in this House. Their movements were as follows:—

Remaining in the House, 1st October, 1880	35	
Admitted during the year	46	
Total number in the House during the year	——	81
Discharged	41	
Died	4	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1881	36	
	——	81

These inmates were admitted from the following places, viz.:—

City of Kingston	51	
County of Frontenac	10	
Other counties of Ontario	16	
Other places	4	
	——	81

The statistics as to sex, religion, and nationality are as follows:—

Sex.

Males	49	
Females	32	
	——	81

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	59	
Roman Catholics	22	
	——	81

Nationalities.

Canadian	17	
English	18	
Irish	44	
Scotch	2	
	——	81

The receipts of the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,182 93
From the City of Kingston and other municipalities	615 00
Income from property	16 42
Payment from inmates	175 60
Subscriptions and donations	1,048 36
	$3,038 31

The expenditures during the same period were as under:—

Food of all kinds	$983 30
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	309 33
Fuel	308 31
Salaries and wages	320 84
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	194 38
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	654 40
	$2,770 56

The collective stay of all the inmates numbered 13,956 days, or an average of 172 days for each inmate. The House would thus be entitled to receive, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the following appropriation:—

Allowance for 13,956 days, at 5 cents per day	$697 80
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	279 12
Total Government aid for 1882	$976 92

Inspection.

I inspected this House on the 4th May, on which date I found in residence 38 inmates—23 males and 15 females. The House was in good order, and well kept.

I again visited the House on the 7th November. There were then in the Institution 24 males and 14 females. Since my last visit new bath-rooms have been erected at a cost of $150, but as yet their good influence will not be felt, inasmuch as water for their supply has to be carried from the cistern outside. If a force pump is added, the baths will be useful.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1880	58	
Admitted during the year	64	
Total number during the year		122
Discharged during year	60	
Died	14	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1881	48	
		122

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places :—

City of Kingston	35	
County of Frontenac	7	
Other counties and places	80	
		122

The following information in respect of sex, nationalities and religion is taken from the returns :—

Sex.

Males	62	
Females	60	
		122

Religion.

Protestants	4	
Roman Catholics	118	
		122

Nationalities.

Canadian	20	
English	13	
Irish	74	
Scotch	8	
Other countries	7	
		122

The receipts and expenditures of this Refuge include those of an Orphanage, which is conducted in the same building. The annexed statements shew what they were :—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,696 48
From the City of Kingston	162 75
From inmates in part payment of board	359 75
Income from property	136 10
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,345 91
From other sources	1,436 99
	$5,137 98

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,245 94
Clothing and furnishings	518 26
Salaries and wages	2 75
Fuel, light and cleaning	687 09
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	144 34
Other expenses	732 06
Out-door poor relief	339 33
	$5,669 77

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates was equal to 19,411 days. The Government allowance to the House for the year 1882, based upon these figures, would be as follows:—

Allowance for 19,411 days, at 5 cents per day	$970 55
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	388 22
Total Government aid	$1,358 77

INSPECTION.

My first inspection of this House was on the 3rd May. There were 51 inmates then under lodgment—viz., 22 males and 29 females, nearly all old and decrepit—fit subjects for such an institution.

The House and surroundings were in excellent order, and very cleanly kept.

My second visit was on the 7th November. There were then 52 inmates—males 25, females 27. The same cleanliness and good order prevailed which I noticed on my first visit.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates in the Home during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1880	24	
Admitted during the year	33	
Total number in the Home during the year		57
Discharged	30	
Died	3	
Remaining on 30th September, 1881	24	
		57

In respect of sex, nationalities and religion of the inmates, the following returns are given:—

Sex.

Males	28	
Females	29	
		57

Religion.

Protestants of all denominations	56	
Roman Catholics	1	
		57

Nationalities.

Canadian	9	
English	26	
Irish	17	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	2	
		57

There is an Orphanage connected with this Home, and the accounts of both are included in the statement which follows:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,111 94
From inmates, in part payment of board	598 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc	2,035 63
From other sources	997 35
	$4,743 67

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,896 56
Clothing and furnishings	313 74
Salaries and wages	608 50
Fuel, light and cleaning	466 60
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	905 37
Other expenses	603 33
	$4,794 10

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 10,297 days. The Government allowance will, therefore, be as under:—

Allowance for 10,297 days, at 5 cents per day	$514 85
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	205 94
Total aid for 1882	$720 79

INSPECTION.

On June 8th I inspected this Home and found therein 25 inmates—viz., 17 men and 8 women—all of whom were well and comfortably cared for. Complete separation of the sexes is maintained in this institution.

The institution has beautiful grounds, and a large garden—worked chiefly by the old men—from which large quantities of vegetables are raised for the use of the House.

On my second inspection, November 17, there were 14 males and 12 females in residence. The same cleanliness and good order prevailed as before.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the work of the House of Refuge during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	29	
Admitted during the year	36	
Total number cared for		65
Discharged	28	
Died	7	
In residence 30th September, 1881	30	
		65

The following particulars in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are found in the returns:—

Sex.

Males	30	
Females	35	
		65

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	3	
Roman Catholics	62	
		65

Nationalities.

Canada	11	
England	2	
Ireland	49	
Scotland	1	
Other countries	2	
		65

The stay of these 65 persons aggregated 11,501 days. The Government grant for the year will, therefore, be as under:—

Allowance for 11,501 days, at 5 cents	$575 05
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	230 02
Total grant for 1882	$805 07

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shewn in the report upon the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London.

INSPECTION.

There were 46 inmates under lodgment in this Refuge on the day of my first inspection, June 8th—viz., 22 males and 24 females—all of whom I saw. The men and women are kept entirely separate. All were well and comfortably cared for, and all kept employed, so far as their infirmities will permit, in keeping the House and grounds in order.

I again visited the Refuge on the 17th November, when I found the number of inmates increased to 58—viz., 25 males and 33 females. All well and cleanly lodged.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1880	37	
Admitted during the year	50	
Total number cared for		87
Discharged during the year	31	
Died	3	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	53	
		87

The statistics in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are given as follows:—

Sex.

Males	25	
Females	62	
	——	87

Religions.

Protestants of any denomination	1	
Roman Catholics	86	
	——	87

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	2	
Irish	77	
Scotch	2	
Other countries	1	
	——	87

These persons were received into the Refuge from the following localities:—

City of Ottawa	63	
County of Carleton and other counties	21	
Emigrants		
	——	87

The receipts and expenditure of this Charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

The period of stay of the 87 inmates was equal to 16,020 days, thus entitling the Refuge to the following amount of Government aid:—

Allowance for 16,020 days, at 5 cents	$801 00
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	320 40
Total grant for 1882	$1,121 40

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Refuge on the 10th May. There were 56 inmates on that date—18 males and 38 females—all of whom I saw.

The House, though large and airy, is too much crowded for comfort of management or the health of inmates; but, with this exception, the sanitary arrangements are good and well carried out.

On the 1st November I again visited the Refuge. There was a slightly smaller number of inmates than on my previous visit, being 53 in all—viz., 15 males and 38 females.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

The operations of the House in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates for the year ending 30th September, are returned to me as follows:—

Remaining in the Hospice 1st October, 1880	46	
Admitted during the year	38	
Total in residence during the year	——	84

Discharged	27	
Died	7	
In residence 30th September, 1881	50	
		84

The following figures in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are taken from the returns:—

Sex.

Males	45	
Females	39	
		84

Religions.

Protestants of any denomination	2	
Roman Catholics	82	
		84

Nationalities.

Canadian	58	
English	2	
Irish	22	
Scotch	2	
		84

The 84 inmates of this Charity were drawn from the following localities, viz.

City of Ottawa	59	
County of Carleton	25	
		84

The receipts of the Hospice in aid of maintenance were as follows:—

From the Government of Ontario	$1,160 66
From payments made by inmates	513 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,180 39
	$2,854 55

The expenditures for the year are returned as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	$1,252 90
Clothing and furnishings	232 11
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	228 33
Salaries and wages	210 05
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	237 90
Other expenses	699 80
	$2,861 09

The stay of the 84 inmates during the year was equal to 17,386 days. The Charity will be entitled to receive Provincial aid for 1882 as follows:—

Allowance for 17,386 days, at 5 cents per day	$869 30
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents per day	347 72
	$1,217 02

INSPECTION.

When I inspected the Hospice on the 9th May, there were 48 persons under lodgment therein—viz., 22 males and 26 females.

The House is sadly overcrowded, and an extension of the accommodation is much required to overcome the many drawbacks under which it is at present labouring. I was given to understand that some enlargement was contemplated.

I visited the Hospice again on the 31st October; it was still in a very crowded condition. Workmen were engaged in raising the building and excavating for a new cellar. It is intended, I believe, to proceed with the construction of a new wing during the coming winter.

There were 51 inmates in the Hospice on the occasion of this visit—viz., 25 males and 26 females—all of whom I saw.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the operations of this House, in respect to admissions and discharges, for the past year:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1880	34	
Admitted during the year	74	
Total number of inmates during the year		108
Discharged during the year	64	
Died	4	
Remaining in the House on 30th September, 1881	40	
		108

These 108 indigent persons were admitted to the House from the undermentioned places, viz.:—

From the City of Guelph	51	
From the County of Wellington and other counties	55	
Foreigners, emigrants, etc.	2	
		108

Of the 108 inmates of the House, I gather from the returns the following particulars in respect of their sex, religion and nationalities:—

Sex.

Males	41	
Females	67	
		108

Religion.

Protestants	3	
Roman Catholics	105	
		108

Nationalities.

Canadian	38	
English	2	
Irish	61	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	4	
		108

The receipts for the year, out of which the House was maintained, were derived from the following sources, viz.:—

Province of Ontario	$962 71
From inmates in part payment for board	410 42
Income from property	700 00
From all other sources	814 02
	$2,887 15

The expenditures for the same period were, for—

Food of all kinds	$1,849 19
Clothing and furnishings	376 26
Fuel, light and cleaning	179 00
Salaries and wages	80 00
Ordinary repairs	97 90
Other expenses	545 33
	$3,127 68

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 13,140 days, which would entitle the House to the following Government grant for the year 1882:—

Allowance for 13,140 days, at 5 cents per day	$657 00
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	262 80
Total grant for 1882	$919 80

INSPECTION.

I inspected the House on the 3rd June. There were in residence on that date 15 men and 21 women, besides one infant the child of one of the inmates, all apparently deserving cases for charity.

The people here are all well cared for, and kept clean and neat.

There is a small farm belonging to the establishment, from which all the vegetables and other garden produce required for the Institution is derived; the necessary labour is performed by the old men, under the supervision of one hired man.

I visited the House again on the 16th November. There were then 15 men, 23 women and 1 child under lodgment.

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES (REFUGE BRANCH).

The following summary shews the operations of the Refuge Branch of this Charity:—

In residence 1st October, 1880	2	
Admitted during the year	2	
Total number of inmates during the year		4
Discharged	2	
Remaining in the Home on 30th September, 1881	2	
		4

Of these inmates, all were males; all were Protestants; all were received from the City of St. Catharines, and all were English.

The receipts and expenditures of this Branch of the Charity are included in the accounts of the Orphanage.

The stay of the inmates equalled 730 days. The Government grant for the ensuing year will therefore be as under:—

Allowance for 730 days, at 5 cents per day	$36 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	14 60
Total grant for 1882	$51 10

INSPECTION.

There were only three adult inmates in the Home on my visit of inspection on the 14th June. The financial statement and my further remarks upon the Institution will be found in the report on the Orphanage Branch.

THE HOME, ST. THOMAS.

The following summary shews the operation of this Charity during the past official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	12	
Admitted during year	10	
Total number in residence		22
Discharged during year	10	
Died	3	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	9	
		22

Of these 22 inmates the following are the statistics as to ages, religions and nationalities as found in the returns:—

Sex.

Males	8	
Females	14	
		22

Religion.

Protestants	18	
Roman Catholics	4	
		22

Nationalities.

Canadians	5	
English	9	
Irish	3	
Scotch	1	
Other countries	4	
		22

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$303 90
From the Town of St. Thomas	825 00
From payments by inmates	19 30
From other sources	5 96
	$1,154 16

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$502 06
Clothing and furnishing	13 80
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	76 05
Salaries and wages	196 00
Other expenses	309 34
	$1,097 25

The Government Grant for 1882 will, in respect to the adult inmates, be as follows:—

Allowance on 4,528 days' stay of adults, at 5 cents per day	$226 40
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	90 56
Total grant for 1882	$316 96

The above statements of income and expenditure include also the expenses for maintenance of a limited number of orphan and abandoned children.

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Home on the 9th June; there were on the Register on that date the names of 16 inmates, viz., 5 men, 10 women and 1 child, the latter belonging to one of the inmates.

The object of this Institution is the care of indigent and aged persons of both sexes and orphan children. So far as circumstances will permit, the work is carried on fairly well, but it cannot be properly done in the present premises. I was therefore pleased to hear that it is the intention of the Society to erect at once a new building, the site for which has been purchased, and the plans in course of preparation. I examined the plans in their then incomplete condition, and made some suggestions to the lady Secretary which I conceived to be for the increased efficiency and sanitary security of the building.

Until the new building is completed it will not do to scrutinize too minutely the operations of the Home.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates:—

Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1880...	50	
Admitted during the past year	60	
Total number of inmates		110
Discharged during the year	42	
Died	8	
Remaining on 30th September, 1881	60	
		110

These indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz.:—

City of Hamilton	63	
County of Wentworth and other counties	40	
Other places	7	
		110

The 110 inmates are classified in the statistical statement, in respect of sex, religion and nationalities, as follows:—

Sex.

Men	33	
Women	77	
		110

Religion.

Protestants	6	
Roman Catholics	104	
		110

Nationalities.

Canada	21	
England	4	
Ireland	79	
Scotland	1	
Other countries	5	
		110

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,183 28
Received from inmates	1,150 80
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	2,534 00
Other sources	5,541 69
	$10,409 77

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	$2,974 16
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	800 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	775 00
Cost of new building	5,416 93
Other expenditures	1,442 68
	$11,408 77

The collective stay of the inmates numbered 22,072 days. The Charity would thus be entitled to receive the amount of aid shewn hereunder:—

Allowance for 22,072 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	$1,103 60
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	441 44
Total Government aid for 1882	$1,545 04

INSPECTION.

This House is a branch of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum of Hamilton—amalgamated with the late St. Vincent's Home of the same place. It has three classes of inmates—viz., old men, old women, and boys. They occupy a building finely situated at the base of the mountain, which was originally a large family mansion, and surrounded by beautiful grounds.

It was purchased, greatly enlarged, and converted into a Wesleyan College for Boys. Subsequently it was bought by the Sisters of St. Joseph—again enlarged, and is now occupied as above. It is one of the finest establishments of the kind in the Province.

The Sisters, who now own the place, are greatly indebted to the Rev. Father NcNulty (well known throughout Canada for the past forty years), who devoted the savings of a long life to the purposes of this Charity, and without whose assistance the acquisition of so fine a property would have been impossible. Father McNulty, now full of years and in great bodily affliction, occupies apartments in the House, and is soothed in his declining days by the kind ministrations and the blessings of the poor, old and young, who have been so much benefited by his munificence.

The three classes of inmates of this Charity are kept quite separate from each other. There is no communication whatever allowed between them. The House and grounds are large enough to admit of entirely separate wards and separate yards for each.

In winter the building is heated and ventilated by steam. The whole large establishment is in a condition of the utmost cleanliness. The dormitories large, high and bright. Baths and other conveniences abound throughout the building.

On the day of my first visit, June 1st, there were in residence 19 men, 46 women, and 73 boys; total 157. The boys are taught in a well-equipped school-room daily. Besides the ordinary school studies they are taught knitting, sewing, and all kinds of household usefulness.

III.

ORPHANAGES.

Twenty-five Orphanages of all kinds are this year in receipt of grants under the Charity Aid Act.

Twenty-four of them were fully reported upon last year. One, the Hospital for Sick Children, was put upon the list too late for a full report to be received from it of its operations. That Hospital was therefore given a specific grant of $100, and placed by Order in Council on Schedule C of the Act. It is fully reported upon this year.

The 25 Orphanages are divided as follows:—In Toronto 8; in Hamilton 4; in Kingston 3; in Ottawa 4; in London 1; in St. Catharines 1; in St. Agatha 1; in St. Thomas 1; and at Fort William, Thunder Bay, 1. All these institutions have been visited and inspected by me during the year.

These Charities, as they now stand, are shewn in the following table, together with the movements of the inmates, in respect of admissions, discharges, deaths, etc:—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number remaining in residence 1st October, 1880.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1881.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1881.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	238	142	380	156	7	217
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	107	35	142	41	2	99
Girls' Home	"	114	109	223	127	2	94
Boys' Home	"	74	88	162	69	....	93
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	15	185	200	191	....	9
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	66	106	172	84	25	63
St. Nicholas Home	"	23	73	96	63	1	32
Hospital for Sick Children	"	23	36	59	32	2	25
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	102	62	164	44	5	115
Orphan Asylum	"	24	15	39	8	2	29
Boys' Home	"	82	33	115	41	1	73
Girls' Home	"	66	34	100	27	....	73

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number remaining in residence 1st October, 1880.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1881.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1881.
Orphans' Home	Kingston	54	23	77	23	....	54
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	35	34	69	42	....	27
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	37	70	107	65	1	41
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	32	55	87	59	....	28
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	47	44	91	51	...	40
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	74	109	183	100	...	83
Bethlehem for Friendless	"	17	185	202	33	152	17
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	80	80	160	68	4	88
Protestant Orphan Home	"	58	20	78	46	1	31
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines.	19	17	36	12	1	25
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	27	19	46	9	2	35
St. Thomas' Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	.....	6	6	5	....	1
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	24	14	38	15	1	23
Totals	.....	1438	1596	3032	1410	209	1415

It appears from the foregoing table that the total number of inmates which have received the benefits of the Orphanages has been 3,032, as against 2,865 for the previous year—an increase of 167, while the numbers remaining under lodgment at the end of the year was 1,415, against 1,404 at the end of the previous year—an increase of 11. The total number of deaths was 209, of which 152 took place in the Bethlehem for the Friendless in Ottawa, and 25 at the Infants' Home in Toronto. It is only fair to say of these two institutions, in view of the high rate of mortality which prevails in them, that they must not be measured by the same standard as would be used for any of the other Orphanages. They, unlike any of the others, exist for the one purpose of caring for infants alone ; and of those who come under their care, many are the children of extreme poverty, others the illegitimate children of abandoned and diseased parents. In the Infants' Home, Toronto, the rate of mortality is not so large, because, wherever possible, the mother of the child is brought into the institution to nurse the child, and, if able, others as well ; while at the Ottawa Home the opposite plan is pursued. There the mothers are never admitted ; children from the Lying-in Hospital are taken to the Home as soon as born, and put upon the bottle or other artificial food. The result of the two systems is shewn in a mortality of 22 per cent. in one, and 68 per cent. in the other.

The mortality rate in the Infants' Home has been exceptionally high during the past year. In the previous year it was only 14 per cent.

The statistics relating to the sex, religion, and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary, the religion and nationality of the parents being taken as that of the children also:—

Sex.

Males	1,729	
Females	1,303	
		3,032

Religious Denomination.

Protestants of all denominations	1,433	
Roman Catholics	1,599	
		3,032

Nationalities.

Canadian	2,340	
English	240	
Irish	294	
Scotch	47	
United States	71	
Other countries and unknown	40	
		3,032

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	2,214	
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	185	
Received from other counties in the Province	488	
Emigrants and foreigners	145	
		3,032

The next table relates to the aggregate stay of all the inmates in the Orphanages, and the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act; the receipts of the institutions on maintenance account, from sources other than the Government, and the amount of the supplementary allowance, based upon one-fourth or less of the amounts so received, together with the total amount which each institution has become entitled to for the year 1882:—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of Inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cents per day.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the half-cent allowance.	Supplementary allowance of half a cent per day.	Total Government grant for the year 1882.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	86142	1292 13	5503 10	§	430 71	1722 84
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	37576	563 64	5380 98		187 88	751 52
Girls' Home	"	37876	568 14	3473 99		189 38	757 52
Boys' Home	"	36067	541 01	4153 90		180 34	721 35
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	6123	91 85	1913 44		30 62	122 47
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	24043	635 85	3312 08		238 16	**874 01
St. Nicholas Home	"	12425	186 38	3311 93		62 13	248 51
Hospital for Sick Children	"	10076	503 80	3141 23		201 52	†† 705 32
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	38219	573 28	4352 25		191 09	764 37
Orphan Asylum	"	8563	128 45	*3194 67		42 82	171 27
Boys' Home	"	29646	444 69	3710 71		148 23	592 92
Girls' Home	"	24591	368 87	1894 33		122 95	491 82
Orphans' Home	Kingston	18615	279 23	4037 04		93 08	372 31
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	10147	152 20	†		50 73	202 93
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	13327	199 90	748 45		66 64	266 54
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	11609	174 13	2150 99		58 05	232 18
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	17680	265 20	*4124 44		88 40	353 68
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	28850	432 75	3841 28		144 25	577 00
Bethlehem for Friendless	"	5772	86 58	1250 56		28 86	115 44
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	31507	472 60	†		157 54	630 14
Protestant Orphan Home	"	16530	247 95	†		82 65	330 60
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	7588	113 82	1357 57		37 94	151 76
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	10967	164 51	610 82		54 83	219 34
St. Thomas' Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	254	3 81	†		1 27	5 08
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	7763	116 45	800 00		38 82	155 27
Totals		531956	8607 22	62263 76		2928 89	11536 11

* Includes receipts of Refuges Branch.
† Included with Refuge Branch.
‡ This amount includes a supplementary allowance of $200 in respect of the Infirmary Branch.
§ A sufficient amount was received in every case to entitle all the institutions to receive the additional half cent per day as supplementary aid.
** This sum includes 7 cents per day for the mother nurses.
†† This sum includes payments under Schedule B. to this hospital. See separate report on this institution.

A reference to the table of the year 1880 will shew the total stay of inmates to have been 527,086. In 1881 it was 531,898—an increase of 4,812 days; and the total sum to be paid to the Orphanages for the year, $.....

The next and last table in this class shews the amount expended in the maintenance of these Orphanages, and the average daily cost per inmate during the year:—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of Inmates.	Total Expenditure on maintenance acc'nt for the year ending 30th Sept., 1881.	Average cost per patient per day.
			$ c.	c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	86142	7356 50	8.54
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	37576	4877 64	12.98
Girls' Home	"	37876	4370 04	11.53
Boys' Home	"	36067	4543 64	.....
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	6123	2328 71	38.03
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	24043	4013 41	16.69
St. Nicholas Home	"	12425	3559 42	28.65
Hospital for Sick Children	"	10076	3225 05	32.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	38219	5067 43	13.25
Orphan Asylum	"	8563	*3926 82	.....
Boys' Home	"	29646	4191 05	14.13
Girls' Home	"	24591	2362 89	9.60
Orphans' Home	Kingston	18615	2721 80	14.62½
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	10147	†	.....
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	13327	1925 61	14.45
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	11609	2121 70	18.28
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	17680	4914 63	27.80
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	28850	4364 09	15⅛
Bethlehem for Friendless	"	5772	1315 71	22¾
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	31507	†	.....
Protestant Orphan Home	"	16530	†	.....
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines.	7588	*1687 86	.....
St. Agatha Orphan Asyluin	St. Agatha	10967	814 18	7.42
St. Thomas' Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	254	†	.....
Orphans' Home	Fort William	7763	940 00	12.10
Totals	.....	531956	.....	.....

* Includes expenditure of Refuge Branch.
† Included with Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON ORPHANAGES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1880	238	
Admitted during the year	142	
Total number in residence during the year		380
Discharged during the year	156	
Died	7	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1881	217	
		380

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows :—

Sex.

Males	192	
Females	188	
		380

Religion.

Protestants	26	
Roman Catholics	354	
		380

Nationalities.

Canada	328	
England	19	
Ireland	15	
Scotland	3	
Other countries	15	
		380

The receipts of the institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,850.40, were $7,353.50, and the expenditures incurred were $7,356.50.

The collective stay of the inmates was 86,142 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $1,722.84 as Government Aid for the year 1882.

Inspection.

This institution was inspected by me on the 6th June. There were in residence on that date 233 children—all, with two or three exceptions, between the ages of 1 and 12 years—and all were well lodged, fed, and cared for. There were only a few cases of illness, and those only of a trifling character, except in cases when the children have come into the House, as sometimes happens, hopelessly ill from diseases inherited from their parents. Fortunately these cases are few.

I made a second inspection of this Charity on the 29th December. The Register shewed 233 children to be under lodgment at that date, precisely the same number as in June. The Home was in the same condition of order and comfort as on my previous visit. The Home is much improved structurally, and in future the work will be carried on with increased efficiency.

ORPHANS' HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the past year:—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1880	107	
Admitted during the year	35	
Total number in residence during year		142
Number discharged	41	
Died	2	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	99	
		142

Sex.

Males	83	
Females	59	
		142

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination		142

Nationalities.

Canada	119	
England	14	
Ireland	4	
Other countries	5	
		142

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Home during the year was $4,877.64, and the receipts during the same period were $6,132.26, including the Government grant of $751.28.

The aggregate stay of the children lodged was 37,576 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $751.52 as the Government grant for 1882.

Inspection.

I inspected this Home on the 28th September. There were 100 inmates in the Home on that day—viz., 56 boys and 44 girls—all of whom I saw, and all looked healthy and clean.

The House in all its parts I found in an excellent state of cleanliness and order. The Infirmary, I am happy to say, was empty, there not having been a case of illness of any moment for over two months.

The school in this institution is taught by a certificated lady teacher, appointed and paid by the Common School Board of the city. I was present for some time in the school observing the work, and found the pupils, so far as my observation went, well advanced in the branches taught.

I was charmed with the proficiency attained by the pupils in singing, under the sole tuition of the teacher above referred to, who evidently appreciates at its full value the importance of this branch of a child's education.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	114	
Admitted during year	109	
Total number in residence during the year		223
Discharged during year	127	
Deaths	2	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	94	
		223

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—

Sex.

Males	70	
Females	153	
		223

Religious Denomination.

Protestants of any denomination	215	
Roman Catholics	8	
		223

Nationalities.

Canada	204	
England	2	
Ireland	2	
Scotland	5	
Other countries	10	
		223

All these children were admitted from the City of Toronto.

The receipts of the institution during the year, including the Government grant of $854.44, were $4,328.43, and the expenditures incurred in maintaining the Home were $4,370.04.

The collective stay of the inmates was 37,876 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $757.52, as Government aid for the year 1882.

Inspection.

I inspected the Home on the 27th May. I found the Registers not entered up to date, owing to there having been a change in the Secretaryship, and things not having got into working order under the new régime. I deferred the examination of the books until a later visit. There was said to be 109 children in residence on the day of my visit. All appeared healthy and happy.

The House requires to be whitewashed and cleaned up as to the ceilings and walls.

There is a noticeable absence in this Home of pictures and other decorations to brighten up the walls and make the place look home-like. This feature is especially important in an institution of this kind, in view of the fact that most of these children are to be domestic servants or poor men's wives, and should be taught not only habits of cleanliness and industry, but also what can be done in the way of cheaply embellishing a home where taste and skill are present.

I again visited the Home on the 29th December. There were then 104 children in the Home—30 boys and 74 girls. The dormitory accommodation in this Home is ample for all present requirements, but the nursery and play-rooms are much too small and ill ventilated for the health of the children at any period of the year when they are for the most part indoors.

A death occurred in this Home during the year from one of the children falling from an upper window. Such an event brings into prominence the absence of screens of any kind for the windows where such accidents are possible to young children. The outside galleries are well protected with wire netting; surely the same precautions are equally necessary for the windows.

The children were well supplied at Christmas with toys, which are very necessary and appeared to be much appreciated. I found the Home thoroughly clean and in good order.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:

In residence on 1st October, 1880	74	
Since admitted	88	
Total number during the year		162
Discharged	69	
In residence on 30th September, 1880	93	
		162

The statistical information regarding these boys is as follows:—

Religious Denomination.

Protestants of any denomination	161	
Roman Catholic	1	
		162

Nationalities.

Canada	120	
England	32	
Ireland	2	
Scotland	2	
Other countries	6	
		162

The statistics shew that these 162 boys were admitted from—

City of Toronto	132	
County of York	3	
Other counties	14	
Other countries	13	
		162

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $546.68, amounted to $4,700.58, and the expenditures incurred on account of maintenance were $4,543.64.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 36,067 days, entitling the nstitution to receive the sum of $721.35 as Government aid for the year 1882.

Inspection.

I inspected this Home on the 27th May. There were 96 boys under lodgment on that date, all of whom I saw; they were in excellent health, and apparently bright and happy. Boys are not, as a rule, admitted to this Home until they have reached the age of five years, but there are a few special cases where they have been admitted at the age of three years.

It is a remarkable fact, and one which reflects the highest credit upon the management of Mrs. Munro, the Matron, that there have been only three deaths in this Home in the space of twenty years.

The boys here, besides the ordinary common school teaching which they receive under the control and at the expense of the Common School Board of the city, are taught in all practicable ways the use of their hands. For instance, although the oldest of the boys is only eleven years, all the whitewashing and cleaning of the house is done by them, besides which they are taught to run sewing machines, darn socks, sew, make carpet rags, etc., etc.

I found the books were not kept regularly entered up to date. This is because the Honorary Secretary does it periodically; the assistant Matron is competent, and the Registers should be placed in her hands to keep. The books of account do not require such absolute regularity, and may therefore be kept differently.

I made a second inspection of the Home on the 29th December. The Daily Record shewed 89 inmates, while the Register shewed 93. As all the boys were not in the house at the time of my visit I could not ascertain by count which number was correct, I was therefore left in doubt as to the actual number in residence. The Register did not appear to have had an entry made in it since the 1st October last.

The Home was beautifully decorated for Christmas. The work was all done by the boys, and reflected great credit upon their taste and skill.

The dining-room of this Home is too small, but otherwise quite comfortable. The play-room is a very bad one, not at all fit for its purpose. An enlargement of the building is much needed.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the past official year:—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1880	15	
Since admitted	185	
Total in residence during year		200
Discharged	191	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	9	
		200

The statistical information respecting these lads is as follows, viz.:—

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	178	
Roman Catholics	22	
		200

Nationalities.

Canada	154	
England	32	
Ireland	1	
Other countries	13	
	——	200

The 200 inmates of the Lodgings were received from the following places:—

City of Toronto	126	
County of York	9	
Other counties	39	
Other countries	26	
	——	200

The income of the institution during the year, inclusive of the Government grant of $113.76, was $2,027.20, and the expenditures were $2,328.71.

The collective period of residence of the boys was 6,123 days, which will entitle the institution to a Government grant of $122.47 for 1882.

INSPECTION.

I visited the Lodgings on the 27th May. On inspecting the Register I found the entries not kept up to date, there not having been an entry made for six days. I called the Superintendent's attention to this, and amendment was promised. Twelve boys were said to be in residence on the day of my visit. Only the Superintendent could tell this, however; the books did not shew it; and as the boys were all out about their ordinary avocations, I could not see them.

I went over the Lodgings, and found everything clean and in good order. The dormitories are too small for the number of beds in them, but that at present is unavoidable.

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of this Home during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

	Mothers.	Infants.	Total.
Number of inmates remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1880	26	40	66
Admitted during the past year	35	71	106
Total number during the year	61	111	172
Discharged during the year	41	43	84
Died	..	25	25
Remaining in the House 30th September, 1881	20	43	63
	61	111	172

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.

	Infants.	
Males	67	
Females	44	
	——	111

Religious Denomination.

Protestants of any denomination	95	
Roman Catholics	16	
		111

Nationalities.

Canadian		111

The statistical information regarding the 61 mother nurses is as follows:—

Religious Denomination.

	Mothers.	
Protestants	51	
Roman Catholics	9	
Other religion	1	
		61

Nationalities.

Canada	22	
England	12	
Ireland	9	
Scotland	9	
Other countries	9	
		61

Where admitted from.

City of Toronto	51	
County of York	3	
Other counties	7	
		61

The receipts of the Home during the year were $4,002.72, and the expenditures during the same period amounted to $4,013.41.

The collective stay of the children equalled 16,180 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to $323.60.

The collective days' stay of the mother nurses was 7,863 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to $550.41.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1882 will amount to $874.01.

It will be observed that a change has been made in the manner of dealing with the Home. Previously the whole of the inmates were paid for by the Government at the rate prescribed by Schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, viz., two cents per day. Now the mother nurses are paid for at the rate named in Schedule B of the same Act. The reasons therefor will be found in the following extract from my report to the Honourable the Treasurer, on the petition of Mrs. C. B. Ridout, representing the Lady Managers of the Home, which report the Government has been pleased to approve:—

"The Mother Nurses to which the petition refers are selected from amongst the best of the unfortunate girls who have had illegitimate children, viz., those who do not wish to abandon their offspring, and in whom the ladies see some hope of permanent reclamation, by providing them with a temporary home and giving them employment of a kind calculated to develop the best and purest feelings of their sex. Each one of the nurses has at her breast not less than three infants, and sometimes more, according to her capacity. They are of course all adults,

and, to all intents and purposes, inmates of a Refuge for the time being. When they have ceased to be useful as mother nurses, care is taken to provide good situations for them, and complete the work of rescue so far as lies in the power of the ladies of the institution.

"Previous to the introduction of mother nurses into the institution, the death rate, according to Mr. Langmuir's report, was about forty per cent. The death rate since, as I learn from the same source, has only reached a trifle over fourteen per cent. This great reduction is held (and I think justly so) to be chiefly due to the natural nourishment provided for the children, instead of the bottle and other artificial foods.

"The Government has already assented to the principle of an allowance to these mother nurses, by placing them on Schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, which entitles them to two cents per day. But this sum is only equal to a very small fraction indeed of the additional expenses incurred by the introduction of these nurses.

"Having in view, therefore, the facts as I have stated them, I think it reasonable that these ladies should ask that the mother nurses should be placed on the same footing as are adult women in other Refuges, and respectfully recommend that an order in Council be passed authorizing me to transfer these nurses from Schedule C at two cents per day to Schedule B at seven cents per day, of the Charity Aid Act."

Inspection.

I inspected the Home on the 13th July. There were on that date in residence 21 adult mother nurses and 38 infants. The house, which is wretchedly adapted for its purpose, was in as good a condition as one could expect to find it, under the circumstances; and I was pleased to learn that immediate steps were to be taken towards the erection of new premises. The site had been chosen, and the architect was then engaged on the plans.

In September the plans of a new building for the Infants' Home, to be erected on St. Mary street, in this city, were submitted to me for approval, I made some suggestions to the architect, with a view to the better ventilation of the bath-rooms and closets, and the improvement of the means of escape in case of fire, which were adopted. The erection of the building has since been commenced, and it is now far advanced towards completion. The following description of the building, kindly furnished by the architect, Mr. R. B. Dick, will be of interest:—

"The building is about 95 feet long by an average of 44 feet wide, and consists of a basement and three other stories, the top one being partially in the high-pitched roof. The building faces St. Mary Street, and the main entrance is from that street, and is in the middle of the length of the building. This gives access on the ground floor to a corridor which runs through the middle of the building lengthways from end to end, and in the middle of the rear part is the main staircase, extending from bottom to top. At the east end is a service staircase, also extending from bottom to top. The basement—which is nearly all out of the ground—contains the kitchen and offices in connection with it, the dining-room, the heating chamber and coal store, and the mortuary. The ground-floor contains the Board-room and the Ladies' sewing-room—two large rooms connected by folding-doors—the Superintendent's sitting-room, bed-room and bath-room, a waiting-room and Surgeon's room, and two rooms for out-door day nurseries, for the use of children that are taken care of during the day only, while their mothers are out at work. The Infirmary is situated in the south-east corner of the top story, and is shut off from the rest of the house, access being obtained to it by the service staircase. Close by it is a dumb waiter, by which meals,

etc., can be readily sent up from the kitchen, and soiled clothes, etc, sent down without being carried through the house. The bath-rooms and water-closets are placed over each other on each floor in the north-east corner, adjoining the kitchen chimney-flue, into which the ventilating pipes from them will be led. The soil pipes are carried up through the roof and are open at the top, and are in all cases kept close to the outside walls, so that the drains from them are taken outside the walls at once. On the main drain, between the street and the building, two traps are placed, and a branch drain or pipe is led from between them to a flue in a chimney-stack. A close connection is made with this flue, and there are no openings in it except that at the chimney-top. Any sewer-gas which might, under pressure, force the first trap, will find its way into this flue and be discharged at the chimney-top, the second trap preventing its passing up the house drain and compelling it to escape in the way thus provided for it. Gratings are provided to supply abundance of fresh air to all the drains beyond these traps, thus preventing the formation of dangerous gases.

"The building is intended to be heated by steam, by direct radiation from radiators placed under the window-sills of the rooms, and in connection with this is a thorough system of ventilation, which may be briefly described as follows:— Fresh air is introduced through gratings placed in the outside walls directly at the backs of the radiators. It is thus warmed before passing through the coil before being delivered into the rooms, and draughts of cold air are avoided; and the quantity admitted can be regulated by a slide. For the extraction of the foul air, a brick shaft 4 ft. 6 in. square has been built almost in the middle of the building, and a large fire-clay pipe is carried up in this to serve as a smoke-flue from the boiler furnace. The waste heat from it will keep this pipe constantly hot, the air in the shaft round it will be warmed, and a constant upward current maintained in the shaft. To convey the foul air from the rooms to this shaft, registers are placed both at the floor and ceiling, and connected with tin pipes which are led up separately to the ceiling joists of the top story, where they connect with galvanized iron trunk flues led into the brick shaft. In order that this system may be available in summer as well as in winter, an iron door has been placed at the foot of the shaft, and it is intended that a base-burning stove should be placed in it to rarify the air and cause suction sufficient to extract the foul air. As an auxiliary both for warming and ventilating, each room has been provided with a fireplace. Ash-flues are carried from each of these to the basement, and all dust, etc., will be swept into these, thus saving labour in the house work.

"About 70 feet of veranda has been provided on the ground floor, on the south and east sides, and the same on the first floor, and this has been so arranged that it can be enclosed with sashes for winter use.

"The wash-house and laundry, servants' water-closets, and other accommodation for the working of the house, is provided in a separate brick building, placed in the rear of the main building and some 30 feet distant from it.

"The building will accommodate altogether about one hundred and sixty inmates, of whom fifty will be adults; and it has been designed so that wings may be added at either end should it be necessary."

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of the Home during the official year ending 30th September, 1880, are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	23	
Admitted during year	73	
Total number of inmates admitted during year	——	96

Discharged	63	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	32	
		96

The statistical information regarding these inmates is as follows:—

Religion.

Protestants of any denomination	2	
Roman Catholics	94	
		96

Nationalities.

Canada	48	
England	13	
Ireland	21	
Other countries	14	
		96

These inmates were admitted from—

City of Toronto	74	
Other places	22	
		96

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $174.07, was $3,486.00, and the expenditure amounted to $3,554.42.

The collective stay of the boys was 12,425 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to Government aid to the extent of $248.51.

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Home on the 26th May; there were the names of 35 inmates on the Register. All were out about their various employments except three or four, who were out of work. The occupations of the boys are various, such as: news-boys, shoe-blacks, errand-boys, etc.—some are apprenticed to trades. The tobacco factories employ a good many of them. I noticed four names on the Register of persons from 20 to 40 years of age; all the rest were young boys.

The premises occupied by the Home are too small for their purpose; some of the dormitories are too much crowded. An adjoining lot of 40 feet has been purchased with a view to an enlargement of the building when funds can be raised to do it with.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

In residence on 1st October, 1880	23	
Since admitted	36	
Total number of inmates during year		59
Discharged	32	
Died	2	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	25	
		59

Sex.

Males	32	
Females	27	
		59

Religion.

Protestants	44	
Roman Catholics	7	
Other religions	8	
		59

Nationalities.

Canada	49	
England	6	
Scotland	2	
Other countries	2	
		59

Where admitted from.

City of Toronto	44	
County of York	2	
Other counties and countries	13	
		59

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $3,241.23, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to $3,225.05.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 10,076 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid for 1882 to the extent of $705.32.

Inspection.

I inspected this Hospital on the 12th July. On that date there were 27 children in residence. I found that the Register had not been properly kept, owing to the Matron not knowing what information was required by the Government. I gave her the necessary instructions, and it will no doubt be properly kept in future. I also sent a Daily Record to the Hospital, none having previously been in use.

The House wanted whitewashing and brightening up generally, but considering the limited means at the command of the managers, the House is very well kept indeed.

The principle upon which the Hospital is supplied with means of support is purely voluntary. No help is solicited; no subscription lists are sent round, or Collectors employed. Having these facts in view, also the character and cost of the work done by this institution, after inspection and full enquiry, I made the following report to the Government:—

"I have the honour to report, for your information, that under Order in Council, ratified by resolution of the House of Assembly, the Hospital for Sick Children in this city was last year put upon Schedule 'C' of the 'Charity Aid Act,' viz: for 2 cents per day.

"The action then taken was based upon incomplete returns of the workings of the institution and the cost of maintenance, it having been impossible to pro-

cure at that time full returns thereof. Since then I have had ample opportunities of enquiry and observation, and am of opinion that, having regard to the character of the Institution, the necessary cost of maintenance, and the aid granted to other institutions in proportion to the cost of maintenance, this Hospital is rated too low on the list for aid.

"I find that, while other institutions for the care of children exclusively, the cost of maintenance is from 8 cents to 16 cents per day per inmate, the necessary cost of this Hospital, according to returns now in this Department, is 32 cents per day.

"In considering this question it is to be borne in mind that this institution differs very materially in its character from an ordinary Orphanage. It is, to all intents and purposes, an Hospital. It receives and cares for children suffering chiefly from chronic diseases, who cannot well be received either into the General Hospital or a regular Orphanage. It combines the character of the General Hospital and the Home for Incurables, but for children alone, hence the large comparative cost of maintenance.

"Another feature of the management of the Hospital is that it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions—they solicit nothing. Everything that comes to them comes unasked. Charitable people recognize this and contribute liberally.

"I venture to suggest that, without solicitation on the part of the Hospital, the status of the institution be raised from Schedule 'C' to Schedule 'B,' where, in my opinion, it ought to be in order to keep some degree of uniformity in the proportions of the grants under the 'Charity Aid Act.'"

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has seen fit to approve of the report, and an Order in Council has been passed placing the institution on Schedule "B" of the "Charity Aid Act," as recommended.

I again inspected the Hospital on the 30th December. I found 21 children there on that day. Since my last visit the House has been painted and whitewashed inside, and now presents a bright and cheerful appearance.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Home are shewn in the summary given below:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	66	
Since admitted	34	
Total number of inmates		100
Discharged	27	
In residence 30th September, 1881	73	
		100

The statistical information regarding these children is given as follows:—

Sex.

Males	12	
Females	88	
		100

Religious Denomination.

Protestants	100

Nationalities.

Canada	64	
England	26	
Ireland	3	
Scotland	1	
Other countries	6	
		100

Where admitted from.

City of Hamilton	97	
Other parts of Province of Ontario	3	
		100

The revenue of the Home during the year was $2,390.91, and the expenditure was $2,362.89.

The aggregate period of residence of the 91 children was 24,591 days. The Government grant for 1882 will be $491.82.

INSPECTION.

In this Home, which I visited on the 30th May, I found 66 inmates—61 girls and 5 boys—all healthy and well-kept children. The house, which is structurally well adapted to its purpose, is kept scrupulously clean and neat. There is plenty of playground outside for the children, which they seem to be very properly allowed to avail themselves of thoroughly.

There is a large school-room, where a day school is held under a teacher appointed and paid by the Common School Board. The baths and other conveniences in the house are numerous and well constructed.

The girls are taught out of school all the kinds of work necessary to fit them for housekeepers and domestic servants, and as fast as they are old and strong enough, the ladies have no difficulty in finding suitable places for them.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this House during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	82	
Since admitted	33	
Total number of inmates during year		115
Discharged	41	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1880	73	
		115

These 115 boys were all Protestants, and all except one were admitted from the City of Hamilton.

Nationalities.

Canada	64	
England	20	
Ireland	10	
Scotland	17	
Other countries	4	
		115

The receipts of the Home during the year were $4,328.15, and the expenditures were $4,191.05.

The aggregate period of residence of the inmates was 29,646 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of $592.92 as Provincial aid for 1882.

Inspection.

I inspected this Home on the 30th May, and found the total number of inmates on that day to be 83. Ten of these boys are over 12 years of age, a few of them are between 10 and 12, and the rest between the ages of 5 and 10 years.

Six of the boys are now out learning trades, but still live in the house; they earn a little money, a part of which goes to the Home in part payment for their maintenance. The rest is invested for their own benefit, to be given them when they finally leave the protection of the Home to do for themselves.

The boys here are taught to knit and darn their own socks, keep the beds and dormitories in order, and to generally assist in the work of the house; in fact, all the work incidental to the housekeeping, except the cooking, sewing and laundry work, is done by the boys.

The institution is well supplied with iron bedsteads and felt mattresses, all of which are neat and clean. The arrangements for bathing in this Home are exceptionally good, there being, in addition to the ordinary tubs, a fine large plunge bath for the boys.

The daily record was kept entered up to date. The Register was not so, owing to the absence of the lady Secretary in England.

There is no reason that I am aware of why the Register of this and similar institutions should not be kept, as indeed I find most of them are, by the Matron or under her supervision.

The boys are kept regularly at school in the building, under the supervision of the Common School Board, and so far as my observation went, they seemed to be well taught, and making satisfactory progress.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence 1st October, 1880	24	
Since admitted	15	
Total number of inmates during year		39
Discharged	8	
Died	2	
In residence 30th September, 1881	29	
		39

The statistics concerning these 39 orphans are as follows:—

Sex.

Males	24	
Females	15	
		39

Religious Denomination.

Protestants	39

Nationalities.

Canada	26	
England	6	
Ireland	5	
Scotland	2	
	——	39

Where admitted from.

City of Hamilton	39

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were $3,986.17, and the expenditures were $3,926.82. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 8,563 days, which will entitle the institution to a statutory allowance of $171.27 for 1882.

INSPECTION.

This Orphanage was inspected by me on the 30th May. There were the names of 26 children on the Register on that day, all except two under the age of 12 years. Two of the children belonging to this institution are blind, and are at the Ontario Institution for the Blind, at Brantford, to be educated. They are clothed and provided with travelling expenses by this Charity, and come home here to spend their holidays. One other inmate is also blind, and has been here for over thirty years. She is not exactly a proper inmate for an Orphan Asylum for children, but she is being cared for here as cheaply and as well as it could be done in any other place.

Another inmate, Mary Jane Eaves, is a waif about 17 years of age, of whom nothing is known previous to five years ago, when she was picked up while wandering about alone on the mountain and brought here. She is of unsound mind apparently, and the malady is said to be increasing upon her. She has now reached that state when it is unsafe to leave her unwatched amongst young children. I do not feel certain that she is a proper subject for a Lunatic Asylum, but it is evident she is not in her proper place here. I recommended that she be subjected to a proper medical examination, with a view to having her properly placed.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	102	
Admitted during the year	62	
Total number of inmates during the year	——	164
Discharged	44	
Died	5	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	115	
	——	164

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.

Males	101	
Females	63	
		164

Religious Denomination.

Protestants	3	
Roman Catholics	161	
		164

Nationalities.

Canada	160	
England	1	
Ireland	2	
Other countries	1	
		164

The 164 inmates of the Asylum were admitted from the—

City of Hamilton	118	
County of Wentworth	12	
Other counties and countries	34	
		164

Including the Government grant of $769.38, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $5,121.63, and the expenditures to $5,067.43.

The collective period of residence of these orphans was 38,219 days. The Government grant for 1882 will therefore be $764.37.

INSPECTION.

I visited this Asylum on the 31st May, and found the names of 44 children on the Register, all of whom I saw in the House or on the grounds. Only girls are kept in this House. The boys have been removed to the House of Providence, Dundas, an institution also under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

This Orphanage is in every respect all that could be desired. The most scrupulous cleanliness and order prevails in every part of the establishment.

A day-school for the orphans is regularly held in a properly appointed school-room.

The little girls all looked neat, contented, and healthy.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the year:—

In the Home on 1st October, 1880	54	
Admitted during the year	23	
Total number in residence		77
Discharged	23	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	54	
		77

The following statistical information is returned to me respecting the 77 children:—

Sex.

Males	29	
Females	48	
		77

Religion.

Protestants	75	
Roman Catholics	2	
		77

Nationalities.

Canada	65	
England	4	
Ireland	3	
Other countries	5	
		77

These 77 inmates were admitted from—

City of Kingston	16	
Other counties in Province	49	
Other countries	12	
		77

The revenue of the Home during the year was $1,442.50, including the Government grant of $405.46, and the expenditure was $2,721.80.

The total stay of the children was 18,615 days; consequently the Government grant for 1882 will be $372.31.

INSPECTION.

On my visit to the Home on the 4th May I found in residence 50 children—viz., 25 boys and 25 girls.

This House is well situated in a healthy locality, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it is used. Everything was in excellent order throughout, and the children, whom I saw at their evening meal, were looking healthy and happy.

I again visited the Home on the 7th November. There were then 54 inmates—22 boys and 32 girls. Everything was, as usual, in excellent order. Two of the children were ill with slight ailments, all the others healthy and bright.

I noticed a marked absence of toys and playthings in this House, which a very slight effort of some charitable person could soon rectify. At the season of the year when young children are obliged to remain indoors the greater part of the time, little things to afford them amusement are a great necessity and don't cost much. I took the liberty of calling the attention of the Managers to the omission by an entry in the Visitors' Book.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	35	
Admitted during year	34	
Total number in residence		69
Discharged during year	42	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1881	27	
		69

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—

Sex.

Males	67	
Females	2	
		69

Religion.

Protestants	6	
Roman Catholics	61	
Other religions	2	
		69

Nationalities.

Canadian	64	
English	1	
Other countries	4	
		69

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	30	
County of Frontenac	9	
Other counties	30	
		69

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot well be shewn separately.

The collective period of residence of the above indicated children was 10,147 days. The Orphanage will therefore be entitled to draw Provincial aid to the extent of $202.93.

Inspection.

In this Orphanage, which I inspected on the 3rd May, there were 29 children; all bright, healthy, and apparently as well cared for as possible by the Sisters having them in charge. The children who are old enough attend a day school in the neighbourhood; those at the school I did not see.

I again inspected this Orphanage on the 7th November; there were then 32 children under lodgment. I saw all who were not at school; everything was in the usual good order.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	37	
Since admitted	70	
Total number of inmates during year		107
Discharged	65	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	41	
		107

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.

Males	2	
Females	105	
		107

Religious Denomination.

Protestants	5	
Roman Catholics	102	
		107

Nationalities.

Canadian	107

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	75	
County of Frontenac	6	
Other counties	26	
		107

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $1,060.43, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to $1,925.61.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 13,327 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid for 1881 to the extent of $266.54.

Inspection.

I made a visit of inspection to this Asylum on the 4th May. On that day there were 33 children in residence, all of whom I saw. The children were cleanly kept and were healthy in appearance.

I again inspected the Orphanage on the 7th of November. I found on that occasion 34 children in the House. The House was in as good order as usual. Such work as is attempted here can never be satisfactorily done while in connection with a Hospital. The building, though not favourably situated, would do fairly well for an Orphanage if the Hospital were removed from the premises. As it is now, the work of both is badly hampered by the connection.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this House during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	32	
Since admitted	55	
Total number of inmates during year		87
Discharged	59	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	28	
		87

Statistical information respecting the inmates is returned to me as follows:—

Sex.

Males	51	
Females	36	
		87

Religion.

Protestants	87

Nationalities.

Canada	81	
England	1	
Ireland	4	
Scotland	1	
		87

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	80	
County of Carleton	7	
		87

The revenue of the Home for the year was $2,401.71, and the expenditures incurred during the same time were $2,121.70.

The collective period of residence of the children was equal to 11,609 days; the Government grant for 1882 will therefore be $232.18.

Inspection.

There were 33 inmates in this institution on the 10th May when I inspected it; 3 were old women; 30 were children; I saw them all. The children were clean and tidy, and seemed happy and contented. There were no cases of illness reported. The premises are not well adapted for the purposes of an Orphanage.

On the 2nd November I again visited this House. The number of inmates then under lodgment was 39; 5 of them were old women. The tendency to the increase of adult population in this institution is to be deprecated. Nothing can be worse for children than this close association with adult pauperism. I was pleased to learn on this visit that the managers of this Orphanage contemplated the erection of a new building in the near future. It is to be hoped that the lodgment of adults will not be a part of their scheme.

The school-room I found to be badly equipped in the matter of seats for the children. Under the public school system improper seats for children are not allowed. I don't know why the same protection should not be extended to orphans.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	47	
Since admitted	44	
Number of inmates during year		91
Discharged	51	
In residence 30th September, 1881	40	
		91

The statistical information is as follows:—

Sex.

Males	56	
Females	35	
		91

Religion.

Protestants	1	
Roman Catholics	90	
		91

Nationalities.

Canada	4	
England	1	
Ireland	83	
Scotland	1	
Other countries	2	
		91

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	68	
County of Carleton	3	
Other counties	20	
		91

The income of this Orphanage for the past year has been $4,124.44, exclusive of the Government grant of $283.54, and the expenditure for maintenance, $4,914.63.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 17,680 days. Based on this, the Government grant to the Asylum for 1882 will be $353.60.

Inspection.

I inspected this Orphanage on 10th of May. Everything here is in as good condition as it well can be, the only objection to it being the association of orphan children with adult paupers under the same roof. This has an evil influence upon children which no future training can eradicate.

I again visited the house on the 1st November. There were the names of 38 children on the Register on that day, all of whom I saw except three or four who were out on the business of the House. The usual excellent order and cleanliness prevailed throughout the premises.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	74	
Since admitted	109	
Total number of inmates during year	—	183
Discharged	100	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	83	
	—	183

The statistical information respecting the inmates is given as follows :—

Sex.

Males	85	
Females	98	
	—	183

Religion.

Roman Catholics	183

Nationalities.

Canada	143	
England	6	
Ireland	33	
Scotland	1	
	—	183

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	104	
County of Carleton	50	
Other counties and countries	29	
	—	183

The receipts of the institution for the year were $4,365.62, and the expenditures during that time were $4,364.09.

The entire period of residence of the children was 28,850 days, thus entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $577.00 as Government aid for 1882.

Inspection.

I inspected this Asylum on the 9th May and found 83 inmates—1 adult male, 5 adult females and 77 children—all of whom I saw, and all were well kept and cared for.

It is proposed by the Sisters in charge here to build a new wing to this Asylum, which will enable them to carry on their work to much greater advantage in the future.

I again inspected the Orphanage on the 31st October. There were then 84 children in residence; all but 3 were under 12 years of age. As usual the Home was clean and well kept. The boys I did not see; they were at the Brothers' School for the day.

BETHLEHEM FOR THE FRIENDLESS, OTTAWA.

In residence on 1st October, 1880	17	
Since admitted	185	
Total number of inmates during year		202
Discharged	33	
Died	152	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	17	
		202

The statistical information respecting these 202 children is as follows :—

Sex.

Males	97	
Females	105	
		202

Religion.

Roman Catholics	202

Nationalities.

Canada	81	
England	32	
Ireland	79	
Scotland	5	
Other countries	5	
		202

Where admitted from.

City of Ottawa	169	
County of Carleton	4	
Other counties and countries	29	
		202

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $1,343.92, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to $1,315.71.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 5,772 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid for 1882 to the extent of $115.44.

Inspection.

When I inspected this House, on the 9th May, there were 24 infants ranging in age from one day to a few weeks.

The Sisters, four in number, appeared to be doing all that could be done to save the lives of the infants, but with indifferent success. The House, which is only a cottage, and in a bad situation, is not in the least adapted to the work; and I fear not much good will be done until a very considerable improvement can be made, both in the building inside as well as the system of management.

I again inspected this House on the 31st October. There were 7 children under the care of the Sisters on that date.

The effort to save by artificial means, children taken from the mothers as soon as born, must fail here as it has failed everywhere else ; the natural food of the child must be given it if it is to live. As proof of this, out of all the children sent to this House from the Lying-in Hospital, only two have survived.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Orphanage are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	80	
Since admitted	80	
Number of inmates during year		160
Discharged	68	
Died	4	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	88	
		160

The statistical information regarding these 160 persons is as follows:—

Sex.

Males	88	
Females	72	
		160

Religion.

Protestants	6	
Roman Catholics	154	
		160

Nationalities.

Canada	149	
England	2	
Ireland	4	
United States	5	
		160

Places admitted from.

City of London	69	
County of Middlesex	5	
Other counties in Ontario	86	
		160

The receipts, including the Government grant, were $12,695.00, and the expenditures were $12,881.12. The Refuge receipts and expenditures are included with these.

The collective period of residence of the 160 children was 31,507 days, thus entitling the Asylum to a Government grant of $630.14.

Inspection.

In this institution on the day of inspection, June 8th, there were 79 children —all under the age of 12 years.

I was informed that, under a misapprehension of the rule which prevails in such institutions, it had been the practice to transfer the children at the age of 12 years from the Orphanage to the Refuge department.

I informed the Mother Superior that such transfers are not to be made, in case of boys under the age of 16, and of girls under the age of 14; but that it is not anticipated that in any cases except those of mental or physical infirmity children will be kept in any Orphanage until either of the ages mentioned.

I found this House in the very best condition of order and cleanliness, and all the children looking clean and healthy.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary :—

In the Home on 1st October, 1880	58	
Admitted during year	20	
Total number of inmates during the year		78
Discharged	46	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	31	
		78

The statistical information respecting these children is as follows, viz. :—

Sex.

Males	48	
Females	30	
		78

Religion.

Protestant		78

Nationalities.

Canada	72	
England	4	
Ireland	1	
United States	1	
		78

Places admitted from.

City of London	77	
Other places	1	
		78

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London.

The total stay of the children equalled 16,530 days, entitling the institution to receive $330.60 as Provincial aid for 1882.

Inspection.

I visited this Home on the 8th June. On that date there were 41 children in residence—viz., 28 boys and 13 girls.

I did not find the House in very good order, owing to the prevalence of a form of scalp disease from which a great number of the children were suffering, and which necessitated the closing of the school and the use of all the rooms for purposes of classification of the children in the various stages of the disease.

The children attacked were all said to be improving, and no further spread of the disease was feared ; and it was hoped it would not be long before the usual routine of the establishment could be resumed.

I found the House very clean, notwithstanding the difficulties under which the Matron was labouring.

I again inspected the House on the 17th November. There were 43 children on the books on that date. A new Infirmary had been erected near, but quite detached from, the main building. I found the House in excellent condition in every respect.

On visiting the new Infirmary I found a few of the children were still suffering from the disease which had attacked the Home in the spring, but were almost quite well.

The ventilation in the Infirmary I found to be very bad indeed. It is to be hoped that when it is fully equipped, proper arrangements for ventilation will be made.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The operations of the Orphanage branch of this Charity are shewn in the annexed summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	19	
Since admitted	17	
Total number of inmates during the year		36
Discharged	12	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	23	
		36

The statistical information regarding these 36 children is as follows :—

Sex.

Males	27	
Females	9	
		36

Religion.

Protestant	36

Nationalities.

Canada	24	
England	7	
Ireland	5	
		36

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	29	
County of Welland	7	
		36

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to $1,585.55, and $1,687.86 respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The total stay of the children was equal to 7,588 days, consequently the Government grant for 1882 in their behalf will be $151.76.

Inspection.

I inspected this House on the 14th June. There was 1 man, 2 women, and 17 children in residence on that date—a total of 20.

This Home is well and cleanly kept in every department, and all was in excellent order.

Such of the children as are of school age go out to one of the city day-schools. The Matron teaches a Sunday-school in the House on Sundays.

It is the practice of this House to receive in cases of emergency casual lodgers for a night or two. I have informed the lady managers that such casuals do not come under the operation of the Charity Aid Act, and that no grant can be given for them.

It is much to be regretted that this Charity, as well as the General Hospital, has to be used for the shelter of this class of the poor in the absence of any proper Refuge for them being provided by the city authorities.

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	27	
Since admitted	19	
Total number of inmates during the year		46
Discharged	9	
Died	2	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	35	
		46

The following are the statistics respecting these 46 children:—

Sex.

Males	26	
Females	20	
		46

Religion.

Protestants	—	
Roman Catholics	46	
		46

Nationalities.

Canadians	45	
United States	1	
		46

Places admitted from.

Village of St. Agatha	2	
County of Waterloo	42	
Other counties	2	
		46

The revenue of the Asylum was $814.18, including the Government grant of $203.36, and the expenditures were $814.18.

The total stay of the children was equal to 10,967 days, which will entitle the Asylum to a grant of $219.34 for 1882.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of this Charity on the 2nd June. There were in the House on the day of my visit 33 children—17 boys and 16 girls—all of whom I saw. The children's ages range from infancy up to 12 years, and all were clean, healthy, and well cared for.

The House is clean and well ordered in all its parts. There have been 12 admissions, 4 discharges, and 1 death since 1st October last.

In the Home there is a day school, taught by one of the Sisters, appointed and paid by the Roman Catholic Separate School Board of the County of Waterloo. The school has pupils in attendance from the immediate neighbourhood, as well as the orphans of the House.

ST. THOMAS' HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. THOMAS.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	0	
Since admitted	6	
Total number of inmates during the year		6
Discharged	5	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	1	
		6

The statistical information respecting these children is given as follows:—

Sex.

Males	1	
Females	5	
		6

Religion.

Protestant	6

Nationality.

Canadian	6

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	6

The receipts and expenditures are included with the Refuge.

The entire period of residence of the children was 254 days, thus entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of $5.08 as Government aid for 1882.

My remarks on inspection of this Orphanage will be found with report on the St. Thomas Home Refuge Branch.

THE ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The operations of this Home during the official year are shewn in the summary given below:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	24	
Since admitted	14	
Total number of inmates during the year		38
Discharged	15	
In residence 30th September, 1881	23	
		38

All these inmates were girls, and all were Roman Catholics.

Nationality.

Canada	29	
Ireland	8	
Scotland	1	
		38

Places admitted from.

Prince Arthur's Landing	16	
From other places	22	
		38

The revenue of the Home during the year was $965.00, and the expenditure equalled $940.00.

The aggregate period of residence of the 38 children was 7,763 days. The Government grant for 1882 will be $155.27.

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Home on the 2nd July. There were 24 orphans in residence on that date, ranging in age from 14 years down to 3 years.

This Home is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kaministiqua River, near the old Hudson's Bay Company's post, Fort William, about five miles from Prince Arthur's Landing, Lake Superior. It is managed by the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, in connection with the "Mission," which has existed there since an early date in the history of the Province. Everything about this Asylum is the perfection of cleanliness and neatness. The furnishings could be improved upon, still they will answer the purpose.

Of the 24 orphans, 10 were pure white, and 14 were half-breeds. All the children are taught English and French, and the half-breeds are taught Indian in addition.

IV.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

The number of institutions of this class on the list for grants under the Charity Aid Act remains as before. They are located as follows:—In Toronto 2; in Hamilton 1; in Ottawa 1; and in London 1.

The following table gives particulars as to the general movements of the inmates, in respect of admissions, discharges, deaths, etc.:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	No. of perons in residence on 1st Oct., 1880.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1881.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	No. discharged during the year.	No. in residence on 30th Sept., 1881.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	28	52	80	1	51	28
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	22	42	64	....	41	23
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	15	61	76	....	66	10
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	81	91	172	1	107	64
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London	15	57	72	9	51	12
Totals		161	303	464	11	316	137

The statistics respecting the religion and nationality of the inmates, together with the localities from which they were drawn, are given in the following summary:—

Religious Denomination.

Protestants of all denominations	171	
Roman Catholics	293	
		464

Nationalities.

Canadian	210	
English	64	
Irish	145	
Scotch	29	
United States	7	
Other countries or unknown	9	
		464

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which institutions are situated..	285
Received from counties in which institutions are situated.	20
Received from other counties in the Province.....	61
Foreigners or unknown	98
	464

The aggregate number of days that the women were inmates of the respective Asylums, and the amount that each institution is entitled to as Government aid, based upon such days' stay, and receipts from all sources other than the Province, are shewn in the following table :—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government grant for 1881, at the rate of two cts. per day.
			$ c.	$ c.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	12685	3514 52	253 70
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women.....	"	9196	3630 79	183 92
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	5294	1855 63	105 88
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa.....	27586	2384 77	551 72
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home...	London	5632	1864 22	112 64
Totals	....	60393	13249 93	1207 86

The cost of maintaining the respective Asylums, and the daily cost of each inmate, is shewn in the annexed table :—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Average cost per patient per day.
			$ c.	c.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	12685	3665 79	28.89
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women.....	"	9196	3775 51	41.05
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	5294	2068 30	39.06
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa.....	27586	4834 24	17.52
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home.....	London	5632	1864 22	35.38
Totals	.....	60393	16208 06	27.05

SEPARATE REPORTS ON MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The operations of this institution during the year are shewn in the following summary:

In residence on 1st October, 1880	28	
Since admitted	52	
Total number of inmates during year		80
Discharged	51	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	28	
		80

The statistical information regarding these women is as follows:—

Religion.

Protestants	46	
Roman Catholics	34	
		80

Nationalities.

Canada	17	
England	23	
Ireland	32	
Scotland	7	
Other countries	1	
		80

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	63	
County of Wentworth	3	
Other counties	9	
Other countries	5	
		80

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of $224.26, amounted to $3,514.52, and the maintenance expenditures to $3,665.79.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 12,685 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of $253.70 as the Government grant for 1882.

Inspection.

I inspected this Asylum on the 13th July; on that day there were 34 adult inmates in residence and one infant, a child of one of the inmates.

Every effort is made by this institution to augment their income by the labour of the inmates.

The House throughout was clean, bright and attractive; the grounds are spacious and well situated.

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Refuge during the past official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	22	
Since admitted	42	
Total number of inmates during the year		64
Discharged	41	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	23	
		64

The statistical information regarding these women is as follows:—

Religion.

Protestants	4	
Roman Catholics	60	
		64

Nationalities.

Canada	23	
Ireland	28	
England	6	
Scotland	1	
Other countries	6	
		64

Where admitted from.

City of Toronto	46	
County of York	11	
Other counties and countries	7	
		64

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of $144.72, was $3,630.79 for the year, and the expenditure $3,775.51.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 9,196 days. The Government grant for 1882 will therefore be $183.92.

Inspection.

I inspected this Refuge on the 14th July; there were on that date 24 inmates in residence.

By the system adopted in this Refuge the inmates are divided into two classes, called, 1 Penitents, and 2 Magdalenes. The first class, or Penitents, are on probation for a certain time, until their penitence and desire for a better life is thoroughly tested. Many trials and many failures are made in this class, but when at last the Sisters are satisfied thorough reformation has been effected, the female is offered an asylum for life within the walls of the Refuge; if she chooses to accept it she is enrolled as a Magdalene, wears a distinctive dress, and spends the rest of her life in the shelter of the asylum.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	15	
Since admitted	61	
Total number of inmates during year		76
Discharged	66	
In the Home on 30th September, 1881	10	
		76

The statistics regarding these women were as follows:—

Religion.

Protestants	56	
Roman Catholics	19	
Other religion	1	
		76

Nationalities.

Canadian	29	
English	12	
Irish	15	
Scotch	18	
Other countries	2	
		76

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	60	
Counties of Ontario	14	
Other counties	2	
		76

The revenue of the Home, exclusive of the Government grant of $141.56, amounted to $1,855.63, and the expenditures to $2,068.30.

The stay of the inmates was equal to 5,294 days, entitling the Home to receive $105.88 as aid for 1882.

Inspection.

I inspected this House on the 30th May. Its purpose is chiefly the rescue and reformation of fallen women; and so far as the means at the disposal of the ladies who manage it will allow, I believe it has been fairly successful.

I found on the day of my visit 16 inmates—viz., 15 adult females and 1 child 2 years old.

All the adult females who are able are required to work. Washing, sewing, etc., is done on the premises, and some income is made from that source.

I did not find the Register properly entered up to date—an omission to which I called attention. This is another case where such work, when done by persons out of the House, is too often neglected.

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:

In residence on 1st October, 1880	81	
Admitted during year	91	
Total number of inmates during year		172
Discharged	107	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	64	
		172

The statistical information respecting these women is as follows:—

Religious Denomination.

Roman Catholics		172

Nationalities.

Canadians	89	
English	13	
Irish	65	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	2	
		172

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	66	
County of Carleton	6	
Other counties	24	
Other countries	76	
		172

The receipts of the institution during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of $714.26, were $2,384.77, and the expenditures for maintenance, $4,834.24.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 27,586 days. The Government aid for 1882 will therefore be $551.72.

Inspection.

I made an inspection of this institution on the 9th May; on that date there were 51 adults and 21 children, all of whom I saw, except four who were out at the time of my visit.

I found that the Sister in charge had not quite understood the manner in which the Register was required to be kept. I gave her such further instructions as will enable her to manage in the future.

The premises occupied are very ill adapted to the purpose for which they are used, but they are well and cleanly kept and the work well done.

All the inmates who are able to work are employed in some way, such as printing, making artificial flowers, weaving, sewing, washing, etc., from which some profits are realized.

This Charity is doing a most desirable work very successfully. It is a pity they are not better supplied with money for these purposes. Their system is similar to that sketched as in use at the sister institution in Toronto.

I made a second inspection of this Charity on the 1st November; on that date there were 47 adults and 18 children in residence. On this occasion I found everything in its usual state of cleanliness and order.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of the Charity during the year are shewn as under:—

In residence on 1st October, 1880	15	
Admitted during year	57	
Total number of inmates during year		72
Discharged	51	
Died	9	
In residence on 30th September, 1881	12	
		72

The statistical information respecting these inmates is given as follows:—

Sex.

Males	28	
Females	44	
		72

Religion.

Protestants	65	
Roman Catholics	7	
		72

Places admitted from.

City of London	50	
Counties in Ontario	9	
Other countries	13	
		72

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of $123.78, were $1,864.22, and the expenditures for maintenance $1,149.00.

The stay of the inmates aggregated 5,632 days, which entitles the Refuge to receive a grant of $112.64 for 1882.

Inspection.

I inspected this Refuge on the 8th June. There were 4 women and 13 children in residence on that day.

The house in which the work is being conducted is not well adapted to the purpose, and not very well furnished, but, as far as circumstances will permit, it is in very good order, and well managed.

I beg to add the following summary of the amounts required under the Charity Aid Act, for the various Charities of the Province as detailed in the foregoing report:—

For Hospitals	$44,832 44
For Refuges	19,942 11
For Orphanages	11,536 11
For Magdalen Asylums	1,207 86
Total grants	$77,518 52

In conclusion, I beg to say that, owing to my inexperience in the work I have had in hand, and the short time I have had at my disposal for its execution, this my first annual report upon the Charities of Ontario has reached a somewhat undue length. But as since the passage of the Charity Aid Act the inspection and supervision of these charities has become year by year more thoroughly systematized, it is my intention in the future, by the introduction of more condensed forms and tables, to very materially lessen the bulk of the report, while I trust ample information will be afforded of the workings of the institutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

For the Year ending 30th September, 1881.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit to you the Forty-first Annual Report of this Asylum, for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

At the close of the year there were in the Asylum 673 patients, or 11 more than we have beds for. During the year there were under treatment 762 patients. Of that number 88 were admitted, 54 were discharged and 35 died. Of the 54 discharged, it will be noted that 40 recovered, and 8 were improved. The percentage of recoveries on admissions, during the year, is 45.45 per cent., as against 19.00 per cent. last year; and of the whole population under treatment, 5.24 per cent., as against 2.00 per cent. last year. Of course the 94 per cent. of chronics must be included in the latter calculation. This is a good illustration of how percentages will fluctuate in Asylums from year to year. This is not to be wondered at when it is considered how much depends on the condition of the patients when admitted, in respect to age, physical state, and stage of the disease.

Deaths.

Our deaths during the year were 35, as against 33 last year, and shows only a percentage of 4.59 among the total population. As usual, the larger number were acute cases. One was only in the Asylum two days, and was brought here in a dying condition. Of the chronics who died, two were in 21 years each, two 23 years each, one 26 years, and one 27 years.

Applications.

It is worthy of notice that there were during the year 223 applications. Of that number only room could be made for 88; and of that number of admissions there are 11 more than our capacity. Some of the sitting-rooms are occupied by beds at night. It is difficult to resist the urgent appeal of friends for the admission of acute cases. A large number of these might recover if brought immediately under Asylum treatment,

hence the desire to receive them. Of the above number 22 were awarded admissions, but the patients were not forwarded. A number received the form of application, and then took no action in the matter.

Farm.

The total yield of the farm during the past year was $14,295, as against $12,842 last year. The outlay in the shape of purchase of seed, implements, and necessary stock, would be an offset against this, as well as the labour; but as it would be difficult to approximate to the value of Asylum labour, only the results are given. The potato crop is not as large as the crop of last year. The dry season, as well as the irrepressible bug, had produced this effect to a great extent. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we had 4,070 bushels on 29½ acres of ground. This amount will nearly supply our wants for the year.

On account of having little or no pasturage, it is impossible to expect that large supply of milk which would be the result were our cows on pasture during the sultry summer months, and not housed night and day. Instead of that, we are obliged to house them in hot brick stables, and give them cut feed or dry hay and roots. No amount of care or quality of breed can increase our milk supply, under such unfavourable circumstances, during the hot summer, such as the last was proved to be. The animals actually suffered in the stables with the heat. Our supply of milk in 1880 was 12,756 gallons; in 1881 the supply has been 16,489 gallons, or an increase over last year of 3,733 gallons. This made a daily average, all the year round, of 45⅓ gallons from 24 cows—687 gallons per head. During the summer months, from June 26th to September 30th of this year, the daily average has been 56½ gallons. This is as good as might be expected under all the circumstances. These statistics are given to draw attention to the necessity of procuring pasturage. It was hoped that we could have occupied the Mimico farm with our stock. The benefit to us of having it to cultivate would mean thousands of dollars per annum. When well cultivated it will be a good spring crop and dairy farm. Having little area for a hay or straw crop, a quantity of both will have to be purchased for use in the incoming year. We are now reduced to about 100 acres of arable land, with good prospects of having this still further curtailed.

Sales.

There was purchased, during the year, stock, farm supplies, etc., with part of the proceeds of sales of farm products, as per detailed statement of Bursar. The balance not consumed was sold, and the money realized therefrom, to the amount of $769.37, was forwarded to the Provincial Treasury.

Stores and Store-rooms.

Under the By-laws of this institution the "Stores and Store-rooms" were excluded from the supervision of the Superintendent. Under your instructions, I have assumed control of them, and in future will endeavour to have them kept in a proper condition. The consolidation which recently took place will assist much towards a proper assortment of the goods, and a tidiness of the Store-rooms. This could not be done while the groceries and dry-goods were scattered about the basement in small and ill-adapted rooms.

Pay Patients.

The revenue during the past year for pay patients has reached $32,000. The patients, for whom friends contribute towards their support now sum up about one-third of our insane population.

Repairs.

A number of repairs have been going on during the past year, and painting of the wards is still continued. No structural changes of any account have taken place. The

wants of this nature, which have been noted from year to year, have not been supplied, so it is well not to indulge in vain repetition on this head.

Newspapers.

The thanks of our community are again rendered to the members of the Press who have sent us papers gratuitously. Twelve copies of the daily *Evening Telegram* have been sent to us for years. They are eagerly read by the patients. The kindness of the proprietor is fully appreciated.

Religious Service

Has been held by the following Clergymen and Ministers :—

Ven. Archdeacon Whittaker.
Rev. J. D. Cayley.
" A. J. Broughall.
" F. J. S. Groves.
" P. Tocque.
" C. L. Ingles.
" A. M. Ballard.
" W. Jones.
" A. Boys.
" Dr. Caven.
" S. J. Hunter.
" Prof. McLaren.
" W. Briggs.
" D. J. Macdonnell.
" Dr. Rose.
" John Smith.
" R. A. Bilkey.
Rev. J. M. Cameron.
" Dr. Castle.
" G. M. Milligan.
" J. C. Antliff.
" J. B. Silcox.
" R. Wallace.
" H. D. Powis.
" J. Denovan.
" A. Gilray.
" Dr. Reid.
" E. M. Botterill.
" H. M. Parsons.
" Dr. Potts.
" P. McF. McLeod.
" S. A. Dyke.
" John Hogg.

The Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church also hold service in the institution every Sunday afternoon.

Amusements.

1880.
Nov. 11. Concert by St. James' Cathedral Choir. Mr. E. R. Doward, Organist.
" 15. Concert by Parkdale Choral Society. Madame Stuttaford, Conductress.
" 23. Opera, "The Chimes of Normandy." By the Toronto Opera Company. Mr. Tasker, Conductor.
" 29. Concert by B. M. E. Church Choir. Mr. J. J. Moore, Conductor.
Dec. 2. Opera, "Il Trovatore." By Toronto Orpheus Society. Madame Stuttaford. Conductress.
" 8. Concert by Berkeley Street Methodist Church Choir. Mr. J. M. Faircloth, Conductor.
" 16. Concert by La Salle Institute. Brother Tobias, Conductor.
" 17. Variety Entertainment. Mr. A. Caldwell and Company.
" 22. Drama, "David Garrick," and the Farce "B. B." Mr. Fred. Glennon and Company.
" 29. Concert and Drama. By the Officers and Employees of the Asylum.
1881.
Jan. 6. Patients' Annual Ball.
" 17. Attendants' Annual Ball.
" 20. Concert by Queen Street Methodist Church Choir. Mr. J. B. Baxter, Organist.
" 27. Concert by the Choir of the Church of the Redeemer. Mr. W. H. Adamson. Conductor.
Feb. 7. Concert by Elm Street Methodist Church Choir. ———, Organist.

Feb.	14.	Concert by West End Temperance Society. Mr. T. W. David, Director.
"	23.	Concert by Trinity College Choral Club. Mr. John Carter, Jr., Conductor.
"	28.	Concert by St. Mary's Church Choir. Rev. F. Rohleder, Conductor.
Mar.	3.	Concert by St. Paul's Church Choir. Mrs. Menagh, Organist.
"	7.	Concert by Dundas Street Methodist Church Choir. Mr. Robert Awde, Conductor.
"	9.	Reading and Concert by Mr. R. Lewis' Reading Class.
"	10.	Operetta, "Box and Cox." By Knox College Glee Club. Mr. H. G. Collins, Conductor.
"	14.	Concert by St. Andrew's Church Choir. Mr. C. C. Fisher, Organist.
"	16.	Concert by Spadina Avenue Methodist Church Choir. Mr. J. F. Johnstone, Conductor.
"	17.	Concert by St. Stephen's Church Choir. Mr. John Carter, Jr., Organist.
"	24.	Concert by Trinity College Choral Club. Mr. John Carter, Jr., Conductor.
Sept.	27.	Drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." By Toronto Star Dramatic Company. Mr. Livingstone, Director.

Besides the above, there were a Pic-nic, Croquet, Cricket, Sleigh drives, and a Visit to the Exhibition. We had weekly dances from 7 o'clock p.m. until 9.30 o'clock. The music was furnished by our own Band. These continued from November 1st until April 1st succeeding. Our thanks are heartily given to our many friends from the city who so generously gave us so many of these entertainments.

The changes in the different departments have been few, which is a matter for satisfaction. The official staff, one and all, have discharged their respective duties to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1881.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1880				348	326	674
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	8	3	11			
" Medical Certificate	32	45	77			
				40	48	88
Total number under treatment during year				388	374	762
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	24	16	40			
" improved	5	3	8			
" unimproved	4	2	6			
Total number of discharges during year	33	21	54			
Died	18	17	35			
Eloped						
Transferred				51	38	89
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1881				337	336	673
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2870	2521	5391
" discharged	1526	1334	2860			
" died	688	561	1249			
" eloped	50	11	61			
" transferred	269	279	548			
				2533	2185	4718
" remaining 30th September, 1881				337	336	673

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1880, to 30th September, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of September)	339	338	677
Minimum " " (on the 22nd January)	343	320	663
Collective days stay of all patients in residence during year	124865	119685	244550
Daily average population	342 1/12	327 11/12	670

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	16	30	46	1283	1612	2895
Widowed						
Single	24	18	42	1587	909	2496
Not reported						
Total	40	48	88	2870	2521	5391
Religion.						
Presbyterian	8	11	19	646	590	1236
Episcopalians	15	12	27	843	726	1569
Methodists	11	14	25	476	418	894
Baptists	2	4	6	39	27	66
Congregationalists				23	35	58
Roman Catholics	1	7	8	621	537	1158
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	3		3	178	158	336
Not reported				44	30	74
Total	40	48	88	2870	2521	5391
Nationalities.						
English	5	6	11	493	495	898
Irish	7	6	13	887	821	1708
Scotch		5	5	377	354	731
Canadian	27	27	54	905	777	1682
United States	1	4	5	103	90	193
Other countries				94	69	163
Unknown				11	5	16
Total	40	48	88	2870	2521	5391

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				5		5
Brant	1	1	2	43	42	85
Bruce		1	1	15	7	22
Carleton		1	1	58	45	103
Elgin		1	1	26	21	47
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac				94	63	157
Grey	3		3	64	49	113
Haldimand	1		1	25	22	47
Halton				69	56	125
Hastings	1		1	58	47	105
Huron		1	1	49	45	94
Kent				21	18	39
Lambton				24	21	45
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville		1	1	53	45	98
Lennox and Addington	1		1	21	12	33
Lincoln		1	1	92	79	171
Middlesex	1	2	3	70	65	135
Muskoka				2	1	3
Norfolk				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	2	2	4	199	166	365
Ontario	5	1	6	101	91	192
Oxford	1		1	27	28	55
Peel	1	1	2	94	81	175
Perth				39	38	77
Peterborough		1	1	57	52	109
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				24	24	48
Renfrew				3	5	8
Simcoe	1	3	4	102	100	202
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		1	58	55	113
Victoria	2	2	4	32	28	60
Waterloo		1	1	39	37	76
Welland	1	1	2	42	37	79
Wellington	2	3	5	115	121	236
Wentworth		2	2	213	186	399
York	15	21	36	786	733	1519
Not classified	1	1	2	56	16	72
Total admissions	40	48	88	2870	2521	5391

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				3		3
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Carleton				10	1	11
Elgin						
Essex						
Frontenac				4	2	6
Grey	1		1	28	3	31
Haldimand	1		1	5	1	6
Halton				4		4
Hastings				14	8	22
Huron				3		3
Kent				2		2
Lambton				1	1	2
Lanark				7	2	9
Leeds and Grenville				6	2	8
Lennox and Addington	1		1	11		11
Lincoln				11	9	20
Middlesex				2	1	3
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2	29	4	33
Ontario	2		2	23	8	31
Oxford				1	4	5
Peel				18	3	21
Perth				5		5
Peterborough				16	4	20
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				9	2	11
Victoria				21	6	27
Waterloo		1	1	8	2	10
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				10	3	13
Wentworth				34	8	42
York	2	1	3	123	56	179
Total admissions	8	3	11	457	151	608

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the Year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
5251	S. B.	F.	February 9th, 1879	October 1st, 1880	Recovered.
4795	D. G.	M.	March 5th, 1877	" 4th, "	"
4544	M. J. K.	F.	May 1st, 1876	" 5th, "	Improved.
5276	C. M.	F.	May 11th, 1880	" 7th, "	Recovered.
5290	W. J. K.	M.	July 20th, 1880	" 14th, "	"
5283	D. C.	M.	June 4th, 1880	" 17th, "	"
5294	S. S.	F.	August 2nd, 1880	November 5th, "	Improved.
5281	G. F.	M.	May 24th, 1880	" 7th, "	Recovered.
5255	J. McM.	M.	March 5th, 1880	" 11th, "	Improved.
5307	W. R. H.	M.	October 13th, 1880	" 11th, "	Recovered.
5243	C. A. A.	M.	December 20th, 1879	" 16th, "	"
5303	J. McC.	M.	September 30th, 1880	December 7th, "	"
5297	B. F.	M.	September 6th, 1880	" 11th, "	Unimproved.
5144	W. H.W.	M.	December 7th, 1878	" 18th, "	Recovered.
5279	V. Von K.	M.	May 15th, 1880	" 20th, "	"
5308	I. H. W.	F.	October 29th, 1880	" 25th, "	"
5291	A. G.	M.	July 22nd, 1880	January 13th, 1881	"
5222	M. D.	F.	October 8th, 1879	" 16th, "	"
5004	M. A. S.	F.	April 5th, 1878	" 18th, "	"
5249	A. H.	F.	January 27th, 1880	February 4th, "	"
5314	W. O. N.	M.	December 1st, 1880	" 8th, "	Unimproved.
5312	I. R. E.	M.	November 23rd, 1880	" 18th, "	Recovered.
5306	R. McM.	M.	October 11th, 1880	" 27th, "	"
5336	E. St. G.	F.	March 18th, 1881	March 26th, "	Unimproved.
5325	E. H.	F.	February 3rd, 1881	April 14th, "	Recovered.
4927	F. N.	F.	September 21st, 1877	" 24th, "	"
5317	J. R.	M.	December 31st, 1880	" 27th, "	Improved.
5156	J. A.	F.	January 13th, 1879	May 12th, "	Recovered.
5311	W. H.	M.	November 18th, 1880	" 12th, "	Improved.
5339	F. J.	M.	April 11th, 1881	" 16th, "	Recovered.
5334	R. C.	M.	March 15th, 1881	" 21st, "	"
5356	E. J. R.	F.	May 25th, 1881	" 25th, "	Unimproved.
5319	W. F.	M.	January 6th, 1881	" 27th, "	"
5332	E. H.	F.	March 7th, 1881	" 30th, "	Recovered.
5340	M. A. H.	F.	April 11th, 1881	June 9th, "	Improved.
5353	C. E.	M.	May 20th, 1881	" 17th, "	Recovered.
5246	C. S.	M.	January 13th, 1880	" 18th, "	"
5277	J. McG.	M.	May 13th, 1880	" 21st, "	"
5321	W. F.	M.	January 17th, 1881	" 24th, "	"
5348	J. M.	M.	May 6th, 1881	" 27th, "	"
5350	J. S.	M.	May 11th, 1881	" 30th, "	Improved.
5331	C. T.	M.	February 17th, 1881	July 8th, "	"
5358	M. M.	F.	June 3rd, 1881	August 2nd, "	Recovered.
5322	P. C.	M.	January 24th, 1881	" 3rd, "	"
5316	N. B.	M.	December 8th, 1880	" 2nd, "	"
4961	T. M.	M.	December 22nd, 1877	" 5th, "	"
5352	A. C. McF.	F.	May 16th, 1881	" 12th, "	"
5367	S. B.	F.	July 5th, 1881	" 20th. "	"
5363	M. W.	F.	June 28th, 1881	September 2nd, "	"
5380	M. W.	F.	August 22nd, 1881	" 3rd, "	"
5180	D. L.	M.	February 20th, 1879	" 16th, "	"
5385	C. C. T.	M.	September 8th, 1881	" 16th, "	Unimproved.
5326	H. D.	F.	February 4th, 1881	" 17th, "	Recovered.
5204	J. S.	M.	July 10th, 1879	" 20th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the Year ending 30th September, 1881.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
4431	J. M.....	M.	30	November 7th, 1880	4	10	21	Phthisis.
4936	H. C.	F.	42	" 12th, "	3	.....	24	Epilepsy.
4930	H. T.	M.	68	" 19th, "	3	1	24	Paresis.
5035	C. C.	M.	35	" 20th, "	2	5	22	Marasmus.
5282	W. B.	M.	73	" 25th, "	.....	5	26	Paresis.
4574	S. W.	F.	45	December 13th, "	4	6	21	Phthisis.
1952	M. C.	F.	74	January 7th, 1881	23	7	27	Erysipelas.
4579	A. S..	F.	67	" 17th, "	4	7	22	Erysipelas.
4097	M E. T. ..	F.	21	" 22nd, "	2	5	1	Phthisis.
5292	J..C.	M.	66	" 26th, "	.....	5	27	Paresis.
2907	M. A.	F.	57	February 9th, "	17	7	18	Gangrene.
1339	J. W.	F.	64	" 10th, "	27	9	14	Gangrene.
2192	J. F.	F.	65	" 16th, "	21	4	3	Senile Decay.
5066	J. Y.....	M. ...	43	" 26th, "	2	7	18	Paresis.
4510	E. D.....	M.	41	March 1st, "	4	10	20	Phthisis.
5229	A. T.....	M.	51	" 20th, "	1	4	25	Paresis.
4761	C. B.....	F.	37	April 5th, "	4	3	5	Spinal Disease.
3866	W. C	M.	35	" 12th, "	9	3	4	Epilepsy.
4951	C. L.	M.	53	" 12th, "	3	4	12	Paresis.
3547	A. B.....	F.	73	May 20th, "	11	6	10	Senile Decay.
4130	S. A.....	F.	27	" 25th, "	7	5	6	Phthisis.
3938	M. L.	F.	45	" 26th, "	8	10	29	Phthisis.
5341	J. C.	F.	65	June 22nd, "	.....	2	11	Senile Decay.
1594	B. B.....	M.	62	July 5th, "	26	9	13	Insolation.
5285	W. H. H...	M.	34	" 7th, "	1	.....	15	Paresis.
5371	C. I.	F. ...	32	" 18th, "	.....	.....	2	Exhaust'n of Ppl. Mania.
4432	D. C.....	M.	34	" 25th, "	5	9	7	Phthisis.
5370	W. M.	M.	82	" 27th, "	.....	.....	15	Senile Decay.
4750	J. C.	M.	41	August 15th, "	4	8	1	Paresis.
4040	J. A.....	F.	33	" 24th, "	3	2	21	Phthisis.
2072	C. F.....	M.	71	September 1st, "	23	2	13	Senile Decay.
2223	E. S.	F.	68	" 2nd, "	21	9	27	Pulmonary Congestion.
4125	W. T.	M.	25	" 4th, "	7	9	24	Phthisis.
5093	M. R. . ..	F.	38	" 18th, "	3	1	5	Phthisis.
5182	T. B.....	M.	43	December 8th, 1880	1	9	16	Paresis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Bookkeepers				16		16	16
Butchers				16		16	16
Blacksmiths	1		1	37		37	38
Barbers				2		2	2
Brewers				9		9	9
Bakers	2		2	12		12	14
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakemen				1		1	1
Carpenters	3		3	122		122	125
Clerks	3		3	109		109	112
Coopers				15		15	15
Commercial Travellers				5		5	5
Clergymen				22		22	22
Cigar-makers				5		5	5
Cooks					6	6	6
Custom-house Officers	2		2	1		1	3
Clock Cleaners				1		1	1
Domestics		2	2	5	883	888	890
Druggists				10		10	10
Doctors	1		1	12		12	13
Engineers	1		1	15		15	16
Farmers	19		19	796	9	805	824
Gardeners				4		4	4
Grocers				3		3	3
Gentlemen				21		21	21
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Housekeepers					243	243	243
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Hackdrivers	1		1	1		1	2
Innkeepers	1		1	5		5	6
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				5		5	5
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers				676		676	676
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies					14	14	14
Lawyers				15		15	15
Masons				44		44	44
Millers				25		25	25
Machinists				14		14	14
Merchants	2		2	75		75	77
Moulders				16		16	16
Milliners		1	1		20	20	21
Mechanics				23		23	23
No Occupation	3	8	11	102	234	336	347
Nurses					4	4	4
Not Stated		11	11	195	258	453	464
Other Occupations	1		1	43	14	57	58
Professors of Music				7	3	10	10

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

——	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Printers				27		27	27
Painters				22		22	22
Pedlars				15		15	15
Photographers				5		5	5
Railway-conductors				1		1	1
Railway-foremen				1		1	1
Sailors				23		23	23
Shoemakers				73		73	73
Seamstresses					74	74	74
Spinsters (No Occupation)		2	2		107	107	109
Students		1	1	15		10	16
Soldiers				5		5	5
Sailmakers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				2	1	3	3
Teamsters				4		4	4
Tinsmiths				11		11	11
Tailors				63		63	63
Teachers		3	3	46	45	91	94
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				12	2	14	14
Wives		20	20		553	553	573
Totals	40	48	88	2830	2473	5303	5391

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY, In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1881.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
Moral.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	....	....	.....	3	6	9	....	....	.....
Religious excitement	....	....	.....	1	3	4	....	....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	....	....	.....	....	3	3	....	....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	....	....	.....	1	1	2	....	....	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	....	....	.....	....	3	3	...	....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	....	.....
Intemperance, sexual	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Venereal disease	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	....	....	.....	9	1	10	....	....	.....
Overwork	....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Sunstroke	....	....	.....	2	....	2	....	....	....
Accident or injury	....	....	.....	4	....	4	....	....	.....
Pregnancy	....	....	...	....	1	1	....	...	.....
Puerperal	....	....	.....	....	6	6	....	....	.....
Lactation	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	.....
Puberty and change of life	....	....	.....	....	3	3	....	....	.....
Uterine disorders	....	....	.....	....	3	3	....	....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	4	....	4	...	....	.....	....	....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	1	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Other forms of brain disease	1	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	4	....	4	3	1	4	....	....	.....
Fevers	....	....	.....	1	....	1	...	....	.....
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	10	7	17	....	....	.....	...	....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	3	6	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	....	....	.....	...	....	...	....	....	.....
Unknown	....	2	2	3	13	16	....	....	.....
Total	24	13	37	31	48	79	....	....	.....

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the number of Probational Discharges during the year, and the result thereof.

No.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Date of Discharge.	Result.
1	C. M.....	1st October, 1880	1st November, 1880	Recovered at home.
2	G. F.	7th October, "	7th November, "	" "
3	C. A. A....	16th October, "	16th November, "	" "
4	W. R. H. ..	1st November, "	15th November, "	" "
5	W. H. W...	18th November, "	18th December, "	" "
6	I. H. W....	25th November, "	25th December, "	" "
7	M. E. D....	16th December, "	16th January, 1881	" "
8	M. A. S. ...	18th December, "	18th January, "	" "
9	J. R. E.....	18th December, "	18th February, "	" "
10	A. H.....	7th January, 1881	7th February, "	" "
11	R. W. McM.	27th January, "	27th February, "	" "
12	W. O'N. ...	2nd February, "	2nd March, "	Died at home.
13	R. C.	23rd April, "	23rd May, "	Recovered at home.
14	E. H.....	30th April, "	30th May, "	" "
15	J. A.	12th April, "	12th May, "	" "
16	M. A. H. ..	9th May, "	9th June, "	Improved.
17	W. F.....	24th May, "	24th June, "	Recovered at home.
18	J. M.	27th May, "	27th June, "	" "
19	F. E. C.....	21st June. "	21st July, "	Brought back in three days.
20	M. M.	2nd July, "	2nd August, "	Recovered at home.
21	L. C.	4th July, "	4th August, "	Brought back again.
22	A. C. McF..	12th July, "	12th August, "	Recovered at home.
23	M. W.	2nd August, "	2nd September, "	" "
24	M. C. D. K.	20th August, "	20th August, "	Could not manage her at home, and brought back.

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of Days' Work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	2	474	.....	474
Tailor's Shop	4	1,230	.....	1,230
Engineer's Shop	2	626	.....	626
Blacksmith's Shop	1	313	.....	313
Mason Work	2	438	.....	438
Roads	2	626	.....	626
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	6	1,878	.....	1,878
Bakery	3	700	.....	709
Laundry	12	1,250	1,902	3,152
Dairy	4	730	730	1,460
Painting	4	1,014	.....	1,014
Farm	20	6,260	.....	6,260
Garden	5	1,565	.....	1,565
Grounds	4	1,252	.....	1,252
Stable	4	1,460	.....	1,450
Kitchen	10	1,800	1,825	3,625
Dining Rooms	44	5,820	4,380	10,200
Officers' Quarters	5	365	1,460	1,825
Sewing Rooms	34	.....	6,480	6,480
Knitting	13	.....	3,170	3,170
Spinning	2	.....	626	626
Mending	8	.....	2,536	2,536
Wards } Halls }	96	7,800	13,505	21,305
Store Room	1	313	.....	313
General	4	1,252	.....	1,252
Total	292	37,168	36,614	73,782

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Articles made in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1881.

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
Flannel Petticoats	181	Caps	44
Wincey do	201	Under Waists	6
Cotton do	12	Aprons	101
Cotton Shirts	498	Socks, pairs	851
Flannel do	162	Stockings, pairs	192
Sheets	738	Capes	5
Pillow Cases	967	Window Blinds	49
Drawers, pairs	16	Covers for Quilts	32
Bed Ticks	23	Quilts	157
Mattress Ticks	1	Rugs	30
Pillow Ticks	37	Potato Nets	6
Neck Ties	272	Roller Towels	20
Collars	12	Dish do	41
Chemises, Cotton	401	Table Cloths	37
do Flannel	148	Bolster Cases	6
Night Gowns	110	Cover for bagatelle board	1
Dresses	417		
Jackets	22	Total	5,796

TABLE No. 12.

Return of Farm and Garden Produce during the year ending 30th Sept., 1881.

——	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	1124 bunches	0 05	55 20
Apples	120 barrels	2 00	240 00
Beets, blood	605 bunches	0 03	18 15
do	75 bushels	0 40	30 00
Beans	19 do	0 70	13 30
Carrots, red	840 bunches	0 02	16 80
do	650 bushels	0 25	162 50
do white	12 tons	7 00	84 00
Cucumbers	6 bushels	0 30	1 80
Cauliflowers	350 heads	0 06	21 00
Celery	5000 roots	0 05	250 00
Currants	9 bushels	2 00	18 00
Cherries	5 do	1 50	7 50
Cabbage	8140 heads	0 05	407 00
Citrons	40	0 05	2 00
Corn, sweet	749 dozens	0 10	74 90
Cress	90 bunches	0 05	4 50
Capsicums	4 bushels	2 00	8 00
Grapes	500 pounds	0 05	25 00
Gooseberries	3 bushels	3 00	9 00
Hay	44 tons	15 00	660 00
Lettuce	3102 bunches	0 04	124 08
Mangolds	180 tons	7 00	1260 00
Oats	1600 bushels	0 45	720 00
Onions, green	3130 bunches	0 05	156 50
do ripe	85 bushels	1 00	85 00
Peas in pod	25 do	0 40	10 00
Potatoes	4070 do	0 59	2401 30
Parsnips	450 do	0 40	180 00
Radishes	94 bunches	0 02	1 88
Rhubarb	1616 do	0 03	48 48
Raspberries	36 quarts	0 06	2 16
Strawberries	195 do	0 06	11 70
Squash and pumpkins	340	0 06	20 40
Salsify	15 bushels	0 60	9 00
Straw	40 tons	10 00	400 00
Spinach	56 bushels	0 60	33 60
Turnips	100 do	0 25	25 00
Tomatoes	237 do	1 00	237 00
Vegetable marrow	80	0 06	4 80
Flower seeds	.....	.....	34 00
Bulbs and plants	2600	0 06	156 00
Fowls hatched, increase	119	.....	61 00
Eggs	324 dozen	0 15	48 60
Milk	16489 gallons	0 24	3957 36
Heifers, matured	3	.....	60 00
Calves of year	2	.....	20 00
do sold	21	0 75	15 70
Colt, matured	1	.....	40 00
Foal of year	1	.....	30 00
Hides sold	2	.....	4 95
Pork killed for use	2987 pounds	0 06	179 22
Hogs sold	25900 do	.....	1577 88
Hogs, increase of year	42	6 00	252 00
Green feed grasses	153 loads	0 60	91 80
Western corn	268 do	1 00	268 00
Total amount	.....	.....	14635 16

TABLE No. 1.

Supplementary Return.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	23	7	3	....	3
From 1 to 2 months	9	8	5	2	.....
do 2 to 3 do	5	8	8	.....	1
do 3 to 4 do	8	4	.....	2	1
do 4 to 5 do	5	6	3	1	1
do 5 to 6 do	6	6	3	1	.....
do 6 to 7 do	2	3	2	....	.....
do 7 to 8 do	.....	4	4	.....	.....
do 8 to 9 do	.....	4	.....	1	.....
do 9 to 10 do	1	1	.....	.....	.....
do 10 to 11 do	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
do 11 to 12 do	1	2	1	.....	.....
do 12 to 18 do	8	20	3	...	....
do 18 months to 2 years	2	20	.....	.....	.....
do 2 to 3 years	4	45	5	....	.....
do 3 to 4 do	4	76	3	....	.....
do 4 to 5 do	2	66	.....	1	.....
do 5 to 6 do	4	93	.....	.....	.....
do 6 to 7 do	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
do 7 to 8 do	1	24	.....	.....	.....
do 8 to 9 do	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
do 9 to 10 do	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
do 10 to 15 do	2	80	.....	.....	.....
do 15 to 20 do	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
do 20 years upwards	1	66	.....	.....	.....
Totals	88	673	40	8	6

TABLE No. 2.

Supplementary Return.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions during the year	40	48	88
Number of such admissions for first time to Asylum	28	43	71
Number of re-admissions during the year	12	5	17
	40	48	88
No. 3.			
Total admissions during past five years, viz., from 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1881	389	304	693
Number of such Patients admitted once to Asylum	314	271	585
" twice "	55	19	74
" three times to Asylum	14	7	21
" four "	3	3	6
" five "	1	3	4
" six times and over to Asylum	2	1	3
	389	304	693
No. 4.			
Total number of Patients discharged recovered during year	24	16	40
Number of such discharged recovered for first time	23	13	36
" " second "	1	1	2
" " third " and over	.....	2	2
	24	16	40
No. 5.			
Total number of Patients discharged recovered during past five years, viz., from 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1881	125	107	232
Number of such subsequently re-admitted to Asylum once	22	13	35
" " twice	1	.....	1
" " three times	.....	1	1
" " four "	.....	.....	.....
" " five "	.....	.....	.....
" " six " and over	.....	.....	.....

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

LONDON, October 1st, 1881.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the Eleventh Annual Report of this Asylum.

On the 1st of October, 1880, there were resident at this Asylum 784 patients, of whom 384 were men and 400 women. During the year from October 1st, 1880, to September 30th, 1881, both days inclusive, there have been received at this Asylum 186 patients, of whom 102 were men, and 84 women, making the total number under treatment during the year just closed 970—486 men and 484 women. Of these patients 73 have been discharged during the year (31 men and 42 women), 38 have died (25 men and 13 women), 4 have eloped (2 men and 2 women), 3 have been transferred to other Asylums (1 man and 2 women), leaving in residence at the present date 852 patients (427 men and 425 women). Of the 73 patients discharged, 1, a man, was discharged not insane; 47 (24 men and 23 women) were discharged recovered; 13 (2 men and 11 women) were discharged improved; and 12 (4 men and 8 women) were discharged at the desire of their friends, unimproved. The number of patients discharged, recovered and improved, was 60 (26 men and 34 women), or 32.225 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 970, and the number of deaths 38, so that the death rate for the year was 3.92 (as against 4.76 for the year ending September 30th, 1880, 4.91 for the year ending September 30th, 1879, and 5.1 for the year ending September 30th, 1878.) The deaths were all due to natural and unavoidable causes, except two, which will be more especially mentioned further on in this Report—a case of suicide and one of maniacal homicide.

Repairs and Improvements Made.

I said in my last report that the work done under this head during that year was greater in amount than was ever done in any twelve months before; during the same period just closed it has been still greater.

(1) We have built a good frame house, containing eight rooms, for the farmer, in a convenient situation, just back of the farm buildings.

(2) We have built a large and commodious kitchen and scullery for the use of the Refractory Asylum, and fitted them up with steam kettles, sinks, and everything requisite. Before this was built we used one of the basement dining-rooms for a kitchen and the other for a scullery, but as the basement was to be occupied by patients, these rooms could no longer be used for such purposes.

(3) Having found that a large saving of coal was effected by the change made last summer in the arrangement of the steam heating pipes of the east wing of the Refractory Asylum, and that that wing was also better heated than before the change was made, we this year made the same change in the arrangement of the steam pipes in the west wing of that building.

(4) We have put furnaces and pipes in the north cottage for the purpose of heating that building with hot water, expecting this change to be a source of economy, and also

of comfort to the occupants of that building. Should the result justify our expectation, I shall ask next year to be allowed to supply the other two cottages and the Superintendent's house with the same heating apparatus.

(5) We moved a small frame building that had formerly been used as a pump house in the rear of the east wing of the main Asylum, but which was no longer required for that purpose, to a convenient situation between the store and butcher's shop, built an addition to it, thoroughly repaired it, and fitted it up as a paint shop.

(6) We moved an old ice house, no longer required as such, to a position immediately adjacent to the pig-yard, thoroughly repaired and strengthened it, fitted it up as a slaughter-house, and built a fasting-house beside it.

(7) The office of the Assistant Physicians in the main Asylum until this year contained the medicines for the use of the institution; but, finding that one room was no longer large enough for the two purposes, a small room immediately adjacent was connected with the said office by an open arch, and fitted up with shelving, hot and cold water, gas, a counter, and with cupboards, etc., and converted into a surgery, thus very materially improving both in appearance and convenience this part of the institution.

(8) We have fitted up two new bath-rooms and two wash-rooms in the basement of the Refractory.

(9) We have carried water from the Refractory Asylum to the new farmer's house by means of a pipe laid below the frost line—a distance of four hundred and fifty feet.

(10) We have, within the last few weeks, overhauled the steam force-pump, hose, chemical fire engines, and all the appliances connected with fire protection; have seen that they are in good order and ready for use at a moment's notice.

(11) We carried a new sewer across the cottage grounds, and under the north cottage, for the purpose of draining the basement of this cottage, as the sewer originally put in was so tortuous that it could not be kept free, and the basement was being flooded every little while.

(12) It is impossible to specify the painting that has been done at the Asylum this year. Four of the six halls at the Refractory have been painted; the other two must be done at once. A large amount of painting has been done at each of the three cottages, and many offices, rooms, passages, etc., have been painted at the main Asylum. I have done my best to forward this branch of the Asylum service, but in spite of all I could do, it is still far behind where it ought to be.

(13) The patients' library has been still further added to, by books sent by you from the Educational Department at Toronto, and a Psychological library for the use of the medical staff has been founded, partly by books from the above source, and partly by new books purchased for it.

(14) We have continued our war upon the rats to such good purpose, that it is now a rare thing to see or even hear of one of these creatures anywhere about the institution, inside or out.

(15) Many years ago, a steam mangle was bought for this institution, used for a time, and then, for some reason, condemned and laid aside. As a mangle was very much needed, I had this one cleaned up, put in order, set up, and connected with steam boilers and shafting. It works well, and I believe does as good work as any mangle in the world would do.

(16) We entirely reconstructed the interior of our large brick cow stable; put in a new floor throughout, drained the whole basement, put in two rows of stalls instead of one, and lowered the ceiling about four feet, so that the stable should be warmer, and there should be more room for hay overhead.

(17) We put a new bread-trough in the bakery, in place of the old one, worn out.

(18) We have trapped all the sinks at the three cottages.

(19) We have put three hundred feet of steam pipe over the new laundry to heat the space between the ceiling and roof, and prevent condensation on the former.

(20) We have carried a water-pipe furnished with a faucet to each of the four airing courts, and provided them with cups fastened by chains, so that the patients can help themselves to water as they please. Under each faucet we have made a sink, covered with iron grating, and from these drains run to the nearest sewer. This improve-

ment has been a source of great comfort to the patients, and I have many times wondered how we got on as well as we did so long without it, and that myself or some one else did not think of doing it sooner.

(21) We have built some new, and moved some old fence, and have done a good deal of ditching on the farm.

(22) The attendants, both male and female, have been put in uniform, which has been made at the institution. This change is a very great improvement.

(23) During the year we have begun to kill our own meat, instead of, as formerly, having it delivered by a contractor. The change is a good one. Our meat costs, I believe, a little more, but this is more than made up for in the improvement of its quality.

(24) The appearance of the front halls in the men's wing of the main Asylum has been greatly improved by their having been supplied with perforated settees.

Repairs, etc., Recommended.

This Asylum is becoming in extent and completeness one of the finest institutions of the kind on the continent. It is, however, still deficient in many respects, and it is my most earnest desire that such defects and deficiencies as it has, should be as soon as possible removed. That they may be so, I append a list of those which seem to me to most need attention.

(1) The windows of the main Asylum should be overhauled and repaired upon some system that would make escape through them more difficult than it is at present; and that would at the same time make them more efficient as ventilators than they now are.

(2) I desire again to recommend that the Asylum be provided with an auxiliary well and pump, as we are at present in danger of being left without water at any time, without a moment's notice.

(3) For several reasons we ought to have a separate building for religious purposes.

(4) A coal shed is required at the west cottage, similar to the sheds provided for the north and east cottages.

(5) We want a second waggonette.

(6) We want tea and coffee urns for the women's dining-room in the main Asylum, similar to those bought some years ago for the men's dining-room.

(7) The flooring of the main Asylum with hardwood ought to be gone on with.

(8) We want a hay shed built between the two barns.

(9) We require a new steam boiler in place of one which has been used for eleven years, and which is no longer safe. Another boiler requires overhauling and thorough repairing.

(10) The roof of the wings of the main Asylum leaks. The slate should be taken off and re-laid upon felting, as was done a few years ago in the case of the centre building.

(11) The floor of the bakery is giving way, in consequence of the decay of the beams under it. The stone floor should be laid upon brick piers instead of, as now, upon wooden sills.

(12) The steam from the old laundry and drying-room passes up into the attic, and in cold weather condenses upon the timbers there. Steps should be taken to ventilate this attic, as otherwise the timbers of the roof will rot.

(13) A house should be built for the Bursar.

(14) A porch should be built at the front entrance of the main Asylum.

(15) All the land behind the Asylum, inside the circular drive, must be graded, planted, and made into ornamental grounds. I propose to go on with this work as rapidly as possible.

(16) There is still a good deal of road-making and fencing to do, behind the farm-yard, cottages, and Refractory.

(17) We want a coal shed at the Refractory Asylum; none has been built there yet.

(18) The wall around the airing court for men at the Refractory Asylum is not high enough. Several of the more active patients are able to reach the top of it with

their hands by jumping up, and then swing themselves over. It requires to be raised about three feet.

(19) The four sewing machines in the sewing-room ought to be run by steam power. If this change were made, far more work could be done by the same number of hands, and their work would not be so trying to them as it is at present.

Prevention of Insanity.

Twenty years ago, on the 31st of December, 1861, there were in residence in the Asylums of the Province of Ontario 726 persons of unsound mind—lunatics, imbeciles, and idiots.

Ten years ago, on the 30th of September, 1871, there were in residence in the Asylums of this Province 1,366 lunatics, idiots, and imbeciles.

To-day there are in residence in the Asylums of this Province 2,652 persons of unsound mind—idiots, imbeciles, and lunatics.

It would seem from these figures that the number of persons of unsound mind who require the protection and support of the State in this Province, very nearly doubles every ten years. And not only in Ontario, but also in the other Provinces of Canada, in every State of the Union, and, as far as I know, in every country of the civilized world, is the same thing true in a greater or less degree. Year by year the number of lunatics, imbeciles, and idiots requiring to be supported and cared for by the State, is rapidly increasing. What is to be the end of this state of things? and where is a remedy for it to be found? Are we to build one Asylum after another, indefinitely, and be content to let the earnings of the country support forever this vast and constantly increasing accumulation of disease and misery? or shall we do something, or try to do something, to prevent its occurrence? Comparatively few States and Provinces in North America provide accommodation for all their insane, and avoid, or seem to avoid, by not taking it up, the heavy burden that we carry. But in these sections of the country, the lunatics either remain at home, each one paralyzing, by his or her presence, the energies of an entire family, or else they are sent to the County Poor-houses, and in either case the cost of their maintenance to the country at large is as great, or greater, than with us, where sufficient Asylum accommodation is provided for them all. No State can really avoid this burden by simply refusing to see it; all have to bear it, each in its own way. The hope that anything material will ever be done towards decreasing the aggregate amount of lunacy by the cure of those afflicted with this disease, if it still exists in any minds, should no longer be encouraged. Insanity is essentially an incurable disease. It is true that an outbreak of mania or melancholia is not by any means always permanent, and does not even necessarily recur; but the permanence or recurrence of the disease, or the non-permanence or non-recurrence of it, depends not nearly so much upon the treatment to which the patient is subjected, as it does upon his or her original constitution. So that in the case of insanity, the "cures" are really nothing more than recoveries, more or less permanent, occurring in cases where the original predisposition to the disease was not sufficiently powerful to subjugate once for all the mind of its victim. It is not true of insanity alone, but it is true of nearly all diseases, that "cure" means spontaneous recovery, more or less aided by management, but seldom, if ever, actually brought about by medical interference. To look, therefore, for any material decrease of insanity from the cure of individual cases, is to look for something which will never be found. But an unsuccessful search for one thing often results in the discovery of something else, and the thing found may be far more valuable than that which was sought. So looking for a key to the future, the astrologers found astronomy; so looking for the philosopher's stone, the alchemists found chemistry; and so looking for cures, the medical profession is slowly learning the laws of health and disease, and in the end we shall discover something far better than modes of curing disease—we shall learn how to prevent it. But in order to learn this, in the case of any particular disease, it is necessary in the first place to arrive at an understanding of the nature of the disease itself, and especially it is necessary to understand its cause or causes. No enlightened man

will deny that, if insanity was better understood, a very large percentage of the cases of it, if not all of them, might be prevented. But while this is true, and while it is also true that the civilized world to-day is supporting hundreds of thousands of lunatics at an annual expense of a great many millions of dollars, it is also true that it is making no systematic attempt to relieve itself of this enormous cost, and, what is still more to be considered, this almost infinite mass of suffering. This is certainly an anomalous condition of things for a generation that claims above all things to have "common sense" and to be "practical." It is also true that we do not utilize, in the way of the prevention of insanity, all the knowledge that we already have. We know, for instance, that insanity is remarkably hereditary; that the children of insane parents, or even the children of those in whose family insanity exists, are very liable to become themselves insane. This knowledge, so far, has produced little practical result. Such persons still marry and bring up families, being restrained neither by their own conscience nor by any interference of the State, which issues marriage licenses impartially to those who may reasonably expect to bring up healthy children, and to those who are morally certain to produce diseased offspring.

The object of marriage is to produce men and women to carry on the work of the world, and not to produce syphilitic, tubercular, and insane persons. We call ourselves civilized and religious, and claim to have common sense, yet our Governments license and our Churches bless unions, the offspring of which are foredoomed to idiocy, imbecility, lingering illness, or premature death. I don't mean to say that the Church and State combined could prevent children being born of the class of people of which I speak, neither can they prevent altogether murder, theft or prostitution; but they do not sanction these, and neither should they countenance what is as bad as any of these—that is, the bringing into the world imperfect and diseased children, who must necessarily be, all their life, wretched themselves and a burden to the world at large. Nor do I say that any special laws should be made against such unions as I speak of; all I claim is that the community, through its Governments and Churches, should cease to countenance what is notoriously wrong. No marriage license should issue, nor any marriage ceremony be performed, except in cases where there was a reasonable prospect of healthy issue proceeding from such marriage, and there is no doubt whatever in my mind that either by special enactment, or by the force of public opinion, the reform here contemplated will at last be effected, and disease of all kinds be, through it, enormously reduced in amount. In the meantime, while we are waiting for direct action by the State, something should be done to enlighten and caution the whole people on this point. For this purpose, the powerful influence of the voice of the clergy of all denominations ought to be invoked; no worthier subject could occupy their talents, and in no way could their energies be more usefully employed than in combating this giant evil. And it lies directly in their path; for in the case of insanity, its primary cause, nearly all consist of violations of the moral law. Still more might be done, and surely at last will some day be done, through the educational institutions of the country. If anything in the world is worth teaching, certainly some knowledge of the nature, causes, and means of avoidance of preventable diseases is so, and there is no doubt that in time the schools will see their way to include some such course in their curriculum. By means of these two agencies, and a third as powerful as either of them—namely, the press—something material in this direction will no doubt at last be done, and it seems to me a matter of wonder that more has not been done already. But, in the meantime, no State in the world is doing its duty (and duty here, as in all other cases, is synonymous with enlightened self-interest) in the case of insanity, in investigating those very matters which it is so essential to have the people taught, *i.e.*, the cause, nature, and method of avoidance of this disease. Speaking broadly, the State holds in its Asylums all the lunatics of the country, and it therefore controls more or less directly all original investigations into the disease. But at present the only persons who have access to the patients have, by their positions, so many and such onerous duties assigned to them, that it is impossible for them to do anything material in this direction. Every Asylum ought to have on its staff, an able and thoroughly educated man as Pathologist, who would be provided with all necessary appliances, and whose sole duty it would be to study insanity

in all its aspects—through its literature, by observation of the insane during life, and especially by microscopic examination and other means after death. The Medical Superintendent would, of course, assist in all these investigations, and the results of them would be embodied in the annual and other reports of the different institutions ; the discoveries made and the conclusions arrived at in one Asylum would be checked and compared with those reached in others, both by the interchange of reports and at annual meetings. Through the press, through the schools, and perhaps also to some extent through the pulpit, the results arrived at should, as rapidly as possible, be communicated to the people at large, and I believe it is safe to say that through the means indicated many years would not elapse before each State might be saved, even in money, far more by the prevention of lunacy than the means employed would have cost. And in the end I believe the good produced would be simply incalculable. The interests at stake are enormous ; the evil is great, pressing, and every year increasing ; at present no means are being taken to meet and combat it. Surely we should do something more than bear it passively. To bear patiently inevitable ills may be heroic, but to bear patiently ills that, by the proper exercise of our intelligence and energy, might be avoided, is the reverse of heroic. We know enough at present to avoid a large part of all the insanity that occurs, and it is undoubtedly in our power to learn how to avoid nearly all of it. The question is, shall we try to learn ?—and having learnt, shall we act upon our knowledge, or shall we passively bear this terrible evil for want of manliness to rise up and face it ?

Water Supply.

Mr. Cope, the engineer, has reported to me that it will be necessary to overhaul and repair our steam pump in the course of the coming year, as it has now been in constant use for nearly five years, and is in places a good deal worn. He says that if not attended to it will probably fail to do its work within a year or two. The repairs needed upon this pump will take about a month to make, and there is at present no means by which the Asylum can be supplied with water during that time. I have several times pointed out that at such an immense institution as this has now become, our water supply machinery should be in duplicate, for being single as it is now, even a slight breakage, such as might at any time occur, would deprive us entirely of water, perhaps for many days. Now, however, that the pump must be repaired, some steps will have to be taken by means of which the Asylum may be supplied with water, independently of the well and pump at present being used. Whatever means are adopted to meet the present exigency should undoubtedly be of a permanent nature, and I would strongly advise that they consist of another well and full set of machinery such as we have now. I have no doubt that at the same depth as our present well (120 ft.) an equally good supply of water could be obtained, wherever it was desired to locate the new well ; but to run no risk, it would cost but little to bore down to the rock once, or as often as necessary, so as to actually find the water before digging the well. I believe that the total cost of a new well, fitted with a steam pump complete, would not much exceed three thousand dollars.

Alcohol.

During the year just closed no beer, wine, whiskey or brandy has been used in this Asylum. Something less than five gallons of alcohol (B. P.) have been given as medicine ; not more than a few dozen doses of opium, chloral or other sedatives have been given during the same period, and the amount of restraint required and used has been less than ever before in the history of the Asylum. I am more than ever convinced that the use of alcohol, so far from taking the place of sedatives and restraint, does, on the contrary, by producing a condition of increased mobility of the great nerve centres, make a larger use of these necessary. In the long run, the use of opium and chloral (unless the patient is kept constantly under their influence) brings about essentially the same condition as does the use of alcohol, so that these also tend to make mechanical restraint necessary instead of taking its place. All this, I think, is clearly shewn and demonstrated in the history of this Asylum during the last few years—for, as we have given

up the use of alcohol, we have needed and used less opium and chloral; and as we have discontinued the use of alcohol, opium, and chloral, we have needed and used less seclusion and restraint. I have, during the year just closed, carefully watched the effect of the alcohol given, and the progress of cases where in former years it would have been given, and I am morally certain that the alcohol used during the last year did no good.

Restraint.

An accurate record has been kept of the restraint and seclusion employed at this Asylum during the year just closed. A summary of this record is given in the following table :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients restrained	25	62	87
Number of times restraint and seclusion were employed	495	958	1453
Total number of hours patients were in seclusion	7¼	877½	884¾
" " " restraint bed	2425¼	875¾	3301
" " " restraint chair	2305¼	5895	8200¼
" " " muffs	4400¼	1485¼	5885½
" " " wristlets	468¾	175¼	644
" " " tied in bed	623	.....	623
Total number of hours in restraint and seclusion during the year	7277½	8262¾	15540¼

Less restraint has been used during the year just closed than ever before in the history of this Asylum; and I hope to reduce it still more in the future, if I do not (as I hope I may) succeed in dispensing with it entirely. Eighty-seven patients were subjected to more or less restraint, as against 93 in the previous year. The total amount of restraint used amounted in the aggregate to 15,540¼ hours, as against 24,403 hours last year. The total residence of patients at the Asylum was 7,148,904 hours, and the percentage of restraint .217—as against .363 last year. With an average population of 816, our average amount of restraint was 1.773, as against 2.776 last year: so that we had, on the average, 1 person in restraint for every 459 in residence, as against 1 for every 275 last year.

Sunday Services.

Since the Asylum was first opened ten years ago, until within the last few months, the ministers of the Church of England belonging to the city have in turn preached here every Sunday. As there are only four churches of this denomination in London, each clergyman attended three months of every year. This they did cheerfully without any pecuniary compensation, and I have no doubt they would have gone on indefinitely, doing the work on the same terms. But this seemed to me to be too much to accept from them, however willing they might be to do it. I have therefore, in the course of this year, asked the ministers of all the other Protestant churches to join with the clergymen of the Church of England in this work. They have, without a single exception, most kindly consented to do so, and at present our pulpit is supplied by all the Protestant clergymen of the city in turn. By this arrangement each one has a service about every seven months; the burden is equally divided, and does not weigh heavily upon any

one ; and not only so, but, as many of our patients are Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, etc., the new arrangement is, on the whole, fully as pleasing to them as was the old one. In this connection I may say that there are two subjects of regret : first, that we have not a proper chapel, in a situation easy of access, which could be reached by the old and infirm as well as by the comparatively young and active ; and second, that we cannot have Catholic as well as Protestant services. A large part of our population is Catholic. To remove these two difficulties, I have in former reports asked that a chapel be built, in a convenient position in the rear of the main Asylum, and about midway between it and the cottages and the Refractory building, and I still ask that this may be done. We could ourselves build a frame chapel such as we require, say 50x30 feet, and fit it up with seats, heating apparatus, and everything requisite, if we were allowed say two thousand dollars to purchase materials and to employ a couple of extra carpenters for a few weeks. Should we be allowed to build a chapel, it could and would be so constructed as to be used by both Catholics and Protestants.

Casualties.

It is said that misfortunes never come singly. We have had no suicide or homicide at this Asylum since I have had charge of it (now nearly five years) until the present year, when we have had both a suicide and a homicide. A second suicide, or accidental death (I think the latter), occurred in the case of a woman who had eloped from the Asylum the day before ; and a patient had an arm broken by an attendant. The exact facts in the four cases are as follows :—

1. On the night of the 3rd of May, 1881, J. A. committed suicide by hanging himself with a sheet to the ventilator of his room. When found about 11 p.m. he was quite dead. The body was at once cut down, the coroner was notified, and an inquest held next day. The jury exonerated the Asylum authorities and employees.

2. J. M. (a patient) was struck by James Collins (an attendant), with a heavy walking-cane, on the left arm, fracturing the *ulna* about one-third the length of the bone from the wrist. I prosecuted James Collins for assault. He was found guilty, and fined two dollars and costs. He was, of course, discharged from the Asylum service.

3. A woman named E. H. eloped from the Asylum July 9th, 1881 ; on the afternoon of the next day her body was found in the River Thames, a short distance below London. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury censured the Asylum authorities for not having made a more extended search for the woman. They also recommended that the Inspector should investigate the case.

4. On the 27th of August, 1881, R. A. (a patient), without previous quarrel or warning, struck W. S. (a patient), knocked him down, and instantly jumped upon his body. W. S. died on the 29th. An inquest was held, and a *post-mortem* examination was made. It was found that the cause of death was *peritonitis*, from a ruptured bowel. The jury exonerated the attendants.

Amusements.

During the last twelve months we have been able, chiefly through the kindnees of the friends of the Asylum in London, to give the patients the usual weekly entertainments, in addition to the regular weekly dance during the winter season, and cricket, quoits, etc., in the summer.

The special entertainments provided during the year were as follows :
(1) Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel Troupe. (2) Grand Concert by the 7th Fusilier Band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Hiscott. (3) Variety Entertainment by Mr. Archie Bremner and Company. (4) Concert by the Choir of Queen's

Avenue Methodist Church. (5) Entertainment by J. Goss, Fred Foster and Company. (6) "Lost in London," by T. Brown and Company. (7) "That Rascal Pat," by the Asylum Dramatic Club. (8) Variety Entertainment, by F. Westlake's Combination. (9) Concert by Mrs. F. Coles, Mrs. Gilmour, St. John Hyttenrauch, and others. (10) Entertainment by Mrs. J. Cruickshank, the 7th Fusilier Band, and others. (11) "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by T. Brown and Company. (12) Concert by Mr. C. F. Colwell and others. (13) "The Lakes of Killarney," by the Holman Opera Troupe. (14) "The Siamese Twins," by the Asylum Dramatic Club. (15) "The Sleighing Party," by Cool Burgess and Company. (16) An Entertainment by F. G. Westlake and Company. (17) "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty," by the Asylum Dramatic Club. (18) A Concert by the Choir of St. Paul's Church. (19) A Concert by the 7th Fusilier Band.

All the above entertainments were excellent, and were highly appreciated by the patients, in whose name I offer hearty thanks to all who assisted in giving them.

Officers and Employees.

I have had some difficulty this year in maintaining the Staff of the Asylum, especially during the summer months. Employment has been easy to get outside, and wages, for good men, fully as high as in the Asylum. Several of my best attendants left, to take places in which they got better pay than they were receiving here. During the four years from October 1st, 1876, to October 1st, 1880, 84 attendants and other employees of the Asylum resigned, while during the official year just closed 36 resigned —that is, nearly twice the average number; and the worst of it is, that the best men have resigned in unusually large proportion, because the reason for resigning has been such as to influence this class. I have still many old and good attendants, but, as a whole, there is no doubt that the Staff is not as good as it was this time last year; and if the relation which now exists between Asylum salaries and wages outside continues, the Staff must continue to deteriorate. In view of this fact, I would recommend that the Asylum salaries be somewhat raised, and especially that greater inducements than at present be offered for continuous service. There has been no change in the officers of the Institution, and they have all done their work in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. Bucke,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the Year ending September 30th, 1881.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending September 30th, 1881.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1880	384	400	784			
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	63	26	89			
" medical certificate	39	58	97			
Total number under treatment during year				486	484	970
Discharges during year:						
Not insane	1		1			
As cured	24	23	47			
" improved	2	11	13			
" unimproved	4	8	12			
Total number of discharges during year				31	42	73
Died				25	13	38
Eloped				2	2	4
Transferred				1	2	3
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1881				427	425	852
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1010	957	1967
" discharged	322	320	642			
" died	214	172	386			
" eloped	27	6	33			
" transferred	20	34	54			
" remaining 30th September, 1881	427	425	852	1010	957	1967

TABLE No. 2

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1880, to 30th September, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 29th of September, 1881)	428	425	853
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 12th of November, 1880)	383	399	782
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	146,774	151,097	297,871
Daily average population	402.12	413.96	816.08

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions Since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	36	44	80	407	559	966
Widowed	3	9	12	13	39	52
Single	63	31	94	586	358	944
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Total	102	84	186	1010	957	1967
Religion.						
Presbyterians	18	12	30	201	202	403
Episcopalians	20	20	40	231	180	411
Methodists	22	24	46	192	216	408
Baptists	9	6	15	69	73	142
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	10	6	16
Roman Catholics	20	16	36	176	190	366
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	18	8	26
Other denominations	5	3	8	40	40	80
Not reported	7	3	10	62	41	103
Total	102	84	186	1010	957	1967
Nationalities.						
English	19	11	30	158	117	275
Irish	16	8	24	181	241	422
Scotch	8	5	13	111	107	218
Canadian	47	52	99	441	410	851
United States	5	5	10	52	26	78
Other countries	3	3	6	23	31	54
Unknown	4	.....	4	44	25	69
Total	102	84	186	1010	957	1967

TABLE No. 3

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Brant	1	1	2	34	30	64
Bruce	6	2	8	48	34	82
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
Elgin	7	9	16	59	63	122
Essex	5	4	9	44	41	85
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12
Grey	5	1	6	8	10	18
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	21	23	44
Halton	.....	1	1	8	5	13
Hastings	1	1	2	5	8	13
Huron	9	12	21	70	70	140
Kent	3	5	8	49	71	120
Lambton	15	7	22	91	60	151
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Middlesex	16	17	33	201	185	386
Norfolk	.....	2	2	27	34	61
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	14	10	24
Ontario	.....	1	1	6	12	18
Oxford	12	6	18	79	63	142
Peel	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Perth	5	5	10	58	54	112
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
Prescott and Russell	1	1	2	2	3	5
Prince Edward	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	.....	1	1	13	18	31
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10
Victoria	.....	1	1	12	14	26
Waterloo	3	.....	3	27	19	46
Welland	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
Wellington	5	2	7	16	12	28
Wentworth	1	.....	1	10	14	24
York	7	3	10	42	44	86
Other countries and unknown	.....	.....	.....	23	10	33
Total admissions	102	84	186	1010	957	1967

TABLE No. 4

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brant	1	1	2	15	8	23
Bruce	3	.....	3	24	13	37
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Elgin	3	2	5	15	5	20
Essex	3	1	4	22	10	32
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Grey	5	1	6	7	6	13
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	9	3	12
Halton	.....	1	1	5	3	8
Hastings	1	1	2	2	5	7
Huron	6	1	7	31	17	48
Kent	2	.....	2	23	9	32
Lambton	9	3	12	57	17	74
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Middlesex	5	3	8	52	35	87
Norfolk	.....	2	2	19	11	30
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Ontario	.....	1	1	1	5	6
Oxford	9	1	10	32	13	45
Peel	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Perth	3	.....	3	26	12	38
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
Prescott and Russell	1	1	2	1	1	2
Prince Edward	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	.....	1	1	5	5	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Victoria	.....	1	1	9	9	18
Waterloo	1	.....	1	11	4	15
Welland	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Wellington	4	1	5	9	6	15
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
York	7	3	10	24	23	47
Total admissions	63	26	89	425	248	673

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. G.	M	September 14, 1871	October 12, 1880	Recovered.
2	C. S. W.	M	" 10, 1878	" 16, "	Improved.
3	J. W.	M	" 11, 1874	" 20, "	Recovered.
4	S. P.	M	" 30, 1880	" 22, "	"
5	A. B.	F	April 3, 1880	November 2, 1880	"
6	J. H.	M	November 7, 1877	" 10, "	"
7	G. McI.	M	January 17, 1877	" 11, "	"
8	M. G.	F	June 28, 1880	" 11, "	"
9	M. P.	F	August 21, 1880	" 12, "	Improved.
10	A. H. Mc.	M	June 22, 1880	" 13, "	Recovered.
11	M. A. J.	F	October 13, 1879	" 17, "	Improved.
12	A. M.	M	July 27, 1880	" 30, "	Recovered.
13	M. J. C.	F	August 9, 1880	December 1, "	"
14	K. S.	M	March 31, 1881	" 9, "	Improved.
15	M. A. R.	F	August 20, 1879	" 10, "	Recovered.
16	J. S. A.	M	April 16, 1879	" 15, "	"
17	R. L.	F	November 6, 1879	" 15, "	Improved.
18	M. R.	F	December 9, 1880	" 25, "	Recovered.
19	L. H.	F	July 26, 1880	January 3, 1881	"
20	E. A. W.	F	January 23, 1880	" 4, "	Improved.
21	W. E.	M	August 20, 1880	" 6, "	Recovered.
22	E. G.	F	September 4, 1880	" 6, "	Improved.
23	J. Mc.	F	July 17, 1880	" 11, "	"
24	M. A. Mc.	F	January 18, 1881	" 21, "	Unimproved.
25	E. L.	F	November 23, 1881	" 22, "	Recovered.
26	W. W. F.	M	September 4, 1880	" 28, "	Unimproved.
27	W. W.	M	January 4, 1881	February 3, "	Recovered.
28	J. W.	F	September 17, 1879	" 22, "	Unimproved.
29	T. C. L.	M	September 9, 1880	March 1, "	Recovered.
30	D. D.	F	December 14, 1880	" 7, "	"
31	J. M.	F	October 2, 1880	" 7, "	Unimproved.
32	E. C.	F	March 23, 1881	" 28, "	"
33	A. Mc.	F	February 19, 1880	April 1, "	Recovered.
34	F. P.	F	March 31, 1881	" 23, "	Unimproved.
35	A. Mc.	M	October 8, 1880	" 28, "	Recovered.
36	R. J. J.	M	February 19, 1881	May 6, "	Not insane.
37	H. B. J.	M	October 27, 1879	" 7, "	Recovered.
38	P. A.	F	May 29, 1880	" 30, "	Improved.
39	S. Mc.	F	February 3, 1881	June 6, "	"
40	M. B.	F	July 30, 1879	" 15, "	Recovered.
41	M. F.	F	February 20, 1879	" 17, "	"
42	M. A. D.	F	December 8, 1880	" 17, "	"
43	C. K.	F	April 23, 1880	" 18, "	Unimproved.
44	A. B.	F	October 27, 1880	" 20, "	Recovered.
45	M. R.	F	April 1, 1881	" 22, "	"
46	M. J. F.	F	June 17, 1879	" 24, "	Improved.
47	E. G.	F	November 19, 1880	" 27, "	Recovered.
48	M. A. Mc.	F	May 17, 1880	" 28, "	Improved.
49	J. M.	M	July 22, 1880	" 30, "	Unimproved.
50	W. E.	M	July 12, 1880	July 4, "	Recovered.
51	M. A. M.	F	February 22, 1881	" 6, "	"
52	M. E.	M	November 22, 1880	" 6, "	"
53	E. C.	M	September 30, 1880	" 7, "	"
54	M. T.	F	July 28, 1879	" 8, "	Unimproved.
55	W. C. C.	M	January 20, 1881	" 12, "	Recovered.

TABLE No 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
56	J. H. W...	M	January 24, 1881	July 14, 1881.....	Recovered.
57	J. P.. ..	F	March 26, 1881	" 14, "	"
58	R. M	M	June 15, 1881.....	" 15, "	"
59	E. P.	F	March 15, 1881	" 28, "	"
60	J. M	M	June 25, 1881..... .	" 28, "	Unimproved.
61	E. Mc.....	F	January 4, 1881	" 30, "	Recovered.
62	B. A... ..	F	March 17, 1880	August 3, "	"
63	L. S.....	F	November 26, 1880.....	" 17, "	Improved.
64	D. O.....	M	July 28, 1880	" 25, "	Recovered.
65	J. J.....	M ...	February 1, 1881	" 27, "	"
66	A. T.....	F	November 20, 1877.....	" 30, "	"
67	S. H.....	F	June 2, 1881.....	" 31, "	"
68	C. B	M	July 28, 1880	" 31, "	"
69	J. S..... .	M	April 1, 1881	September 2, "	"
70	A. R.....	F	June 9, 1881	" 6, "	"
71	J. J.....	M	August 19, 1880.....	" 8, "	Unimproved.
72	A. T.. ...	M ...	July 20, 1881	" 14, "	Recovered.
73	H. L.....	F	November 20, 1881	" 28, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
1	F. A. B....	M.....	47	October 26, 1880...	0	5	8	Apoplexy
2	M. B.....	F.	50	November 5, " ..	9	11	13	Latent phthisis
3	J. W.....	M.....	67	" 12, " ..	7	9	23	Marasmus
4	G. B.	M.....	40	" 24, " ..	0	8	7	Aortic aneurism
5	J. J. M....	M.....	40	" 25, " ..	7	10	28	Phthisis
6	J. A.....	F.	52	" 26, " ..	0	2	12	Marasmus
7	C. F.....	M.....	72	December 31, " ..	0	3	17	Old age
8	T. O. B....	M.....	48	January 3, 1881....	10	1	11	Marasmus
9	S. H.....	F.	37	" 15, "	1	2	23	Phthisis
10	J. Mc.....	F.	44	" 21, "	10	2	3	Latent phthisis
11	D. Mc.....	M.....	24	" 25, "	2	9	17	Latent phthisis
12	R. H.....	M.....	73	" 27, "	2	6	24	Paralysis
13	M. G.....	F.	38	February 8, "	6	0	2	Pectoral abscess
14	J. Mc.	M.....	29	" 8, "	1	3	26	Marasmus
15	R. Mc.....	M.....	75	" 10, "	0	1	6	Apoplexy
16	A. L.....	M.....	54	March 29, "	0	1	22	Marasmus
17	J. L.....	M... .	31	April 3, "	0	7	7	Latent phthisis
18	T. A.	M.....	59	" 10, "	4	6	23	Abscess of brain
19	N. G.....	M.....	77	" 25, "	6	6	28	Senile gangrene
20	H. P	M.....	38	" 30, "	0	0	23	Heart disease
21	W. J.....	M.....	55	May 3, "	3	4	9	Abscess of brain
22	J. A.....	M.....	26	" 3, "	0	5	14	Asphyxia
23	M. Mc.....	F.	70	" 4, "	2	2	8	Phthisis
24	A. Mc.....	F.	70	" 6, "	1	8	25	Peritonitis
25	F. S. W...	F.	54	" 7, "	1	1	19	Pulmonary apoplexy
26	J. A.....	F.	74	" 16, "	1	9	7	Old age
27	S. H.....	M.....	56	" 30, "	2	9	17	Heart disease
28	A. J. Mc..	M.....	36	July 10, "	3	11	24	General paresis
29	E. B.	F.	66	" 12, "	10	7	19	Cancer of breast
30	H. D.....	M.....	33	" 20, "	1	1	21	Apoplexy
31	W. S.....	M.....	61	August 9, "	0	2	0	Paralysis
32	H. R... ..	M.....	62	" 18, "	2	2	21	Marasmus
33	W. S.....	M.....	49	" 29, "	10	9	6	Rupture of bowel
34	J. B. Mc..	F.	38	Sept. 2, "	0	9	1	Heart clot
35	M. M.	F.	70	" 4, "	0	6	12	Old age
36	J. J.....	M.....	64	" 12, "	0	1	21	Apoplexy
37	F. P.	F.	29	" 18, "	0	1	5	Marasmus
38	W. P.	M.....	66	" 19, "	1	10	14	Marasmus

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Bookbinders				0	2	2	2
Book-keepers	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Bakers	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Bricklayers	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Butchers	2	0	2	4	0	4	6
Blacksmiths	1	0	1	9	0	9	10
Brass Finishers				1	0	1	1
Brewers				2	0	2	2
Barbers				2	0	2	2
Broom-makers				1	0	1	1
Cabinetmakers				5	0	5	5
Confectioners				2	0	2	2
Coopers				5	0	5	5
Carpenters	4	0	4	23	0	23	27
Clerks	1	0	1	17	0	17	18
Clergymen				1	0	1	1
Coppersmiths				1	0	1	1
Dyers				1	0	1	1
Domestic Duties	0	53	53	0	505	505	558
Dressmakers				0	4	4	4
Druggists				1	0	1	1
Engineers	1	0	1	3	0	3	4
Farmers	34	0	34	319	9	328	362
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1	0	1	1
Ferrymen				2	0	2	2
Furriers				0	1	1	1
Gardeners	1	0	1	6	0	6	7
Hucksters				0	1	1	1
Hatters				1	0	1	1
Hostlers				1	0	1	1
Housekeepers	0	1	1	0	4	4	5
Jewellers	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Labourers	30	0	30	240	0	240	270
Ladies	0	1	1	0	3	3	4
Laundresses				0	1	1	1
Lumbermen				1	0	1	1
Milliners	0	1	1	0	8	8	9
Masons				7	0	7	7
Machinists				4	0	4	4
Matchmakers				1	0	1	1
Millers				6	0	6	6
Moulders				3	0	3	3
Merchants				16	0	16	16
Music Teachers	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Officers				1	0	1	1
Organ Builders				1	0	1	1
Pensioners				4	0	4	4
Plasterers				3	0	3	3
Prostitutes	0	1	1	0	4	4	5
Photographers	1	0	1	3	0	3	4
Painters	2	0	2	11	0	11	13
Printers	1	0	1	5	0	5	6
Pedlars				2	1	3	3

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades or occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Physicians				3	0	3	3
Servants	0	11	11	2	117	119	130
Sailors				5	0	5	5
Students	2	0	2	9	0	9	11
Spinners				0	2	2	2
Sisters of Charity				0	1	1	1
Soda-water Manufacturers				1	0	1	1
Stonecutters				3	0	3	3
Showmen				2	0	2	2
Saddlers	1	0	1	3	0	3	4
Shoemakers	3	0	3	13	0	13	16
Seamstresses	0	1	1	0	6	6	7
Slaters				1	0	1	1
Ship-builders	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
School-teachers	0	1	1	12	9	21	22
Tinsmiths				4	0	4	4
Tavern-keepers				5	1	6	6
Tailors	2	2	4	15	1	16	20
Tanners				3	0	3	3
Toll-gate Keepers				1	0	1	1
Watchmakers				4	0	4	4
Wood Finishers				1	0	1	1
Weavers				0	2	2	2
Wheelwrights				1	0	1	1
Waggon-makers	2	0	2	2	0	2	4
No employment	4	9	13	39	80	119	132
Unknown	3	3	6	52	109	161	167
Total	102	84	186	908	873	1781	1967

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY, In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1881.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	....	...	.....	2	8	10	....	....	.....
Religious excitement	...	....	.....	5	7	12	....	....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	....	....	.....	5	3	8	....	....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	....	....	.....	....	2	2	....	....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	0	1	4	4	8	....	....	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	....	1	1	1	3	4	....	....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	...	....	.....	8	1	9	....	...	.....
Intemperance, sexual	....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Venereal disease	....	..	.....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	....	....	.....	5	1	6	....	....	.....
Over-work	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Sunstroke	1	....	1	3	....	3	....	....	.....
Accident or injury	2	1	3	1	1	2	....	....	.....
Pregnancy	....	....	.....	....	2	2	....	....	.....
Puerperal	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	.....
Lactation	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Puberty and change of life	....	....	.....	....	2	2	....	....	.....
Uterine disorders	....	1	1	....	6	6	....	....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	....	....	.....	1	3	4	....	....	.....
Other forms of brain disease	1	....	1	2	1	3	....	....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	1	2	2	4	6	....	....	....
Fevers	....	....	.....	3	1	4	....	....	.....
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	3	4	...	.. .	.....	....	....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	15	20	35	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	. ..	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Unknown	80	55	135	58	30	88	....	....	....
Total	102	84	186	102	84	186	....	....	.....

TABLE No. 9.

History of Probational Discharges during the official year ending September 30th, 1881.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number allowed out on probation				27	47	74
Number of these discharged recovered	8	18	26			
" " " improved		10	10			
" " " unimproved	2	2	4			
" " returned to Asylum	10	9	19			
" " still out on probation	7	8	15			
				27	47	74

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	7	1,921	.....	1,921
Tailor's shop	4	525	.....	525
Engineer's shop	5	1,451	.....	1,451
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work	5	902	.....	902
Roads				
Wood-yard and coal-shed	4	969	.....	969
Bakery	1	334	.....	334
Laundry	15	898	2,837	3,735
Dairy	3	362	338	700
Painting	5	1,009	.....	1,009
Farm	27	4,878	.....	4,878
Garden	20	5,001	.....	5,001
Grounds				
Stable	5	1,590	.....	1,590
Kitchen	23	1,812	4,957	6,769
Dining rooms	22	2,446	4,949	7,395
Officers' quarters				
Sewing rooms	32	.....	8,204	8,204
Knitting	15	.....	4,876	4,876
Spinning	1	.....	101	101
Mending	9	.....	2,631	2,631
Wards				
Halls	190	22,356	21,680	44,036
Store room	2	549	.....	549
General	61	7,578	2,372	9,950
Total	456	54,581	52,945	107,526

TABLE No. 11.

Number of Articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
Dresses	10,586	Vests	1,049
Dresses, Canvas	3,666	Canvas Suits	847
Night Dresses	4,829	Blankets	5,775
Aprons	16,177	Sheets	60,828
Skirts	5,506	Pillow-slips	48,821
Drawers	11,146	Bolster-slips	323
Chemises	26,156	Quilts	7,522
Waists	1,956	Quilts, Canvas	628
Caps and Hoods	730	Bed-ticks	8,529
Shawls	49	Pillow-ticks	139
Jackets	78	Towels	26,686
Handkerchiefs	6,924	Table-cloths	910
Collars	6,005	Table-napkins	1,993
Neckties	2,146	Toilet covers	845
Cuffs (pairs)	1,476	Crumb cloths	12
Stockings (pairs)	12,470	Pudding cloths	2,756
Socks (pairs)	18,689	Carriage covers	23
Shirts	25,830	Blinds and curtains	207
Guernseys	2,077	Carpets	2
Pants	3,295	Bibs, etc., etc	512
Coats	1,739	Total	329,937

TABLE No. 12.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1881.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	962	.....	Palliasses	....	10
Dresses, Canvas	77	.....	Pillows, Feather	53	.....
Shirts	11	.....	Pillows, Hair	311	.....
Chemises	556	.....	Pillow-ticks	52	.....
Chemises, Flannel	16	.....	Pillow-slips	1,197	5
Drawers	175	144	Bolsters, Feather	3	.....
Aprons	569	.....	Bolster-slips	4	.....
Night Dresses	88	.....	Sheets	964	64
Caps	79	.....	Quilts Hemmed	166	30
Collars	18	.....	Quilts, Canvas	23	3
Cape	1	.....	Blankets overcast	319	23
Neckties	143	.....	Ticks	463	186
Shoulder Shawls	24	.....	Ticks, Canvas	6	44
Waists	25	.....	Curtains and Blinds	104	.....
Cloth Slippers (pairs)	31	.....	Towels	663	36
Shirts	809	2,158	Table-cloths	19	.....
Guernseys	....	12	Table-napkins	11	.....
Pants	601	1,148	Flag	1	1
Coats	298	538	Canvas covers	4	.....
Vests	260	305	Table cover, Bagatelle	1	.....
Canvas suits	40	139	Carpets	9	2
Blouses	37	.....	Crumb cloths	3	.....
Hats trimmed	12	10	Pudding cloths	92	.....
Bags	16	.....	Cushion	1	.....
Carriage covers	6	.....	Books covered	300	.....
Socks (pairs)	....	3,202	Hams covered	22	.....
Mattrasses	81	.....	Total	9,726	8,060

TABLE No. 13.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1881.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	6	2,745	Drawers	31	788
Dresses, Canvas	....	891	Night Dresses	9	373
Skirts	63	1,849	Blankets overcast	200	436
Chemises	103	1,959	Ticks	....	1,417
Chemises, Flannel	6	30	Towels	254	12
Aprons	92	422	Pillow-slips	33	233
Shirts, Cotton	....	520	Quilts, Hemmed	132	521
Shirts, Flannel	....	100	Sheets	....	572
Socks (pairs)	....	1,040	Waists	2	20
Stockings (pairs)	....	2,555	Total	931	16,483

Amount of Knitting done during the year ending September 30th, 1881 :—

Stockings (pairs)	531
Socks "	185
Stockings re-footed (pairs)	158
Socks " "	110
Total	984
Cotton wound and twisted	20 lbs.

TABLE No. 1.

Supplementary Return.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Unknown	21	..	..	..	..
Under 1 month	70	16	3	..	2
From 1 to 2 months	28	9	3	..	1
" 2 " 3 "	7	27	4	1	..
" 3 " 4 "	2	18	2	..	1
" 4 " 5 "	5	13	6	2	1
" 5 " 6 "	3	11	5	1	1
" 6 " 7 "	3	8	5	..	..
" 7 " 8 "	2	9	3	..	..
" 8 " 9 "	1	9	..	2	..
" 9 " 10 "	3	9	1	..	..
" 10 " 11 "	6	10	..	1	..
" 11 " 12 "	5	4	1	..	1
" 12 " 18 "	11	42	5	3	4
" 18 months to 2 years	5	37	3	1	1
" 2 to 3 years	3	72	1	2	..
" 3 " 4 "	5	94	3	..	..
" 4 " 5 "	3	40	..	..	..
" 5 " 6 "	..	38	..	..	..
" 6 " 7 "	..	40	1	..	..
" 7 " 8 "	..	38	..	..	..
" 8 " 9 "	..	24	..	..	..
" 9 " 10 "	..	33	1	..	..
" 10 " 15 "	1	65	..	..	..
" 15 " 20 "	..	52	..	..	..
" 20 years upwards	2	134	..	..	..
Totals	186	852	47	13	12

One patient discharged not insane after a residence of two months and seventeen days.

TABLE No. 2.

Supplementary Return.

	Male.	Female.	
Total admissions during the year	102	84	186
Number of such admitted for first time to Asylum	84	71	155
Number of re-admissions during the year	18	13	31
	102	84	186
No. 3.			
Total admissions during past five years, viz., from 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1881	448	409	857
Number of such Patients admitted once to Asylum	374	350	724
" " twice "	58	43	101
" " three times to Asylum	7	8	15
" " four "	5	3	8
" " five "	2	4	6
" " six times and over to Asylum	2	1	3
	448	409	857
No. 4.			
Total number of Patients discharged recovered during year	24	23	47
Number of such discharged recovered for first time	18	20	38
" " second "	3	1	4
" " third "	3	2	5
	24	23	47
No. 5.			
Total number of Patients discharged recovered during past five years, viz., from 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1881	184	188	372
Number of such subsequently re-admitted to Asylum once	22	19	41
" " " twice	5	5	10
" " " three times	3	2	5
" " " four "	....	....	....
" " " five "	....	....	....
" " " six " and over	....	....	....

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

Report of the Medical Superintendent for the Year ending 30th September, 1881.

Kingston, Ontario, 1st October, 1881.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Asylum for the official year ending the 30th September, 1881, the fourth since it became exclusively a Provincial Institution, and the twenty-sixth since its organization.

The year's operations, as shewn in detail in the attached Tables, are as follows:

There were in residence on the 1st October, 1880, 219 males, 214 females; total, 433.
Admitted during the year, 26 males, 29 females; total, 55.
Total number under treatment, 245 males, 243 females; total, 488.
Discharged during the year, 12 males, 9 females; total, 21.
Died, 10 males, 11 females; total, 21.
Remaining in Asylum on 30th September, 1881, 223 males, 223 females; total, 446.
Average daily population, 217.35 males, 215.13 females; total, 432.48.
Average weekly cost per capita, $2.41.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.

The number of admissions was 13 less than the previous year, notwithstanding which our accommodation was taxed to the utmost, and many applicants had to seek admission elsewhere.

The number of patients admitted by medical certificate was only 15—8 males and 7 females; whilst those admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant number 40, of whom 18 were males and 22 females. I had occasion in my last report to refer to the large number of patients received into this Asylum under warrants from the gaols, and I have little further to add this year. I may, however, state that a greater number of persons sought admission during the year just passed by the ordinary process than in former years, but, owing to the crowded state of the Asylum and our inability to receive them promptly, many of these applicants were afterwards committed to gaol and transferred to the Asylum under warrant.

Of the cases admitted during the year only 5 have recovered, 2 have died, 10 may be classed curable, 8 as doubtful, and 20 at least go to swell the number of life residents. Many of those admitted are harmless, being cases of confirmed dementia and the childishness of old age; they require no treatment, merely a *home* for life, and in some instances they might and should be cared for at home.

As a whole, the patients received this year do not promise to swell the number of discharges in the coming year, and are unpromising material from which to effect cures.

As expected, the number of discharges this year is lower than last year, 4.3 per cent. on the total number under treatment, and 38.18 on the year's admissions.

Only one patient was discharged unimproved. She was subject to paroxysms of violent mania, but during the intervals between the paroxysms she was quiet and well conducted. Her friends were under the impression that they could care for her out of the Asylum, and as she was not a warrant case, I allowed them to remove her, but it

was contrary to my recommendation. She has only been out a short time, and I have not yet been advised of the result of home treatment.

One woman was discharged after a continuous Asylum residence of ten years. For several months prior to her discharge she was industrious and rational, and anxious to earn her own living. As she had no friends, I obtained for her a situation as servant in a reliable family in the country, where I was satisfied she would be well treated. She was allowed out on probation for three months, and at the end of that time discharged, as she gave satisfaction to her employers and was contented and happy.

Seventeen patients—9 males and 8 females—were discharged on probation, with the following satisfactory result: 10 were discharged unconditionally at the expiration of their term, and have been at home without giving trouble, so far as I have been informed; 2 were returned to the Asylum unchanged before the expiration of the probational term; and in 5 cases the term of leave has not yet expired, but all of them are reported as progressing satisfactorily.

All of the deaths were from natural and unavoidable causes, and do not call for special comment. The death rate this year is 4.3 per cent. upon the total number under treatment, as compared with 6.5 per cent. last year.

Although a large proportion of our patients are employed and allowed to amuse themselves about the farm and grounds, there were no successful elopements and very few attempts at escape. This may be ascribed to the vigilance of the attendants, and the judicious selection of patients for outdoor work and recreation.

The only casualty worthy of reporting that occurred during the year was a punctured wound of the abdomen inflicted by a criminal lunatic upon an imbecile. The wound was about half an inch in length, through which a portion of the omentum protruded to the extent of about four inches. The protruding omentum had been pulled by the wounded patient, notwithstanding which the wound healed without a bad symptom, and after a few days' confinement to bed the patient was able to go about again apparently as well as usual.

The man who inflicted the injury has committed innumerable criminal acts, for which he has spent many years of his life in prison, and after one of more than usual atrocity he was pronounced insane and domiciled in this Asylum, probably for life, where he will, I have no doubt, exercise his bloodthirsty propensities, whenever an opportunity offers, upon our helpless and inoffensive inmates; and it is a noteworthy fact that he selects for his victims those who are unable to offer much, if any, resistance.

The question of the disposal of the class of lunatics to which this man belongs was discussed during the recent meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane, and it was the general opinion, in which I fully concur, that separate provision should be made for them. They are often very troublesome, concocting plots to escape, and teaching innocent patients vicious and depraved habits.

Improvements.

It was decided last winter that meat required for consumption should be slaughtered on the premises, and as there was no building suitable for the purpose it was necessary to erect a slaughter-house. Plans were accordingly prepared by ourselves for a combined slaughter-house, cattle-stable and boiler-room, and the work of erection commenced on the Hatwood property in May. The building, 73x23 feet, was rapidly pushed forward, and the slaughter-house was ready for use in about a month from the commencement. It has been in constant use ever since, and answers admirably the purpose for which it was intended.

I may here state that the system adopted of slaughtering our own meat, instead of buying by contract as formerly, has so far been a perfect success, and we now get tender, nutritious meat, instead of the lean, under-fed article formerly furnished.

The dilapidated condition of the old piggery, and its close proximity to the main building and cottage, have for a long time made it a nuisance, and as soon as the slaughter-house was in working order it was decided to make new quarters for the pigs adjoining it. A large paddock was accordingly fenced off, and in it a very convenient and suitable

piggery, 38x23 feet, was erected. The pigs have been much benefited by the removal to their new quarters, and the nuisance of having them close to the Asylum has been abated.

To provide water for the slaughter-house, piggery, etc., a well 8 feet in diameter was sunk to the depth of 26 feet, from which we are obtaining an abundant supply of excellent water. Considerable labour was expended in sinking the well, as very hard rock was encountered, which could only be removed by blasting.

A stone well-house, 14x15 feet, is in course of erection over the well to protect the pumps from the frost, and when it is completed our water supply will be convenient and uninterrupted.

To convey the water from the well to the slaughter-house it was necessary to put down an iron pipe beneath the frost level. This was accomplished by blasting out a bed for the pipe and securely covering it with earth. The water is now forced through this pipe to a tank in the slaughter-house by means of a powerful hand force-pump.

The bridge at the rear of the Asylum became dangerous, owing to the rotten condition of the timbers and planking, and, as it had to be renewed, we decided to make use of the space beneath. A stone wall was built on the west side, new timbers were put in and covered with three-inch plank, and, instead of the rubbish receptacle formerly beneath the bridge, we have now an excellent and convenient ash-pit, capable of holding fifty cart loads of ashes.

To make room for the new fence in front of the houses on the Jackson property, and to improve the appearance of the front, the old stables on the Redmond and Funnel lots were pulled down, and a suitable and sightly shed, 12x48 feet, divided into two compartments, was constructed in the rear of the lots.

Four hundred and fifty feet of the back avenue wall was covered by a wrought plank coping, in place of the light picket coping which was torn off by the wind last summer.

The wood and coal shed at the back of the Medical Superintendent's house was re-shingled and otherwise repaired, and placed in a serviceable condition.

Two thousand nine hundred lineal feet of substantial four and five board fence was constructed on the Hatwood farm, surrounding the orchard and pig paddock, and separating the pastures from the cultivated land.

Preparatory to the commencement of the regular entertainments last winter, the stage in the Amusement Hall was overhauled, reconstructed, and fitted up with a very complete set of scenery, including a drop curtain, which we were enabled to purchase second-hand at a great reduction on the original cost, and, as it had only been in use a short time and had been well cared for, it was nearly as good as new. The reconstruction, including the arrangement of a very handsome proscenium, was completed without outside aid, with the exception of a little frescoing, and we now have a very handsome and convenient hall, the completeness of which was materially augmented by an excellent piano, which was purchased by your direction on my recommendation.

Stone drains, aggregating in length to eighteen hundred and seventy feet, were put down in Hatwood during the year, and, with those put down last season, several acres of land, previously wet, were thoroughly drained.

The painting in the wards has been continuously in progress since the beginning of the year. Ward No. 7 has been thoroughly painted, the walls in neutral tints and the wood-work in oak graining; the stairway in the Western projection has been similarly treated from garret to basement, and presents a fine appearance. As the walls have to be carefully scraped, to remove the numerous coats of whitewash, before the paint can be put on, the labour is much increased and the work prolonged. The painter, with his staff, is now at work painting the slaughter-house, piggery, etc.

The sidewalk on the front avenue, extending from the front entrance to a point near the Medical Superintendent's house, a distance of 1,620 feet, has been relaid and 1,140 feet newly planked.

All of the preceding improvements, as well as the ordinary work in the mechanical departments, have been successfully carried out by our regular employees, assisted by such patients as were able and willing to work.

The following articles of furniture were contracted for during the summer, part of which has already been received, and the balance will be delivered in a few days, viz.:

100 bedsteads, 50 hair mattresses, 50 straw palliasses, 10 oak-grained bunks, 200 common chairs, 50 feather pillows, 12 wire fanlight guards.

This furniture was much required, and will add considerably to the comfort and appearance of the wards.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging a donation from the Educational Department of 600 books, a number of maps, globes, pictures, mottoes, etc. They were a great acquisition to our library, and are much appreciated.

Improvements under the direction of the Public Works Department.

Last year I urged strongly for an improvement in our fire protection system, and I am glad to report that my recommendations have been carried to a successful termination under the direction of the Government Architect.

A cast iron pipe was laid from the laundry engine-house in a straight line to the new airing court for females, where it branches, one division going through the basement beneath the kitchen, through the airing court for males, around the east end of the Asylum, and terminates at a hydrant in front of the eastern extension; the other branch is continued around the west end of the building, and terminates in a hydrant in front of the western extension and nearly in front of the cottage gate.

There are five hydrants in the course of the pipe, which are placed as follows: No. 1 in close proximity to the store; it will command the store, carpenter's shop, laundry, coal sheds, boiler-room, and the rear extension of the main building. No. 2 is situated at the rear of the main building, near the centre of the airing court for males, and commands the eastern half of the Asylum, the rear extension, the coal sheds, new gas-house, wood yard, etc. No. 3 is situated in the airing court for females, and commands the opposite side to No. 2. Nos. 4 and 5 are in front of the building, and command the whole front of the Asylum and the cottage.

Five hundred feet of excellent rubber hose, with nozzles and all requisite fittings, were suppplied, and we can bring two, and in many places four streams to bear on any part of the building.

To supply the motive power, a No. 12 Northey pump was ordered, and the necessary connections are now being made. It is estimated that this pump is sufficiently powerful to throw the water up to the cupola, but we have not yet been able to test it.

To complete our water system, we are extending the new pipe to the stable yard, where a hydrant will be placed which will command the coach-house, stables, etc., and the Medical Superintendent's house. When this is completed I believe the Asylum and surrounding structures will be as well protected against fire as any public building can be, for, apart from the external protection just referred to, there are in the wards upwards of 1,300 feet of rubber hose always attached and ready for use at a moment's notice. Each ward has sufficient hose to command any part of it. There are also two hand Babcock extinguishers located in a convenient place in the centre hall, always charged and ready for use.

Some time ago I recommended a change in the manner of supplying motive power to the laundry and carpenter's shop. The proposition was that the shafting in the carpenter's shop should be continued through the store and connected by means of a wire rope with the engine which drives the fan. By this arrangement it would not be necessary to fire up in the laundry boiler, as the large engine has to be driven for ventilating and heating purposes, and by a very little increase in the expenditure of steam it could be made to drive the machinery in the laundry and workshops at the same time. This arrangement is now being carried out, and, as part of the shafting is in position, we hope soon to have the connection completed.

It will, we anticipate, not only effect a saving in fuel, but will enable the engineer and his assistants to run the machinery and attend to repairs in the engine-room at the same time, whereas at present one man is constantly in attendance in the laundry during washing days.

At the last Session of the Legislature an appropriation was granted for fencing. Tenders were solicited for the work and received, but so far as I am aware the contract

has not yet been awarded. I hope soon, however, to see the work in progress, as otherwise it cannot be completed before the frost sets in.

Requirements.

A new gas-house was completed more than a year ago, but the necessary machinery for manufacturing gas has not yet been procured. I trust that before the end of another year the Asylum will be lighted either by the electric light or by gas, as the coal oil lamps at present in use are both insufficient and dangerous.

As the specifications for fencing this year do not include the eastern boundary, the dividing line between the village lots and the Asylum property, and as we are subject to incursions from boys, pigs, geese, hens, etc., owing to the rotten condition of the existing so-called fence, I would respectfully recommend that, if it cannot be included in this year's contract, a new fence be erected early next spring.

No change has been made in our steam boilers, and as they are year by year becoming less serviceable, I have again to urge the necessity of having part or all of them replaced by tubular ones.

Large tea and coffee urns for the kitchen are urgently required, for at present the tea is made in one of the large iron kettles, which not only makes it very dark-coloured, but gives to it an unpleasant taste.

Our laundry, though very complete, has one requirement, viz., a machine for washing flannels. The Shaker machine now in use gives perfect satisfaction so far as washing is concerned, but it fulls the flannels very much, and to remedy this defect we require an improved cylindrical washer, which, I am informed, washes well without fulling.

Increased Accommodation.

The question of increased accommodation has of late been under consideration, and I think the time opportune to submit a brief statement of the case as it presents itself to me.

Our accommodation is, and has been for some time, overtaxed. At present we have in residence 446 patients, while our complement of beds is 430, showing a surplus of 16 patients. To make room for these extra patients, beds were placed on the floor in rooms already overcrowded, which not only tends to confusion, but must be injurious to the health of the occupants. This overcrowding, and to provide a few extra beds, is to be remedied by the transfer in a few days of 30 patients to the London Asylum. After the transfer we will have at our command 14 beds; these, with the few that will be vacated by discharges and deaths, must meet the requirements of another year. Allowing that the beds vacated will be 42, the same as during the year just closed, then we will have 56 beds to meet future requirements. It is fair to assume that the applications of the coming year will at least equal those of the past, viz., 100. We will then have 56 beds to accommodate 100 patients, and as the surplus applicants of this district cannot, as during the past year, be provided for in the other Asylums of the Province, it is a question for consideration how accommodation can and must be provided.

You have already recommended the construction of one of the wings to this Asylum, as per the original plan, and I believe the carrying out of your recommendation is the best solution of the difficulty; for, apart from this being the smallest Asylum of the Province, and unfinished, the greatest pressure for accommodation is in this district; and even should some provision be made in the West, it appears to me unjust to send lunatics so far away from their homes, where they are practically beyond the reach of their friends.

The structural arrangements and sanitary conditions of this Asylum cannot be surpassed. It is in a convenient locality, and as good building material can be obtained in abundance in the immediate vicinity, the cost of construction will be quite as reasonable as in any other place.

Work.

As will be seen by a glance at the tabulated work return, an immense amount of work has been done by the patients during the year, a total of 55,431 days.

Our farm, which was in a very rough state when we obtained possession of it, affords pleasant and healthful occupation to a great number of men, and is cultivated to great advantage. A number are employed in the gardens and ornamental grounds, which require constant attention. A limited number are always employed with the engineer, carpenter, painter and tailor. Two are constantly at work in the shoe shop, and make all of the slippers and shoes required in the Asylum, and many perform allotted light work in the wards.

The women are employed sewing, knitting, repairing, in the kitchen and laundry, and in various other ways. The amount of work performed by them cannot accurately be tabulated. Under the supervision of the Matron they make and repair all of their own clothing and the shirts and socks for the men.

I consider useful employment of very great benefit in the treatment of the insane, for it not only makes many of them more contented than they would otherwise be, but prevents them from acquiring and indulging in destructive habits, and tends materially to good health and ultimate recovery.

Amusements, etc.

The improvements in our Amusement Hall before referred to, and the purchase of a piano, enabled us to introduce greater variety into the entertainments than was possible in former years.

Our city friends took an active interest in the matter, and to the following we are indebted, and tender our acknowledgments, for pleasant and instructive entertainments:—Choir of Chalmers Church, Choir of Queen Street Methodist Church, Choir of St. Andrew's Church, Choir of Episcopal Methodist Church, Choir of St. Paul's Church, Collegiate Institute Literary Society, Queen's College Glee Club, Kingston Dramatic Association, and Staley's String Band.

The Asylum Dramatic Club gave four very pleasing dramatic entertainments, and a magic lantern exhibition was given by the Medical Staff.

During the winter, when sleighing was good, a great many of the patients enjoyed exhilarating drives in the farm pleasure sleighs, and during the summer short excursions in a steam yacht.

Croquet continues to be indulged in, and during the past summer has afforded much amusement.

A number of the male patients were taken into the city on Dominion Day to see the celebration, and returned much pleased, particularly with the display of fireworks.

Sixty-four patients visited the Midland Central Fair, and derived much pleasure from viewing the different exhibits. We are much indebted to the President and Directors for allowing the patients to visit the exhibition free of charge.

A number of weekly newspapers have been sent to us gratuitously during the year. They are welcome visitors in the wards—are eagerly looked for and carefully read. It will, no doubt, be gratifying to the publishers to know that their generosity is fully appreciated, and, in behalf of their Asylum friends, I beg to thank them for their donations.

Treatment.

Every judicious means at our command has been used to promote the welfare and recovery of those committed to our care.

Old and well-established remedies have been carefully used, and new ones tried with varying success.

Alcoholic liquors have not been used in this Asylum for the last ten years, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the result. The large number of epileptics in resi-

dence, and their gradual increase, induced us to devote special attention to the treatment of epilepsy. The result has so far been satisfactory, but the treatment has not been sufficiently prolonged to enable us to form a correct idea of its efficiency. It will, however, be carefully continued and the results noticed.

Religious Services.

Much benefit has been derived from the religious services conducted regularly during the year by the different city clergymen in rotation. To those gentlemen who have gratuitously assisted us we are much indebted, and offer our grateful acknowledgments.

The Roman Catholic clergy have, as heretofore, been unremitting in their attendance on the sick and others requiring their services, and have never failed to promptly respond when called upon.

There have been few changes amongst the employees during the year, and none amongst the officers.

All of them continue to discharge their duties cheerfully and faithfully, to which is due in a great measure the success that has been achieved.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Metcalf,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending 30th September, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1880	219	214	433			
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	18	22	40			
By Medical Certificate	8	7	15			
Total number under treatment during year				245	243	488
Discharges during year :						
As cured	7	7	14			
As improved	5	1	6			
As unimproved		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year				12	9	21
Died				10	11	21
Eloped						
Transferred						
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1881				223	223	446
				245	243	488
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				786	571	1,357
" discharged	296	177	473			
" died	204	147	351			
" eloped	10		10			
transferred	53	24	77			
remaining 30th September, 1881	223	223	446			
				786	571	1,357

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum from the 1st October, 1880, to 30th September, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of Patients in residence, on the 28th September, 1881	223	223	446
Minimum number of Patients in residence, on the 27th April, 1881.	216	212	428
Collective days' stay of all Patients in residence during year	79,334	78,524	157,858
Daily average population	217.35	215.13	432.48

	Admissions of Year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social Stath.						
Married } Widowed }	15	12	27	290	311	601
Single	11	17	28	496	260	756
Total	26	29	55	786	571	1,357
Religion.						
Presbyterians	2	4	6	115	84	199
Episcopalians	6	5	11	201	118	319
Methodists	6	6	12	113	98	211
Baptists		1	1	16	14	30
Congregationalists						
Roman Catholics	10	13	23	247	197	444
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	1		1	91	56	147
Not reported	1		1	3	4	7
Total	26	29	55	786	571	1,357
Nationalities.						
English	1		1	72	39	111
Irish	3	5	8	180	147	327
Scotch	1	1	2	42	40	82
Canadian	20	22	42	393	277	670
United States	1	1	2	11	6	17
Other countries				34	9	43
Unknown				54	53	107
Total	26	29	55	786	571	1,357

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	4	4	8	59	60	119
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	6	11	17	105	85	190
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings				33	23	56
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	1	4	5	41	41	82
Leeds and Grenville	5	2	7	44	39	83
Lennox and Addington	4	3	7	34	24	58
Lincoln				9	4	13
Manitoba					1	1
Middlesex				6	3	9
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				11	26	37
Ontario				14	17	31
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	2	1	3	13	12	25
Prince Edward		2	2	12	14	26
Renfrew	1		1	20	12	32
Simcoe				10	10	20
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	2	5	53	33	86
Victoria				3	11	14
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				27	39	66
Kingston Penitentiary				155	14	169
Province of Quebec				1		1
Central Prison				1		1
Toronto Asylum				17	13	30
Malden Asylum					5	5
Total admissions	26	29	55	786	571	1,357

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	4	4	8	58	55	113
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	3	7	10	82	67	149
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings				32	20	52
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	1	4	5	38	40	78
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	2	37	31	68
Lennox and Addington	3	3	6	26	20	46
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	3	9
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				10	24	34
Ontario				14	17	31
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	2	1	3	13	11	24
Prince Edward		1	1	12	9	21
Renfrew	1		1	20	12	32
Simcoe				9	10	19
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	1	4	51	30	81
Victoria				3	11	14
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				27	38	65
Kingston Penitentiary				5	2	7
Total admissions	18	22	40	570	489	1,059

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	S. C. G.....	M.....	25th November, 1879...	22nd October, 1880..	Recovered.
2	B. McC.	F.	12th May, 1880	13th November, " ..	"
3	M. A.	F.	27th May, 1880.....	27th " " ..	"
4	S. S.	M.....	29th March, 1877.....	27th " " ..	"
5	C. W. H.....	M.....	28th April, 1880	28th December, " ..	"
6	E. B.	F.	30th September, 1880 ..	16th February, 1881..	"
7	S. B.	F.	5th October, 1870	16th " " ..	"
8	E. B.	F.	15th April, 1880	24th " " ..	"
9	J. E. McG.....	M.....	30th September, 1880 ..	4th March, " ..	"
10	E. G.....	M.....	29th September, 1880 ..	14th " " ..	"
11	S. McC.	F.	28th January, 1878	26th " " ..	Improved.
12	M. H.....	M.....	27th October, 1880.....	23rd April, " ..	"
13	D. C.	M.....	20th November, 1879...	27th " " ..	"
14	H. L.....	M.....	1st March, 1881.....	4th May, " ..	"
15	R. W..... ..	F.	25th July, 1879	30th " " ..	Recovered.
16	L. D.....	M.....	30th September, 1880 ..	16th July, " ..	"
17	R. M. L.....	F.	19th January, 1881	22nd " " ..	"
18	M. McG.....	M.....	25th November, 1879 ..	10th August, " ..	Improved.
19	N. F.....	F.	30th March, 1881	15th " " ..	Recovered.
20	F. D....	M.....	5th April, 1881	30th " " ..	Improved.
21	S. S.....	F.	31st July, 1876	9th September, " ..	Unimproved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
1	R. H.....	M...	67	13th October, 1880	13	.....	19	Senile decay.
2	G. B.....	M...	64	9th " "	2	11	9	Hepatic dropsy.
3	B. K....	F. ..	45	23rd November, "	7	3	5	Phthisis.
4	M. C.....	F. ..	40	28th December, "	3	4	22	"
5	A. E. D.....	F. ..	41	18th January, 1881	3	4	13	"
6	C. H.....	F. ..	34	27th " "	6	2	6	"
7	J. B.	M...	34	1st February, "	6	3	17	"
8	W. C.....	M...	49	11th " "	4	.....	5	General paresis.
9	M. McD.	F. ..	22	21st " "	2	3	26	Phthisis.
10	P. P.....	F. ..	30	13th April, "	.....	2	2	Diarrhœa.
11	W. M. F.....	M...	42	17th " "	4	.....	1	Erysipelas.
12	M. F.....	F. ..	31	26th " "	3	5	24	Phthisis.
13	J. O. H.	M...	33	15th May, "	.....	11	19	"
14	E. B.	M...	81	20th " "	.....	7	1	Senile decay.
15	J. C.....	F. ..	66	25th " "	17	8	4	Senile exhaustion.
16	R. R.	F. ..	26	26th " "	6	1	25	Phthisis.
17	O. S. B	M...	70	7th July, "	1	8	3	Old age.
18	H. H.	M...	24	16th " "	2	11	8	Typhoid fever.
19	E. E.....	M...	51	24th " "	1	1	28	Marasmus.
20	B. K.	F. ..	65	29th " "	24	1	20	Senile decay.
21	F. C.....	M...	70to80	3rd August, "	.....	10	21	"

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupation of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barbers				1		1
Barristers				3		3
Bakers				1		1
Butchers				1		1
Blacksmiths and wives	1	1	2	18	2	20
Bricklayers				6		6
Carpenters and wives				39	3	42
Clergymen				3		3
Coopers				3		3
Clerks	3		3	18		18
Carriage-makers				3		3
Cooks				1	1	2
Carders				3		3
Captains of boats	1		1	3		3
Dressmakers					13	13
Detectives				1		1
Engineers and wives				3	2	5
Farmers and wives and daughters	9	5	14	184	79	263
Housekeepers		2	2		10	10
Harness-makers				5		5
Hotel-keepers				1		1
Jewellers				2		2
Labourers and wives	8		8	229	67	296
Masons	1		1	1		1
Merchants and wives				11		11
Millers and wives		1	1	3	1	4
Machinists and wives		1	1	7	1	8
Pump-makers				1		1
Prostitutes					1	1
Painters				11		11
Physicians				4		4
School-teachers				10	10	20
Station-masters				2		2
Soldiers and wives				10	3	13
Students	1		1	3		3
Servants		13	13	13	172	185
Shoemakers and wives	1		1	37	1	38
Seamstresses					39	39
Sailors				11		11
Tailors and wives and daughters		1	1	10	2	12
Tanners				2		2
Tinsmiths				2		2
Watch-makers				2		2
Weavers		1	1	3	2	5
Others				6	5	11
Not reported	1	4	5	109	157	266
Totals	26	29	55	786	571	1357

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY, In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1881.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends,	....	....	.....	2	2	4	....	....	.....
Religious excitement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	....	....	.....	3	1	4	....	....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Intemperance, sexual	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Venereal disease	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Overwork	....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	....	.....
Sunstroke	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Accident or injury	....	....	.....	1	1	2	....	....	.....
Pregnancy	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Puerperal	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Lactation	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Puberty and change of life	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Uterine disorders	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	....	....	.....	2	2	4	....	....	.....
Other forms of brain disease	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	....	....	.....	2	3	5	....	....	.....
Fevers	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	1	4	....	....	....	1	1	2
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Unknown	....	....	.....	..	....	...	5	11	16
Total	5	2	7	14	15	29	7	12	19

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Number of Probational Discharges during the Year, and the result.

No.	Sex.	Reg. No.	Initials.	Residence when discharged on Probation.			Term of Probation.	Result.	Remarks.
				Y.	M.	D.			
1	M ..	1245	D. C.....	....	10	14	6 Months ..	Discharged—Improved.	
2	F ...	1302	E. B.....	....	1	9	3 " ..	Discharged—Recovered.	
3	F ...	650	S. B.	10	1	6	3 " ..	" "	
4	M ..	1265	J. T. D..	....	9	23	3 " ..	Returned—Unimproved.	
5	M ..	1305	M. H....	....	2	22	3 " ..	Discharged—Improved.	
6	F ...	1224	R. W. ..	....	6	25	3 " ..	Discharged—Recovered.	
7	M ..	1299	L. D. ...	....	6	1	3 " ..	" "	
8	M ..	1210	G. O.....	....	11	15	3 " ..	Returned.	
9	M ..	1249	M. McG.	...	5	5	3 " ..	Discharged—Improved.	
10	F ...	1318	N. F.. .	....	1	8	3 " ..	Discharged—Recovered.	
11	M ..	1320	F. D.....	....	1	23	3 " ..	Discharged—Improved.	
12	F ...	1326	M. B....	....	1	19	3 " ..	Term—Unexpired.	Very much improved; will be discharged in a few days.
13	F ...	1232	C. C.	1	10	4	3 " ..	" "	Good reports of her have been received.
14	F ...	1306	M. B....	....	9	19	3 " ..	" "	" " "
15	F ...	1287	M. McG.	1	1	23	3 " ..	" "	" " "
16	M ..	1323	I. F. H. .	...	3	27	3 " ..	" "	Doing well mentally, but not strong physically.
17	M ..	1209	J. McF..	2	4	24	3 " ..	" "	Only been out on probation a few days.

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed by Patients during the Year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	821	.....	821
Tailor's and shoe shops	8	2028	.....	2028
Engineer's shop	6	2039	.....	2039
Blacksmith's shop	1	300	.....	300
Mason work	1	300	.....	300
Roads	9	380	.....	380
Wood yard and coal shed	2	310	.....	310
Bakery	2	415	.....	415
Laundry	8	312	1540	1852
Dairy	3	645	.....	645
Painting	3	665	.....	665
Farm	12	2337	.....	2337
Garden and grounds	10	2432	.....	2432
Stable and care of stock	6	1491	.....	1491
Kitchen	4	181	1084	1265
Dining rooms	22	2903	3757	6660
Officers' quarters	2	.....	650	650
Sewing rooms	10	.....	3350	3350
Knitting	7	.....	1811	1811
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	12	.....	3605	3605
Wards and halls	48	10180	7042	17222
Store room	1	305	.....	303
General	10	1113	.....	1113
Breaking stone	13	1494	.....	1494
Sinking well	10	373	.....	373
Making drains	15	1274	.....	1274
Quarrying	4	294	.....	294
Total	233	32592	22839	55431

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the articles made and repaired during the official year ending 30th September, 1881.

SHOEMAKER'S AND TAILOR'S SHOPS.			FEMALE DEPARTMENT.		
Made.	Articles.	Repaired.	Made.	Articles.	Repaired.
150	Coats			Coats	199
234	Pants (prs)			Pants (prs)	653
81	Vests			Vests	144
78	Drawers (prs)		2	Drawers (prs)	114
10	Long suits		376	Aprons	906
3	Overalls (prs)		64	Bed-ticks	1044
15	Long boots (prs)	19	284	Chemises	1354
73	Cobourg do	33		Counterpanes	111
192	Leather slippers (prs)	60	16	Caps	78
110	Canvas do	13	305	Dresses	1363
4	Women's boots (prs)		6	Jackets	
	Horse collars	4	11	Mitts (prs)	
	Single harness	7		Night-gowns	91
7	Hame straps		60	Pillow-slips	368
2	Sleigh-bell straps			Pillow-ticks	75
1	Set cart tugs		66	Petticoats	1210
2	Pole straps		177	Shirts	1184
	Other minor repairs as required for harness	35	468	Socks (prs)	2250
			382	do marked	
			299	Stockings (prs)	2386
			291	Sheets	972
			100	Sun-bonnets	
			2	Under-waists	

TABLE No. 1.

Supplementary Return.

PERIODS.	Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	11	14			
From 1 to 2 months	6	6			
do 2 to 3 do	6	3		1	
do 3 to 4 do	5	6			
do 4 to 5 do		5	2	1	
do 5 to 6 do	2	5	2	1	
do 6 to 7 do	1	3	3		
do 7 to 8 do					
do 8 to 9 do	2	2	1		
do 9 to 10 do	1	3	1		
do 10 to 11 do			2		
do 11 to 12 do	2	3			
do 12 to 18 do		10			
do 18 months to 2 years	1	24	1	2	
do 2 to 3 years	3	31			
do 3 to 4 do	3	46	1	1	
do 4 to 5 do	2	40			
do 5 to 6 do	2	15			1
do 6 to 7 do	1	12			
do 7 to 8 do		14			
do 8 to 9 do	1	19			
do 9 to 10 do		17			
do 10 to 15 do	2	122	1		
do 15 to 20 do	2	24			
do 20 years upwards	1	22			
Unknown and not stated	1				
Totals	55	446	14	6	1

TABLE No. 2.

Supplementary Return.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions during the year	26	29	55
Number of such admitted for first time to Asylum	19	24	43
Number of re-admissions during the year	7	5	12
	26	29	55
No. 3.			
Total admissions during past five years—viz., from 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1881	180	203	383
Number of such Patients admitted once to Asylum	174	198	372
" twice "	6	5	11
" three times to Asylum			
" four "			
" five "			
" six times and over to the Asylum			
	180	203	383
No. 4.			
Total number of Patients discharged recovered during year	6	8	14
Number of such discharged recovered for first time	6	7	13
" " second time			
" " third time and over		1	1
	6	8	14
No. 5.			
Total number of Patients discharged recovered during past five years—viz., from 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1881	77	64	141
Number of such subsequently re-admitted to Asylum once	7	8	15
" " twice		1	1
" " three times			
" " four "			
" " five "			
" " six " and over			
	7	9	16

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

Report of the Medical Superintendent for the Year ending 30th September, 1881.

Hamilton, October 1st, 1881.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Sixth Annual Report of the movements of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1881.

The total number of patients resident on the 1st October, 1880, was 409, of whom 184 were men and 225 were women.

There were 176 patients admitted during the year—103 men and 73 women.

Of the above number, 107 were admitted under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor—72 men and 35 women.

By medical certificates, 69—31 men and 38 women.

Total number under treatment during the year, 585—287 men and 298 women.

There were discharged, cured, during the year, 64—28 men and 36 women. Improved, 14—8 men and 6 women. Unimproved, 11—5 men and 6 women.

The total number of discharges during the year was 89—41 men and 48 women.

There were 50 deaths during the year—33 men and 17 women. Remaining in the Asylum on September 30th, 1881, 445—212 men and 233 women.

Idiot Wards.

In the idiot wards there were in residence on October 1st, 80, 39 males and 26 females—total, 65.

Admitted during the year by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, 10—6 males and 4 females.

By medical certificates, 15—7 males and 8 females.

Total number under treatment during the year, 90—52 males and 38 females.

There were discharged during the year 2 males, unimproved.

There died during the year, 13—10 males and 3 females.

Remaining in the Asylum on September 30th, 1881, 75—40 males and 35 females.

To each of the four Asylums in the Province of Ontario, ten Counties are allotted from which they receive patients. The following Counties constitute the Hamilton Division, viz.:—

Wentworth and City of Hamilton.
Lincoln and City of St. Catharines.
Welland.
Haldimand.
Norfolk.
Brant and City of Brantford.
Halton.
Wellington.
Waterloo.
Simcoe.

The number of admissions during the past two years has been very large. Owing to the crowded condition of the Toronto and Kingston Asylums, they were unable to admit all the applicants from their respective divisions. Eighty-nine patients were admitted to this Asylum from Toronto division, 17 from Kingston division, 2 from London division, and 68 from our own division.

The recovery rate for the year has been 36 per cent. of the admissions. This calculation does not include those who were discharged, improved, and capable of taking care of themselves. Many of the cases admitted from our own as well as other divisions were chronic and incurable.

The death-rate for the year—11 per cent.—on the average number resident is slightly higher than last year. In 15 of those who died, phthisis was the cause of death, 7 died of general paresis, and 10 from senile decay, and 16 were from 60 years of age upwards to 86. One man committed suicide in a most determined manner by strangling himself in his bed with a sheet. A detailed account was furnished to you at the time of the occurrence. A Coroner was notified, but he declined holding an inquest, deeming it unnecessary.

Thirty-six patients were taken home on probation. Two were returned unimproved, and 2 are still out, their term of leave not having expired.

Improvements.

The corridor floors throughout the entire Asylum have been relaid with oak and maple, and oiled. This is a very important improvement, giving the wards a very clean, bright, and pleasing appearance; and as very little water is used in cleaning them, there is little or no absorption to cause decay, and the offensive odours which are inseparable from pine flooring.

The walls and wood-work in wards A, B, C, on the male side, and 1 and 2 on the female side, are now painted, and the work will be continued until all the wards are painted. This work has been done by an attendant and patients, and cost the Asylum nothing but the price of the material. In wards D and 4, which were very dark and deficient in ventilation, four windows have been made in the corridor walls of each, which have greatly increased the light and improved the ventilation.

The heating apparatus in wards 3 and C were so defective, that in the past winters they could only be partially occupied. This has been remedied by making considerable alterations in the arrangements of the steam pipes, and placing radiators in the halls.

The sitting-rooms in two wards on each side of the house have been very neatly and comfortably furnished, and an additional hundred engravings and chromos distributed in the rooms and halls.

Strong inside guards have been placed on the windows of the refractory wards, and the work of strengthening the outside window guards is at present going on, and will be finished in a few days.

The work of improving the grounds has gone on steadily and satisfactorily. The front of the Asylum is now assuming a very pleasing appearance, the grounds in the back of the buildings have been levelled, and macadamized roads made on both sides of the coal sheds and extending out to the farm buildings, and around the Bursar's house.

A substantial flight of steps have been built from the top to the foot of the mountain in front of the Asylum, and a sidewalk laid out to Queen street. This has been a long-felt want, and is highly appreciated both by the public and all connected with the Asylum. The material was furnished by the Public Works Department, and the work was done by patients, under the direction of the carpenter.

A slaughter-house has been built in rear of the farm buildings, with stable room for twenty-two head of cattle. An additional piggery will also be built in connection with the slaughter-house.

The airing courts have been greatly improved during the year. Sheds of an ornamental design have been built, painted, and furnished with comfortable seats. All the patients—male and female—with the exception of those who are at work, or are too

weak or excited, are taken out every day when the weather is favourable. They take great pleasure and comfort in the courts, and many of them engage in amusements of various kinds. The lowness of the fence enclosing the airing courts is a temptation to such as have an inclination to elope; several attempts have been made. As an active man can easily vault over it, it is with much difficulty the attendants can prevent escapes. No patient has ever succeeded in getting away in this manner, but several exciting chases have taken place. I do not know how this can be remedied unless at very heavy expense.

I have again to call attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of our water supply. Our means for the storage of water is very deficient, the capacity of the tanks being equal to only one day's supply. The suggestion to build a capacious reservoir has not yet been acted upon. As our present system of obtaining our water from the city is both extremely expensive and inconvenient, it would be advisable to experiment by drilling one or more wells on our own premises; it is the opinion of several persons whom I have consulted on the matter, that an abundance of water can be obtained at a moderate expenditure. If successful, a large item of annual expenditure would be saved.

Farm.

The returns from the farm are not so satisfactory this year as could be desired. The potato crop, which is the most important to us, was not more than half an average, and the potatoes were small and of poor quality. The long-continued drought and the hard clay soil in great measure account for the failure. The land was well manured and thoroughly cultivated. The root crops are up to the average, and throughout the summer the Asylum was abundantly supplied with every variety of vegetables, and there will be a considerable quantity stored for winter use. Early in the spring there were seven milch cows added to our stock, making fourteen in all. This number is not nearly enough for the requirements of the Asylum, as a liberal supply of milk is a necessity. Owing to the great heat and drought in the latter part of the summer the pasture failed completely, and we had to purchase hay and meal to feed our milch cows and fat cattle. The result was a great falling off in the quantity of milk.

The quantity of land belonging to the Asylum is altogether inadequate to our requirements, and it now becomes necessary to acquire at least another hundred acres. As we commenced this year to slaughter our own meat, we have constantly on hand a number of fat cattle and sheep, and there is barely pasturage enough for our regular stock. There is land for sale in our immediate vicinity, and I would recommend that it be procured.

Fences.

I had hoped that the high picket fence which so much disfigures the appearance of the front grounds would have been removed, and an iron fence, which would be ornamental as well as useful, erected in its place. A great amount of labour has been spent in putting the grounds in order, and a good deal remains yet to be done before they are finished; but while that fence remains the grounds will never present a finished or creditable appearance. The fence on the western boundary of the farm is completely dilapidated; in many places it is rotted to the ground, and is practically useless. This fence must necessarily be rebuilt next spring. The material in the front picket fence should be utilized in building the west fence, and a suitable fence for the front provided for in the estimates for next year. It will also be necessary to provide for fencing the land east of the buildings, and dividing it into fields suitable for pasturage and cultivation.

Roof.

The iron roof on the main building still remains in a very leaky condition; every fall of rain floods the floors in the upper rooms; the plaster is off the ceilings, and as we have replastered the ceilings several times it would be only wasting time and material

repairing them again until the roof is repaired or renewed. I recommended in a former report that the ceilings in the bath-rooms in the wings should be made of wood instead of plaster, and this year's experience is very strongly convincing of the necessity of having the change made as soon as possible. A renewal of the plaster is scarcely dry before it tumbles down again, and several accidents have occurred by its falling on patients and attendants. At the present time there is scarcely a bath-room ceiling in the Asylum without a great patch of broken plaster. It is very unsightly as well as dangerous.

Kitchen.

The very inadequate accommodation afforded in the kitchen demands attention, and I trust that another year will not be allowed to pass without this serious defect being remedied.

Employment.

Due prominence is given to the employment of the patients as a means of improvement and recovery. Many are unable from age and physical inability to engage in any manual occupation, and many who are physically able are not inclined to work; but by persuasion and perseverance, nearly all whose condition is such as might be benefited by employment are induced to do work of some kind. The men are employed in clearing land, chopping and sawing wood, making roads, levelling the grounds, garden and farm work, and in the quarry. The women assist in the various domestic occupations. The clothing for the female wards, and a portion of that for the male wards, is made by patients, under the direction of a seamstress.

Amusements.

A Musical and Dramatic Club was organized by the officers and attendants of the Asylum, and regular entertainments were given throughout the season with the most satisfactory results. We are also indebted to the musical and dramatic talent of the city—as in past years—for several very acceptable concerts and entertainments. The fortnightly dance night was continued regularly from October till May.

A library of over nine hundred volumes was placed in the Asylum for the use of the patients. The want of books was very much felt by many of the patients, and as the library contains many valuable and appropriate works, it will not be necessary to make any extensive additions to it for some years.

On February 28, Mrs. Fitzgerald, who had held the position of Matron since the opening of the Asylum, was transferred to occupy a similar position in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and Mrs. Keegan, who had been Matron in the Belleville Institution for ten years, succeeded her on the same date. I am pleased to be able to say that Mrs. Keegan performs her duties in a most efficient and satisfactory manner. This is the only change which has taken place in the official staff during the year.

Religious services have been conducted with regularity, as in former years, by the Rev. Mr. Bull, and Messrs. Gaviller, Taylor and Freeman. No regular Roman Catholic service is conducted, but the patients of that faith are frequently visited by the Rev. Fathers Slaven and O'Leary.

It is a pleasant duy to express my appreciation of the hearty and efficient co-operation of the officers of the Institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. Wallace,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1880	.....	.....	.....	184	225	409
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	72	35	107			
" Medical certificate	31	38	69			
				103	73	176
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	287	298	585
Discharges during year:						
As cured	28	36	64			
" improved	8	6	14			
" unimproved	5	6	11			
Total number of discharges during year	41	48	89			
Died	33	17	50			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....			
				75	65	140
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1881	.....	.....	.....	212	233	445
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	371	378	749
" discharged	79	91	170			
" died	72	51	123			
" eloped	8	.....	8			
" transferred	.....	3	3			
				159	145	304
" remaining 30th September, 1881	.....	.....	.....	212	233	445

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1880 to 30th September, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 17th of August, 1881)	219	241	460
Minimum " " (on the 1st of October)	185	225	410
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	74163	85045	159208
Daily average population	203.1	233	436.1

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	53	42	95	173	213	386
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single	50	31	81	108	165	363
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	103	73	176	371	378	749
Religion.						
Presbyterians	33	10	43	83	68	151
Episcopalians	21	12	33	79	66	145
Methodists	20	14	34	71	69	140
Baptists	3	4	7	11	19	30
Congregationalists	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Roman Catholics	15	22	37	83	112	195
Mennonites	1	.....	1	4	2	6
Quakers	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations	6	9	15	12	19	31
Not reported	3	1	4	25	19	44
Total	103	73	176	371	378	749
Nationalities.						
English	23	9	32	60	42	102
Irish	15	21	36	69	109	178
Scotch	11	5	16	33	38	71
Canadian	49	31	80	172	156	328
United States	2	.....	2	7	4	11
Other countries	1	5	6	11	18	29
Unknown	2	2	4	19	11	30
Total	103	73	176	371	378	749

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	..	1	1	..	1	1
Brant	2	2	4	9	13	22
Bruce	..	..	..	1	4	5
Carleton	4	2	6	9	7	16
Elgin	..	..	..	1	4	5
Essex	..	..	..	..	1	1
Frontenac	..	..	..	2	6	8
Grey	5	1	6	16	14	30
Haldimand	3	3	6	10	10	20
Halton	1	2	3	9	11	20
Hastings	2	..	2	3	3	6
Huron	..	1	1	3	7	10
Kent	..	..	..	1	4	5
Lambton	..	..	..	3	2	5
Lanark	..	..	..	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	1	..	1	4	5	9
Lennox and Addington	4	..	4	10	..	10
Lincoln	4	3	7	13	20	33
Middlesex	1	..	1	9	4	13
Monck	1	..	1	1	1	2
Norfolk	2	1	3	5	9	14
Northumberland and Durham	7	7	14	18	22	40
Ontario	8	3	11	13	19	32
Oxford	..	..	..	2	..	2
Peel	1	3	4	9	8	17
Perth	.	..	..	1	3	4
Peterborough	1	1	2	3	7	10
Prescott and Russell	1	..	1	3	..	3
Prince Edward	1	2	3	4	2	6
Renfrew	..	..	..	2	2	4
Simcoe	7	5	12	30	23	53
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	..	2	13	8	21
Victoria	1	2	3	7	6	13
Waterloo	2	3	5	7	9	16
Welland	5	..	5	10	8	18
Wellington	..	2	2	10	13	23
Wentworth	11	9	20	52	48	100
York	26	20	46	77	73	150
Total admissions	103	73	176	371	378	749

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1	..	1	4	4	8
Bruce	..	..	..	1	1	2
Carleton	4	2	6	8	3	11
Elgin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	..	..	..	..	1	1
Frontenac	..	..	..	2	1	3
Grey	3	1	4	11	8	19
Haldimand	1	..	1	3	3	6
Halton	1	1	2	6	2	8
Hastings	2	..	2	3	2	5
Huron	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kent	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lambton	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lanark	2	..	2	3	1	4
Leeds and Grenville	1	..	1	3	4	7
Lennox and Addington	3	..	3	9	..	9
Lincoln	4	..	4	10	8	18
Middlesex	1	..	1	3	..	3
Norfolk	1	..	1	2	5	7
Northumberland and Durham	4	4	8	11	9	20
Ontario	8	2	10	9	11	20
Oxford	..	..	..	1	..	1
Peel	..	1	1	3	4	7
Perth	..	..	..	..	1	1
Peterborough	1	1	2	3	4	7
Prescott and Russell	1	..	1	3	..	3
Prince Edward	1	2	3	2	2	4
Renfrew	..	..	..	2	..	2
Simcoe	6	3	9	24	11	35
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	..	2	11	3	14
Victoria	1	2	3	5	6	11
Waterloo	..	..	..	4	1	5
Welland	5	..	5	9	4	13
Wellington	..	..	..	3	..	3
Wentworth	3	2	5	16	8	24
York	16	14	30	56	39	95
Total admissions	72	35	107	231	147	378

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
429	G. D	F.	February 12th, 1880	October 16th, 1880	Recovered
502	E. W.	F.	June 11th, "	October 16th, "	"
504	J. D.	F.	June 15th, "	October 21st, "	Improved
498	J. G.	M.	June 7th, "	October 25th, "	Recovered
528	D. O. B.	M.	July 19th, "	October 25th, "	"
446	M. S.	F.	March 23rd, "	October 25th, "	"
510	A. I.	M.	June 22nd, "	October 25th, "	"
519	S. D.	F.	July 9th, "	October 28th, "	Unimproved
494	M. J. M	F.	June 2nd, "	October 30th, "	Recovered
460	D. McD.	M.	April 8th, "	November 8th, "	"
535	H. D.	F.	July 27th, "	November 8th, "	"
426	H. S. B.	F.	February 7th, "	November 12th, "	"
555	M. F.	F.	September 16th, "	November 12th, "	"
536	A. C.	M.	July 30th, "	November 25th, "	"
579	M. A. L.	F.	October 6th, "	November 29th, "	"
539	L. L. P.	F.	August 3rd, "	December 8th, "	Unimproved
405	L. A.	F.	December 11th, 1879	December 9th, "	Recovered
493	E. G.	F.	May 31st, 1880	December 10th, "	"
562	E. S.	M.	September 9th, "	December 23rd, "	"
526	E. P.	F.	July 19th, "	December 29th, "	"
577	E. B	F.	October 5th, "	December 31st, "	"
432	M. T. L.	F.	February 21st, "	January 4th, 1881	Improved
574	S. C. F.	F.	October 1st, "	January 7th, "	Recovered
580	J. C. C.	F.	October 7th, "	January 7th, "	"
250	F. C	M.	March 15th, 1879	February 3rd, "	"
436	L. M.	F.	February 28th, 1880	February 3rd, "	Unimproved
489	J. B.	M.	May 28th, "	February 18th, "	Recovered
619	M. E. C.	F.	December 3rd, "	February 22nd, "	"
322	W. R	M.	June 27th, 1879	March 7th, "	Unimproved
164	M. K.	F.	June 1st, 1876	March 7th, "	Improved
617	A. G.	F.	November 30th, 1880	March 7th, "	Recovered
604	W. L.	M.	November 12th, "	March 8th, "	"
444	J. H.	M.	March 18th, "	March 11th, "	Improved
587	L. P.	F.	October 13th, "	March 25th, "	Recovered
280	M. D.	F.	April 7th, 1879	March 25th, "	"
516	J. L	M.	July 7th, 1880	March 25th, "	"
514	J. W.	F.	July 3rd, "	March 30th, "	"
606	J. S.	M.	November 12th, "	March 30th, "	"
484	J. B. L.	M.	May 7th, "	March 30th, "	"
541	E. A. D.	F.	August 6th, "	April 2nd, "	"
333	J. McQ.	F.	July 7th, 1879	April 9th, "	"
645	D. A.	M.	January 24th, 1881	April 11th, "	Unimproved
308	W. T.	M.	July 9th, 1879	April 16th, "	Improved
652	R. O'S	M.	February 12th, 1881	April 16th, "	Recovered
588	M. A. M	F.	October 15th, 1880	April 23rd, "	"
614	A. G. B.	F.	November 30th, "	April 25th, "	"
455	D. N.	M.	April 6th, "	April 28th, "	Unimproved
441	J. C.	F.	March 9th, "	May 10th, "	Improved
566	M. G.	M.	October 15th, "	May 11th, "	Recovered
636	C. W.	F.	January 8th, 1881	May 16th, "	"
660	M. R.	M.	February 28th, "	May 17th, "	Improved
620	W. M.	M.	December 4th, 1880	May 23rd, "	"
646	J. B. M.	M.	January 25th, 1881	May 24th, "	Recovered
585	P. H. S.	M.	October 11th, 1880	May 24th, "	Improved
450	R. McM.	M.	March 23rd, "	June 6th, "	Recovered

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
549	J. G. T.	M.	August 13th, 1880	June 6th, 1881	Recovered
584	T. E. A.	M.	October 8th, "	June 6th, "	"
608	C. K.	F.	November 17th, "	June 11th, "	Unimproved
467	H. L.	M.	April 16th, "	June 12th, "	"
649	S. E. G.	F.	February 2nd, 1881	June 30th, "	Recovered
676	J. C.	M.	April 13th, "	June 30th, "	"
414	H. Q.	F.	January 9th, 1880	July 1st, "	Unimproved
534	T. H.	M.	July 24th, "	July 17th, "	Recovered
542	A. A.	F.	August 6th, "	July 25th, "	Improved
195	A. H.	F.	July 13th, 1876	July 26th, "	Unimproved
469	J. B.	F.	April 17th, 1880	July 26th, "	Recovered
465	T. F.	M.	April 16th, "	July 26th, "	Improved
565	A. S.	F.	September 15th, "	August 1st, "	Recovered
501	R. B.	M.	June 18th, "	August 28th, "	Improved
672	M. J. C.	F.	March 28th, 1881	August 29th, "	Recovered
609	M. C.	F.	November 18th, 1880	August 29th, "	"
540	J. W.	M.	August 4th, "	August 29th, "	Unimproved
630	J. B.	M.	December 28th, "	August 29th, "	Recovered
726	T. O.	M.	July 30th, 1881	September 1st, "	Improved
600	M. L.	F.	November 4th, 1880	September 10th, "	Recovered
664	S. B.	F.	March 5th, 1881	September 15th, "	"
594	E. K.	F.	October 21st, 1880	September 15th, "	"
708	N. L.	F.	June 15th, "	September 15th, "	"
658	S. C.	M.	February 24th, 1881	September 15th, "	"
582	O. S.	M.	October 8th, 1880	September 15th, "	"
707	E. D. F.	M.	June 17th, 1881	September 17th, "	"
682	C. G.	F.	April 29th, "	September 17th, "	"
675	J. S.	F.	April 10th, "	September 17th, "	"
732	F. V.	F.	August 4th, "	September 27th, "	Improved
546	B. W.	F.	August 13th, 1880	September 27th, "	Recovered
490	N. T. W.	M.	May 28th, "	September 27th, "	"
687	G. M.	M.	May 5th, 1881	September 27th, "	"
692	D. N.	M.	May 13th, "	September 27th, "	"
716	M. D.	M.	July 5th, "	September 27th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
68	J. McG. ..	M...	43	October 2nd, 1880 ..	4	5	24	Phthisis
56	A. E.....	F. ..	74	October 9th, " ..	4	6	17	Old age
576	A. C.....	M...	65	October 15th, " ..	.....	....	13	Old age
583	J. W.....	M...	70	October 18th, " ..	.....		10	Inanition
527	J. R	F. ..	60	October 19th, " ..	.....	3	.....	Old age
226	S. M.....	F. ..	60	October 20th, " ..	3	4	9	Exhaustion of mania
67	A. M	M...	62	October 23rd, " ..	4	6	15	Senile decay
313	M. W.....	M...	46	October 23rd, " ..	.....	4	11	General paresis
484	E. G.....	M...	60	October 24th, " ..	.....	5	13	General paresis
435	H. M.....	F. ..	69	November 6th, " ..	.....	8	11	Senile decay
262	M. McB...	F. ..	28	November 9th, " ..	1	7	13	Manifest phthisis
538	M. A. B...	F. ..	58	November 12th, " ..	.....	3	10	General debility
418	J. C.... ..	M...	56	November 13th, " ..	.....	9	28	Inanition
161	E. C.....	F. ..	?	November 14th, " ..	4	4	14	Latent phthisis
552	D. L.....	M...	44	December 1st, " ..	.....	3	12	General paresis
286	W. B	M...	46	December 5th, " ..	1	7	18	Epilepsy
550	H. B.....	M...	76	December 11th, " ..	.....	3	28	Old age
344	M. L.....	F. ..	71	December 15th, " ..	1	4	25	Heart disease
610	M. G.....	F. ..	67	December 18th, " ..	.....	1	.....	Exhaustion of mania
568	R. S. B. ..	M...	32	December 19th, " ..	.....	3	3	Exhaustion of mania
595	H. H.	M...	44	December 30th, " ..	.....	2	8	General paresis
547	A. R ..	M...	35	January 8th, 1881 ..	....	4	25	Exhaustion of mania
481	E. E	F. ..	36	January 27th, " ..	.....	8	23	Exhaustion
224	J. F.....	M...	41	February 1st, " ..	3	2	25	Latent phthisis
157	C. McL. ..	F. ..	44	February 4th, " ..	4	7	5	Hemiplegia
641	J. M.....	M...	42	February 9th, " ..	.....		27	General paresis
279	D. McN...	M...	29	February 9th, " ..	1	11	2	Phthisis
215	J. C.....	M...	38	February 20th, " ..	3	11	24	General debility
643	T. D.....	M...	86	February 22nd, " ..	.....	1	2	Old age
63	M. D	M...	33	February 25th, " ..	4	11	17	Phthisis
650	E. U....	M...	50	March 1st, " ..	.....		27	General paresis
635	D. K.....	M...	24	March 4th, " ..	.....	1	28	Latent phthisis
531	E. J. B....	M...	24	March 7th, " ..	.....	7	9	Manifest phthisis
537	C. K	M...	37	March 21st, " ..	... ...	7	21	Latent phthisis
170	J. McB. ..	M...	42	March 23rd, " ..	4	10	23	Gangrene
551	J. R.....	M...	39	April 1st, " ..	.....	6	17	General paresis
591	J. A. W..	M...	40	April 28th, " ..	.....	6	17	Suicide by strang'lat'n
251	R. C.....	M...	25	May 6th, " ..	1	11	6	Latent phthisis
102	E. W.	F. ..	37	June 6th, " ..	1	.....	26	Latent phthisis
683	E. D	F. ..	50	June 11th, " ..	.. ...	1	12	Apoplexy
633	C. S. E....	M...	27	June 19th, " ..	.....	5	19	Exhaustion of mania
34	T. B.....	M...	76	June 28th, " ..	5	3	5	Old age
666	J. B.	F. ..	50	July 7th, " ..	.....	3	22	Inanition
397	J. L.....	F. ..	29	July 22nd, " ..	1	7	28	Latent phthisis
655	R. M.....	M...	61	July 25th, " ..	.....	5	9	Senile decay
55	C. D	F. ..	63	July 27th, " ..	5	4	4	Senile decay
522	M. E.....	M...	25	August 2nd, " ..	1	1	16	Phthisis
612	E. J.....	F. ..	67	August 8th, " ..	.....	8	9	Inanition
480	M. K.	M...	41	September 14th, " ..	1	4	10	Latent phthisis
399	R. A.....	M...	25	September 20th, " ..	1	9	22	Latent phthisis

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Architects	1		1				1
Barbers	1		1	1		1	2
Bakers	1		1	1		1	2
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				2		2	2
Carters	1		1				1
Consuls				1		1	1
Clerks	3		3	8	1	9	12
Clergymen	1		1	3		3	4
Confectioners				1		1	1
Carpenters	6		6	11		11	17
Commercial travellers	2		2	1		1	3
Coopers				1		1	1
Domestic duties		38	38		86	86	124
Druggists	1		1	1		1	2
Editors				1		1	1
Farmers	40		40	87		87	127
Fishermen				1		1	1
Gardeners				3		3	3
Glassblowers				1		1	1
Grocers				2		2	2
Housekeepers		2	2		65	65	67
Hotel keepers	1		1	4		4	5
Laborers	28		28	73		73	101
Lawyers	1		1				1
Mechanics				14		14	14
Marble cutters	2		2				2
Merchants				1		1	1
Night watch				1		1	1
Nurses		1	1				1
No occupation	2	17	19	15	62	77	96
Pedlars	1		1	1		1	2
Painters				4		4	4
Printers				1		1	1
Photographers	1		1	1		1	2
Servants		11	11		65	65	76
Seamstresses		2	2		7	7	9
Salesmen				1		1	1
Tailors	1		1	2		2	3
Teachers	2		2	3	5	8	10
Shoemakers	2		2	1		1	3
Surveyors				1		1	1
Spinners	3	2	5				5
Sailors	1		1	3		3	4
Cigar-makers	1		1				1
Soldiers				1		1	1
Saddlers				2		2	2
Students				1		1	1
Weavers				2	3	5	5
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Hostlers				1		1	1
Unknown				6	11	17	17
Total	103	73	176	268	305	573	749

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY, In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1881.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.	....	....	...	3	9	12	....	....	.....
Religious excitement	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	....	....	.....	4	1	5	....	...	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	....	....	.....	2	1	3	....	....	....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	...	....
Fright and nervous shocks	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	....	....	.....	2	....	2	....	....	.....
Intemperance, sexual	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Venereal diseases	....	....	.....	....	..	.....	....	....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	....	....	.....	9	....	9	...	....	.....
Over-work	....	....	.....	1	3	4	....	...	.....
Sunstroke	....	....	.....	1	2	3	....	....	.....
Accident or injury	....	....	.....	5	2	7	....	....	.....
Pregnancy	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Puerperal	....	....	.....	....	5	5	....	....	....
Lactation	...	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	.....
Puberty and change of life	....	....	.....	...	1	1	....	....	.....
Uterine disorders	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	...	.....
Brain diseases, with general paralysis	....	....	.....	2	....	2	...	....	.....
Brain disease with epilepsy	....	....	.....	5	3	8	....	...	.....
Other forms of brain disease	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	....	...
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	....	....	.....	1	1	2	....	...	.....
Fevers	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.. ..
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	7	13	20	....	....	.. ..	....	....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	17	12	29	...	....	.....	....	....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....
Unknown	48	31	79	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Total	72	56	128	38	32	70	....	....	.....

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the number of Probational Discharges during the year and the result thereof.

———	Male.	Female.	Total.
Taken home on probation	15	21	36
Recovered at home	7	13	20
Improved at home	3	2	5
Remained at home unimproved	1	3	4
Returned unimproved	2	3	5
Not yet heard from	2	.....	2
Total	15	21	36

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	626	.....	626
Tailor's shop	2	60	.....	60
Engineer's shop	1	313	.....	313
Blacksmith's shop	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work	1	50	.....	50
Roads and quarry	10	3130	.....	3130
Wood-yard and coal-shed	1	1565	.....	1565
Bakery	5	313	.....	313
Laundry	15	1252	3443	4695
Dairy	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting	4	1200	.....	1200
Farm, Garden, Grounds	6	1800	.....	1800
Stable	2	730	.....	730
Kitchen	12	2190	2190	4380
Dining-rooms	12	.....	8030	8030
Officers' quarters	2	.....	730	730
Sewing-rooms	11	.....	3443	3443
Knitting	14	.....	4382	4382
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	4	.....	1252	1252
Wards	59	10950	9077	20027
Halls	.....	.....	.....	.....
Store-room	1	313	.....	313
General	4	1460	.....	1640
Total	168	25952	32547	58499

TABLE No. 1.

Supplementary Return.

PERIODS.	Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	45	9			
From 1 to 2 months	20	14	2	1	
do 2 to 3 do	12	14	6	2	1
do 3 to 4 do	8	11	12		1
do 4 to 5 do	6	17	7	2	1
do 5 to 6 do	6	10	4	2	
do 6 to 7 do	10	11	5	1	1
do 7 to 8 do	2	9	6	3	
do 8 to 9 do	1	6	3		
do 9 to 10 do	1	14	4	2	
do 10 to 11 do		14	5		
do 11 to 12 do	11	11	4		1
do 12 to 18 do	4		3	1	4
do 18 months to 2 years	2	50	3		1
do 2 to 3 years	15	54			
do 3 to 4 do	5	75			
do 4 to 5 do	2	13			
do 5 to 6 do	1	113			1
do 6 to 7 do	2				
do 7 to 8 do					
do 8 to 9 do	1				
do 9 to 10 do	5				
do 10 to 15 do	2				
do 15 to 20 do	2				
do 20 years upwards					
Not stated	12				
Total	176	445	64	14	11

TABLE No. 2.

Supplementary Return.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions during the year	103	73	176
Number of such admissions for first time to Asylum	96	69	165
Number of re-admissions during the year	7	4	11
	103	73	176
No. 3.			
Total admissions during past five years, viz., from 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1881	285	253	538
Number of such Patients admitted once to Asylum	271	246	517
" twice "	14	7	21
" three times to Asylum	.....	.....	.....
" four "	.....	.....	.....
" five "	.....	.....	.....
" six times and over to Asylum	.....	.....	.....
	285	253	538
No 4.			
Total number of Patients discharged recovered during year	28	36	64
Number of such discharged recovered for first time	28	35	63
" " second time	.....	1	1
" " third time and over	.....	.....	.....
	28	36	64
No. 5.			
Total number of Patients discharged recovered during past five years, viz., from 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1881	51	62	113
Number of such subsequently re-admitted to Asylum once	3	3	6
" " twice	1	1	2
" " three times	.....	.....	.....
" " four times	.....	.....	.....
" " five times	.....	.....	.....
" " six times and over	.....	.....	.....

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Idiot Wards of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of inmates in the Idiot Wards of the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1880				39	26	65
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	6	4	10			
" Medical certificate	7	8	15			
				13	12	25
Total number under treatment during year				52	38	90
Discharges during year :						
As cured						
" improved						
" unimproved	2		2			
Total number of discharges during year	2		2			
Died	10	3	13			
Eloped						
Transferred						
				12	3	15
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1881				40	35	75
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				60	39	99
" discharged	3		3			
" died	16	4	20			
" eloped	1		1			
" transferred						
				20	4	24
" remaining 30th September, 1881				40	35	75

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1880, to 30th September, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 15th of August, 1881)	42	34	76
Minimum " " (on the 1st of October, 1880)	39	26	65
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	14687	11319	26006
Daily average population	40.24	31.01	71.25

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married		1	1		2	2
Widowed						
Single	13	11	24	60	37	97
Not reported						
Total	13	12	25	60	39	99
Religion.						
Presbyterians	4	2	6	8	5	13
Episcopalians		1	1	10	8	18
Methodists	3	3	6	10	12	22
Baptists					1	1
Congregationalists				2		2
Roman Catholics	2	6	8	14	10	24
Mennonites				2	2	4
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	1		1	4	1	5
Not reported	3		3	10		10
Total	13	12	25	60	39	99
Nationalities.						
English	1		1	1	1	2
Irish		3	3	1	3	4
Scotch	1	1	2	2	1	3
Canadian	9	8	17	51	33	84
United States	1		1	1		1
Other countries	1		1	1		1
Unknown				3	1	4
Total	13	12	25	60	39	99

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1		1	1		1
Bruce		2	2		2	2
Carleton		1	1	2	1	3
Elgin						
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				1	4	5
Grey				2	1	3
Haldimand	1		1	1	1	2
Halton	1		1	3		3
Hastings					1	1
Huron	1		1	3	1	4
Kent				3	2	5
Lambton				1		1
Lanark	2		2	2		2
Leeds and Grenville				2		2
Lennox and Addington		1	1	1	1	2
Lincoln				1		1
Middlesex	1		1	4	2	6
Norfolk	1		1	1		1
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2	3	2	5
Ontario				1	1	2
Oxford	1		1	1		1
Peel				1		1
Perth				1		1
Peterborough				1		1
Prescott and Russell		1	1		1	1
Prince Edward		1	1	1	1	2
Renfrew				1	2	3
Simcoe				3		3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				2	1	3
Victoria	1		1	1		1
Waterloo	1		1	5	3	8
Welland				1		1
Wellington		2	2		4	4
Wentworth	1	1	2	3	4	7
York		2	2	7	3	10
Total admissions	13	12	25	60	39	99

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant						
Bruce						
Carleton		1	1		1	1
Elgin						
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				1	2	3
Grey				1		1
Haldimand	1		1	1		1
Halton						
Hastings					1	1
Huron				1	1	2
Kent				1	1	2
Lambton						
Lanark	2		2	2		2
Leeds and Grenville				2		2
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				1		1
Middlesex	1		1	1		1
Norfolk	1		1	1		1
Northumberland and Durham		1	1		1	1
Ontario				2		2
Oxford						
Peel				1		1
Perth						
Peterborough						
Prescott and Russell		1	1	1	1	2
Prince Edward						
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe				1		1
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				2	1	3
Victoria	1		1	1		1
Waterloo						
Welland						
Wellington						
Wentworth				1		1
York		1	1	1	1	2
Total admissions	6	4	10	23	12	35

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
2	G. P.	M.....	6th March, 1880	20th February, 1881....	Unimproved.
3	T. A. D. ..	M.....	15th August, 1881	August 1st, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
17	E. P.	M.	15	October 29th, 1880	1	3	4	Epilepsy.
74	R. C.	M.	?	November 3rd, "	.....	1	5	Inanition.
53	B. K.	M.	22	" 26th, "	.....	7	10	General Debility.
5	A. D.	F.	?	December 4th, "	1	4	28	Epilepsy.
60	O. R.	M.	20	" 12th, "	.....	6	24	Epilepsy.
6	F. C.	M.	?	" 19th, "	1	5	12	Debility.
16	H. M.	M.	17	January 8th, 1881	1	5	9	Epilepsy.
42	L. M. ...	M.	20	February 13th, "	1	1	28	Phthsis.
13	H. R.	F. ..	20	April 5th, "	1	8	13	Phthisis.
77	N. G.	F.	50	" "	.....	4	27	Debility.
75	J. F.	M.	17	June 22nd, "	.....	10	.....	Epilepsy.
56	Wm. H. S.	M.	27	July 20th, "	1	2	10	Dropsy.
30	C. R.	M.	19	" 27th, "	1	4	9	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the Nature of Employment and the Number of Days' Work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO WORKED.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop				
Tailor's shop				
Engineer's shop				
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work				
Roads				
Wood-yard and coal-shed				
Bakery				
Laundry	6	900	900	1800
Dairy				
Painting	2		730	730
Farm				
Garden				
Grounds				
Stable	2	730		730
Kitchen				
Dining-rooms	1		365	365
Officers' quarters				
Sewing rooms				
Knitting				
Spinning				
Mending				
Wards	12	2160	2160	4320
Halls				
Store-room				
General				
Total	23	3790	4155	7945

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

Report of the Medical Superintendent for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

Orillia, October 1st, 1881.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, etc., etc.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit for your information the Fifth Annual Report of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots.

The changes in this institution are so few, and no additions having as yet been made to our buildings to enable us to extend our operations, I find that I can say little more than has been said in preceding years. Owing to the fact that our accommodation has been completely exhausted long ago, and vacancies only occurring through deaths, our admissions are very few.

During the year just closed there have been 14 admissions—7 males and females—all by medical certificate. During the same period 9 have died—3 males and 6 females. One male was taken home, and 1 sent to Barrie gaol, with a view to his removal to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, where he now is. The increase of admissions over deaths and removals are 2 males and 1 female, which, added to the 78 males and 78 females in residence at the close of last year, will give us to-day 80 males and 79 females, or a total of 159.

Of the 159 inmates under care, 35 are under 14 years of age, a few of whom are of a very low grade. We have 15 cripples, who are perfectly helpless; 31 epileptics; 21 dements, who mope or doze away their existence; 22 males and 21 females who are mutes, and never have been known to articulate a word; 23 males and 22 females of the very lowest grade of congenital idiots; and we have 42 males and 35 females with a good share of health and strength, and physically capable of doing a fair amount of work.

A number of those who are not at regular work assist in attending to, and caring for, the more helpless. When contemplating the various grades herein enumerated, the necessity for separation and classification must suggest the absolute want for increased accommodation.

Our Buildings.

There is no doubt that, for the number and character of our inmates, the accommodation is quite inadequate. The Asylum, although in a fair state of repair, is not constructed in such a manner as to admit of much classification. Our inmates are all thrown together, young and old, and the former must of necessity suffer. Our barns and outhouses are old and dilapidated, and present a shabby appearance for a public institution. We have no proper store-rooms nor pantries, and the cellars or root-houses are of the most primitive order.

Our Grounds and Gardens.

The grounds are beginning to present a very respectable appearance, and are much admired by visitors and strangers. When it is remembered what a rough state they were in when this Asylum was opened, and the condition of the old mill-yard and the other property added, it is almost surprising that they should look so well to-day. As

you are aware, this improvement has been made almost exclusively by our own labour. During the past summer we have completed our grading and levelling, and now that we have no more of that kind of work to do, each year will add to the beauty of the grounds. The gardens are being worked into a good state of cultivation, and this year have yielded very well; better than they have ever done before. This, however, may be partly accounted for by the fact that the gardener has spent his whole time, together with all the assistance he required in the gardens. As this man knows nothing about flowers, shrubs, and ornamental grounds, I placed the care of these under some of the other employees of the institution with fairly good results.

Our Improvements.

The improvements for the year have not been very extensive. The bedsteads have been cut down to the regulation size, which gives more floor space. The verandah on the east side, the building of which you were good enough to authorize, has been built, and is found to work admirably. It was found necessary to roof anew the round portion of the female day-room, as it leaked badly.

The floor of the main hall has been laid with alternate strips of maple and walnut—a decided improvement on the oil-cloth. The Public Works Department added twenty feet to the smoke stack, lined anew the main water tank, and extended the eaves of the roof of the centre wing.

Our Wants.

Under this head I might enumerate a great many things, but as I have little or no hope that half of them would be granted, I will confine myself to those that I consider indispensably necessary for the welfare of the institution.

1st. We are badly in want of an hospital ward, the addition of which I have urged in all my reports. Although it is somewhat disheartening to be compelled to make the same recommendations year after year without the slightest notice being taken of them, yet I will again venture to urge the necessity for such an addition.

2nd. More land is required for garden purposes, and I would again recommend the purchase of the four acres belonging to Mrs. Paterson, to the north of our grounds. I have no doubt that this land would pay for itself in a few years, without taking into consideration the incalculable benefit it would be to our inmates, now that we will have so little work for them.

3rd. A house should be erected in the grounds for the Medical Superintendent. Every year I see greater need for my presence on the spot at all times, and in the interest of the institution I again repeat this recommendation.

4th. The piggery is not only old and tumbling down, but is placed in the worst position possible. A person cannot go to the pasture or gardens without passing within a few feet of it, which is not at all pleasant. It is also within a few feet of the boys' airing yard. A new building for the purpose should be erected at the west, or opposite end of the barn.

5th. A carpenter should be permanently employed, and placed on the Asylum staff, which in the end would be found cheaper than our present method of employing him by the day. This man could also do our painting, which would effect a considerable saving. I find that we have always got work for a carpenter, and I would recommend the appointment of one.

Our Health.

The health of our inmates has been unusually good during the year. No serious illness of any kind has troubled us, and, as a consequence, our death-rate is much lower this year than it has ever been before, being 5.29 per cent. as compared with 8.09 per cent. last year. It speaks volumes for the location of the Asylum that we have so little sickness among our inmates, who are so weakly and physically defective—and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that we have broken every known hygienic law in regard to our numbers and space.

Our Amusements.

The amusements of our patients are not very varied. It cannot be said that they are very æsthetic in either tastes or habits, and consequently any simple thing amuses them. It is our aim, however, to give them as much pleasure as possible, and with that object they are encouraged to engage in all kinds of little games, so popular with children.

Elder Hawkins and company kindly favoured us with a morning concert last winter; Mr. J. W. Bengough gave them an hour's amusement with his inimitable pencil; and Miss Hillary, of Toronto, with her usual kindness and amiability, gave us an hour of sweet song. A large number of them attended a circus performance and menagerie last summer, which gave them the happy idea of holding several circus performances on their own account, one of which a *Globe* correspondent witnessed, and described very graphically.

New Buildings.

Having in all my reports urged upon the Government, through you, the necessity for additional buildings, I confess that I approach the subject again with extreme diffidence. Yet feeling my responsibility in the position in which I am placed here, and being anxious to do all I can in my endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the poor idiot, I will add another small plea in his behalf. I think we are all pretty well agreed now, that it is highly desirable to care for the insane and idiotic in separate establishments; and it is pleasing to know that the Government of this prosperous Province have, on your recommendations, been the first, on this continent at least, to carry the system of separation into effect. This institution is the result of that system. As is well known, however, our space has been entirely exhausted for a long time, and two wards set apart in the Hamilton Asylum were almost immediately filled with 80 idiots. These wards are, I understand, now urgently needed for the reception of insane patients. The Asylums at Toronto and London have also several idiots in each, and doubtless there are several in the different gaols of the Province. I have on record 24 applications for admission. It is quite within the mark to say that at the present time, if we had sufficient room, we could have placed under care, in this Asylum, 300 idiots and imbeciles. Nearly 30 per cent. of this number would be children under 14 years of age, It is quite patent, therefore, that the 80 idiots in the Hamilton Asylum, and those. whatever their number may be, in the other Insane Asylums and Gaols, should be provided for here.

The idiot has only the germ of an intellect, which lacks growth and development, and for him is required a building-up process, which can only be given to him by special treatment, and by trained teachers. The insane, on the other hand, are those who at one time were in possession of all their mental faculties in a matured state, but whose reason or intellect has become dethroned by some known cause or disease, and the object sought in their treatment is to restore the health or dispel the cause. When, then, the treatment is so entirely dissimilar, it cannot with advantage be given in the same Asylum.

But as the great hope and ultimate benefit, not only to the idiot, but to the commonwealth at large, is in training the young, special attention should be devoted to this object. In Ontario we have hundreds of weak-minded children, who can neither be trained nor taught at home, nor in our public schools, for whom proper provision should be made in the way of special training by skilled teachers. The Legislature has wisely made ample provision for the education of the deaf and dumb, and for the blind; and why should the same blessing be withheld from a class who are infinitely more deserving, both from a humane and an economic point of view? The deaf and dumb, and the blind, although suffering great deprivation, yet can experience a fair amount of enjoyment, and achieve a considerable amount of success, without any special training or teaching. Not so, however, with the poor idiot. His tiny germ of intellect must be developed, and encouraged to grow and expand; and for this purpose a vast amount of

patience and skill must be expended before he can be made of any use to himself, to his friends, or to the public at large. I would therefore again urge upon your attention the claims of this large and helpless class, with the hope that you will persevere in your endeavours with the Government until a fully equipped and adequate training-school is established.

Noble institutions of this kind are now in operation, or being established, in all the great States of the neighbouring Republic; and why should not Ontario be abreast of any of them, when she can compare with the best of them in wealth and intelligence? All those institutions are doing a great work. The Medical Superintendent of one of them says in one of his reports:—"The noisy and rude become quiet and orderly; the filthy become neat in their persons and habits; the feeble of limb are taught to walk; the almost dumb learn to speak and sing; a large proportion learn to read and spell, and are taught writing and drawing; all learn something of numbers, and some make good progress in arithmetic; they are taught something of geography, and still more in regard to the objects they see about them. The girls learn to sew and to do housework, and the boys work in the garden and on the farm. Some succeed well in various mechanical employments. By skilful and patient training they are taught good manners, good habits, and to acquire self-control. Their mental and moral improvement scarcely keeps pace with the improvement of their physical condition. What we have actually accomplished may be expressed as follows: 69 per cent. learned to work; 74 per cent. learn to read and write; 43 per cent. make useful progress in arithmetic. All are improved in personal habits."

Applications for Admission.

During the year I have had 33 applications for admission, and have only been able to admit 10 of that number. There are 23 asking in vain for admittance, and 1 received to-day, making in all 24.

We have had no elopements or suicides, or any incidents out of the ordinary course, if I except a serious attack upon one of our attendants by an inmate. This man's head was laid open with a hoe, cutting through the skull, leaving an opening one and a-half inches in length. The man lay for weeks in a very precarious state, and although able to move about now, I fear he is permanently injured, as he is suffering from partial paralysis of his left side.

Respectfully submitting these remarks and suggestions,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. Beaton,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Inmates in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1880	78	78	156			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant						
" Medical Certificate	7	7	14			
Total number under treatment				85	85	170
Discharges during year						
As cured						
" improved						
Taken home by mother	1		1			
As unimproved						
Sent to Barrie Gaol	1		1			
Total number of discharges during year	2		2			
Died	3	6	9			
Eloped						
Transferred						
				5	6	11
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1881				80	79	159
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				127	120	247
" discharged	10	5	15			
" died	37	36	73			
" eloped						
" transferred				47	41	88
" remaining, 30th September, 1881				80	79	159

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1880, to 30th September, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 6th of July)	79	81	160
Minimum " " (on the 12th October)	77	78	155
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	28,900	28,665	57,565
Daily average population	79.19	78.53	158

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married					4	4
Widowed						
Single	7	7	14	127	116	243
Not reported						
Total	7	7	14	127	120	247
Religion.						
Presbyterians	1		1	23	17	40
Episcopalians	1	1	2	23	27	50
Methodists	2	3	5	25	35	60
Baptists				3	3	6
Congregationalists						
Roman Catholics		3	3	17	14	31
Mennonites						
Quakers	1		1	2	1	3
Infidels						
Other denominations	1		1	2	1	3
Not reported	1		1	32	22	54
Total	7	7	14	127	120	247
Nationalities.						
English				9	14	23
Irish				21	17	38
Scotch				15	8	23
Canadian	7	6	13	56	62	118
United States		1	1	1	1	2
Other countries				9	6	15
Unknown				16	12	28
Total	7	7	14	127	120	247

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				3	2	5
Bruce				4	5	9
Carleton				3	1	4
Elgin				1	5	6
Essex				2	3	5
Frontenac		2	2	7	12	19
Grey				8	5	13
Haldimand				2	1	3
Halton				2	3	5
Hastings				1	1	2
Huron				7	2	9
Kent	1		1	1	2	3
Lambton		1	1	1	3	4
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	6	1	7
Lennox and Addington				2	2	4
Lincoln				3	1	4
Middlesex		1	1	5	6	11
Norfolk				5	3	8
Northumberland and Durham				4	5	9
Ontario	2	1	3	5	5	10
Oxford				3	4	7
Peel					2	2
Perth	1		1	4	2	6
Peterborough		1	1		2	2
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward						
Renfrew					3	3
Simcoe	1		1	7	8	15
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				3		3
Victoria				3	2	5
Waterloo				1	1	2
Welland						
Wellington		1	1	7	2	9
Wentworth				6	6	12
York	1		1	20	16	36
Muskoka					2	2
Total admissions	7	7	14	127	120	247

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1881.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton				2	1	3
Elgin					3	3
Essex				1	1	2
Frontenac				6	9	15
Grey				4	3	7
Haldimand						
Halton					1	1
Hastings						
Huron				3	1	4
Kent					2	2
Lambton				1		1
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				3	1	4
Lennox and Addington				1	2	3
Lincoln				2	1	3
Middlesex				2		2
Norfolk				4	3	7
Northumberland and Durham				3	1	4
Ontario				1		1
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel					1	1
Perth				3	1	4
Peterborough						
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward						
Renfrew					3	3
Simcoe				2	3	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				2		2
Victoria				1		1
Waterloo				1		1
Welland						
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	4	5
York				6	1	7
Total admissions				56	46	102

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year.

No.	Initial	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
182	W. P. S. ..	M.	20th April, 1878	11th October, 1880	Re-admitted.
103	C. W.	M.	23rd November, 1876...	19th August, 1881.....	Sent to Gaol.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
136	R. G.	F.	46	29th November, 1880	3	8	22	Phthisis.
7	M. C.....	F.	32	31st March, 1881	4	6	6	Peritonitis.
14	W. G. S...	M.	26	8th April, "	4	6	14	General debility.
193	J. B.....	M.	20	12th May, "	1	5	24	Scrofulous abscess.
120	J. B.....	M.	36	6th June, "	4	4	12	Paralysis.
166	A. M.....	F.	30	19th July, "	3	10	7	Epilepsy.
240	J. N.	F.	19	23rd August, "	.....	3	2	Acute mania.
127	J. P.....	F.	27	3rd September, "	4	7	9	Softening of brain.
206	C. A.	F. ...	38	26th " "	2	4	.....	Marasmus.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Engineer's shop	1	365	.....	365
Wood-yard and coal-shed	7	1960	.....	1960
Laundry	3	618	309	927
Garden	4	884	.....	884
Grounds	6	1687	.....	1687
Stable	1	365	.....	365
Kitchen	3	.....	939	939
Dining-rooms	4	.....	1252	1252
Officers' quarters	1	313	.....	313
Sewing-rooms	3	.....	927	927
Wards	17	1460	4745	6205
General	2	626	.....	626
Total	52	8278	8172	16450

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

TORONTO, October 1st, 1881.

To the Inspector of Prisons, &c.,

For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to transmit you the statistical report of the Central Prison for the year ending September 30th, 1881.

During the year the prisoners have been constantly employed at the various industries established in connection with the Prison, and in order to meet the demands of the contractors, and at the same time carry on the Prison work, it was necessary to remove an unusual number from the nearest County Gaols, whose sentences were under one and two months. This class, composed largely of drunkards and vagrants, are not the most desirable for an industrial institution, and yet when the receipts are examined, it will be seen that a large amount of remunerative work was performed.

In the Broom Shop about one-third of the prisoners have been employed, the largest proportion of whom are the most active among them, and those whose term of sentence are the longest. The workmanship on the brooms has been highly satisfactory to the contractors, and the daily average output per prisoner has been worked up until it has now reached to about one-and-a-half dozen for every prisoner employed, which includes every one engaged in any part of the work in or about the shop. The increase at the close of the year being about forty per cent. over last year. This has not been reached without considerable trouble, since every increase of the daily task has been strongly opposed by the prisoners.

The system of paying them for overwork was introduced as an experiment in the month of June, and for a time promised to be a success, but one after another ceased making any over the stint, till in August it had to be discontinued. It enabled me, however, to determine what would be a reasonable limit as the daily task, and to this they have now to work. The output since then has been about 150 dozen daily, by one hundred prisoners in ten hours. The total quantity manufactured in twelve months was 39,726 dozen. Large as this may seem, the contractors would have taken many more had we been able to make them, and it is the best evidence that could be given of the superior class of workmanship performed, and shews how well adapted this industry is for prison labour.

The north shop, with the labour of from fifty to seventy-five prisoners, was leased to Messrs. C. T. Brandon & Co., and opened in March. Since then about sixty prisoners have been steadily employed by them in the manufacture of wooden wares. The work in this shop has been carried on with great activity to the entire satisfaction of the contractors. Care has been taken to give them a good proportion of prisoners best qualified for the work, and as they prefer this sort of employment, they have worked very industriously, and a large quantity of superior goods have been turned out, while but little difficulty has been experienced in maintaining excellent order and discipline.

The Brick-yard has been the most remunerative of the industries, and in it I have kept all the prisoners employed who were not capable of performing skilled labour. The gang has varied in number from twenty to sixty-eight, made up for the most part of

prisoners whose term of sentence was short, and those who were useless at anything else. Many of them on admission were quite unfit for heavy manual labour, and yet the result of the operations for the year are very satisfactory. The quantity of bricks made is less than for 1880 by one million; but at no time did the gang employed exceed two-thirds of the number in the previous year, and the bricks were made of the standard size, or about one-tenth larger than formerly, requiring a greater amount of material and labour in handling. Upwards of four millions of bricks were sold and removed from the yard between the middle of April and the end of August, and the balance of the year's make have all been sold for delivery during the winter, so that the yard will be clear for next season's work.

In the Tailor and Shoe Shops a limited number of the prisoners have been profitably employed, and a few have been at work on permanent improvements on the Prison property. Cement floors over all the basement, with perfect drainage, have been laid, which has contributed largely to the cleanliness, comfort and health of the Prison.

A continuous area outside of the kitchen windows, four and a half feet wide, and the full depth has been excavated and walled up. This, together with the cement floors, has greatly improved the appearance, light and convenience of the kitchen; and if increased facilities were provided for carrying off the steam and heat from the cooking, it would then be as suitable for the purpose as it is possible to make it under the circumstances.

The floor in the south wing, which was badly damaged in 1877, and ever since has been very much out of repair, has been broken up and re-laid with Portland cement. Both wings have been repainted, and for general appearance, cleanliness and comfort, are unsurpassed by any Prison on this continent. To make them complete in all their arrangements the water should be conveyed up to each gallery, and the cells lighted with gas instead of giving the prisoners candles, as at present. As a matter of fact, while they are supposed to be supplied with light till half-past eight o'clock every evening, the quantity of candles furnished is not sufficient to give light for more than two nights a week during the time they are issued. Hence those who are fond of reading have to trade their allowance of tobacco or something else, with those who do not read, for their candles. And it is not only desirable that the system of barter be done away with, but that those who take pleasure in reading should have an opportunity of doing so. And if the water supply was on each gallery, I could reduce the number of prisoners employed as corridor cleaners, and turn their labour to more profitable account.

A large refrigerator for the preservation of the butcher meat was constructed and put under the Store department, which has answered the purpose to perfection, and no meat has been lost or even tainted during the warmest part of the season.

Other additions and repairs have been made, including an enlargement of the tailor's shop, a storeroom for the prisoners' clothing, and a large piggery.

A new sidewalk has been laid from the entrance gate to the Prison; all the walks inside the walls either renewed or repaired. The turn-tables have been rebuilt, and all unnecessary lines of rails taken up and sold.

The lumber-yard has been cleaned up and put under cultivation, and both yards now present a tidy and orderly appearance.

The total value of the foregoing additions and repairs, including materials and Prison labour, I estimate at $4,247.23.

There yet remains the following improvements which it is desirable should be made upon the Prison property as soon as circumstances will admit: A brick sewer through the front grounds in place of the open and offensive ditch; an addition of two rooms to the Deputy Warden's house, and proper drainage; water-closets in the broom and north shops; a plank floor in the coal-house; the floors in the north wing repaired; the alteration of the boilers in the south shop, for heating purposes, necessary for convenience and economy of fuel; connection with the water mains in the north shop for better protec- against fire; a shed for the night buckets; porches over the doors from both wings opening into the square; and a covering of fine gravel over the quadrangle. I estimate the cost of the foregoing improvements, including the piping for conducting both gas and water into the cell houses, at $2,250, irrespective of Prison labour.

Then there is the absolute necessity for a distinct and separate block of cells for

new admissions, and for solitary and punishment cells. If the Prison is to become a reformatory, or partake of it in character, provision must be made to enable the Warden to classify the inmates.

It is also very desirable that some better method should be introduced of working the laundry. The primitive appliances now in use are quite unsuited for the work, and the clothing instead of being washed is destroyed. Either modern machinery should be provided, or else abolish the machinery altogether, and get the washing done at the Mercer Reformatory.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners has been very good. The average sick was less than in any previous year since the Prison was opened, being $3\frac{3}{4}$ per day, as against $4\frac{99}{100}$ in 1880, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in 1879. From the middle of June till the end of August there was none under treatment in the Hospital, which is the best evidence that could be adduced of the excellent condition in which the Prison is kept, and of the quality of the food supplied. Six deaths occurred, all during the first half of the year. The unusual severity of the past winter was very trying on prisoners whose contstitutions were undermined by their profligate habits of life, even though supplied with plenty of warm clothing. Eight prisoners were removed to the Asylum, and three made their escape, one by secreting himself in a car of lumber, another by running from the gang in which he was working, and the third by scaling the wall early in the morning, he being employed as one of the firemen.

Only one corporal punishment for infraction of the Prison rules and regulations was inflicted or necessary during the year, and no difficulty has been experienced in the maintenance of good order and discipline. The average period of sentence of the 745 committals for the year was five and a half months, 272 being for terms under one and two months, as against 40 in 1880, and 27 in 1879, for like periods; 206 were recommittals from the second to the eighth time. The shortness of the sentences operates against the disciplinary regulations of the Prison, and yet the Central Prison will compare favourably with any similar institution.

The several officials of the staff of guards and foremen, as now constituted, have discharged their duty with efficiency, and manifested the utmost desire to promote the interests of the Prison in every department.

The moral and spiritual welfare of the prisoners have been assiduously and regularly attended to by an able and zealous staff of teachers every Sabbath, at the Protestant Sunday School, under the management of Mr. Cassels, and by the Ministerial Aid Association holding services every second Tuesday evening, and once a month on Sabbath afternoon, and by the Rev. Father McCaul who ministers to the Roman Catholic portion of them every Sabbath morning, and at occasional services on week-day evenings.

The year closes with everything in and around the Prison in a promising and satisfactory condition.

The Government having instructed me to visit several prisons in the United States, in order that I might, from personal observation, acquaint myself with their systems of management, I paid a visit to certain such institutions, and now append the report made to your Department on my return :—

"I left Toronto on the morning of the 26th Oct. for Detroit, arriving there the same evening. On the morning of the 27th I visited the House of Correction, and was very kindly received by the Superintendent, Capt. Nicholson, and was afforded every opportunity of examining the working of the institution. This Prison is looked upon as the model of its kind in the States; and its general appearance, order and financial results warrant the Superintendent and Board of Inspectors in claiming as much for it. The average number of prisoners for 1880 was about 400 males and 95 females daily. I directed my attention to the management and employment of the former. They are kept actively engaged making and finishing chairs, bedsteads and cradles, which are sold direct to the trade on Prison account, the whole profits accruing therefrom going to the institution. This, with the amount received from the State for the board of prisoners, makes it more than self-sustaining, so that $30,000 was paid to the City of Detroit from its surplus profits in 1880. I had an opportunity of seeing the noon parade to and from dinner; was present during their meal in the associated dining hall, and examined the quality and quantity of food served. They breakfast and dine together,

and at these meals are not limited in the supply, every prisoner being served with all he can eat.

It is claimed by the Superintendent that partaking of their meals together has a beneficial and moral effect upon the prisoners, that it is more cleanly, and less food is wasted, while the prisoners appreciate it as a privilege, and perfect order and quiet prevails. There it seems to work well, but the system followed in the Central Prison is the same as at Joliet, and as it is in such good working order I do not think any change necessary, if some improvement was made upon the furniture of the cells, to which I will refer hereafter. The general management at Detroit was in many respects similar to our own; and apart from the laundry, and the system of keeping the prison clothing, I saw nothing which could be adopted as an improvement in the working of the Central Prison. The matter of the laundry I will refer to again.

On the morning of the 28th I went to Jackson, and proceeded on my arrival to the State Prison. The Warden welcomed me very cordially, and was most attentive and obliging, shewing me the working of the Prison in every particular, including the system of keeping account and checking of every article used in the maintenance of the Prison, with the most minute detail of the employment or loss of every hour of convict labour. The daily average number of prisoners for last year was 813. I first visited the workshops, and saw the various industries at which they were engaged. The diversity of manufactures carried on within the prison enables the Warden to keep them all constantly employed. Able-bodied convicts are kept at work making waggons, wheelbarrows, garden and farm tools, barrels, brooms, and boots and shoes. Those who are not physically able for heavy work, make cigars and the lighter work in the broom shop. The foregoing are all under contract for the Prison labour. In one room are a number mending shoes, making and repairing prison clothing, knitting and mending socks, making men's braces, and fancy articles from bones, and baskets from the refuse broom corn stalks. The Warden informed me that in this room he was able to find profitable employment for all who could not work in any of the other branches of manufacture—those who were deformed, without a leg or an arm, or from old age. I learned from that room how every prisoner under my charge, however feeble, could be employed to some advantage, and it is my intention, with your approval, to put it into immediate practice. The particulars I will submit to you hereafter.

At this prison, while the discipline is strict, and the order excellent—the mode of enforcing both being already explained, in part, in my letter to you of the 11th inst—during working hours, the Warden is very indulgent to the convicts who merit it by good conduct. They are permitted to work on fancy hair and bone articles in their cells, which the Warden disposes of for them, and they may purchase any luxury in the shape of fruit or cakes they may desire with the proceeds, or send the amount to their families. This privilege he claims has a good effect in cases of long sentence, and is productive of good results, encouraging industrial and active habits, and being dependent on good behaviour, has its influence in maintenance of good order and discipline.

The introduction of luxuries into the Prison I do not approve of, but granting permission to usefully occupy the evenings has some merit worthy of consideration, and I refer to it because it is one of the rules which I strictly enforce, that the manufacture of bone or hair articles shall not be followed in the cells, yet it is done to some extent, and I have felt that instead of preventing prisoners from being industrious, some provision might be made for them, and if so inclined, they might follow their natural inclinations without hindrance, and I will refer to it again.

In the evening I had an opportunity of visiting the school for the education of the prisoners, which is under the management of the Chaplain. The keepers on night duty must be qualified to teach in certain branches of education. The classes meet in the Chapel on certain evenings for two hours, to the number of about forty at a time. This privilege is very highly esteemed by the convicts, who manifest their appreciation of it by keeping perfect order, and give close attention to their studies. I have been anxious to introduce the system of teaching in the Central Prision on week day evenings, but although I brought the matter under your notice, at the time of your annual inspection, yet I have delayed to submit my plans, desiring to satisfy myself of its working and results elsewhere. At Detroit the prisoners are taught, but I did not have an oppor-

tunity of seeing how it was conducted. At Jackson they have a Chaplain who devotes all his time to the performance of certain duties connected with the Prison, including the superintendence of this branch, and there is a distinct staff of officials or night duty, but in the Central Prison there is neither. We have accommodation in the Chapel or in the dining-room, and if it meets with your approval, I would recommend, as an experiment, that a competent teacher be engaged to attend, at the Prison on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday for two hours, from six to eight o'clock, during the months of December, January and February; its longer continuance to be determined hereafter. The Protestant prisoners who wish to attend to be unlocked from their cells, one-half on Monday, the other half on Wednesday, to the number of between twenty-five and thirty, and the Catholics on Friday evening to the same extent. The night patrols in both wings could see to their conduct and lock them up, so that no additional duty would be imposed on the guards doing day duty. Under this plan the dining-room would be the most convenient; and it would be dependent upon perfect compliance with all the rules and regulations of the Prison, any violation thereof depriving them of the privilege.

On the evening of the 29th October I went through from Jackson to Chicago, and on the morning of the 30th went to Joliet. In the absence of the Warden, his deputy, Mr. McDonald, was most obliging and painstaking to give me the fullest information on every point affecting the Prison management, and I spent a very profitable day with him; and the Clerk, Mr. Mueller, in examining the various departments of the institution, and the system of keeping the books and records of the Prison operations. The prisoners number about 1,500, and are all employed at the various mechanical and industrial branches, which are carried on with great activity, including stone and marble cutting and polishing, boot and shoe and harness making, cooperage, barb fence wire, knitting, etc., etc., and the manner in which the prisoners go about their work reflects the greatest credit on the management, no one being permitted to speak a word, look from his employment, or stand idle. In the evening the Warden returned, and on the following day devoted his time to bringing before me every matter connected with the Prison which he thought would be of interest or benefit to me; and I derived from the officials at Joliet many useful and practical hints on Prison management. I was very much pleased with the general appearance of everything about the Prison; and the excellent discipline and order which was observed, gave conclusive evidence of the executive ability of the Warden and his deputy.

I took occasion at Joliet, as at Detroit and Jackson, to enquire into their mode of punishing offenders against the Prison rules. There the system is by solitary confinement in well-ventilated but not dark cells, their hands passed through the grated door and shackled on the outside of it, keeping them in a standing position with their face toward the blind door. In this position the offender has to stand ten hours daily during his term of punishment. The handcuffs are taken off for an hour at noon and during the night. They have a board to rest upon, the floors being of stone, and they are fed on bread and water. The Warden has discretionary power to keep prisoners under punishment any length of time he thinks proper for their subjugation, and the known severity of this punishment is a sufficient deterrent to keep convicts from offending against the Prison rules; hence the number who are subjected to it are very few, and there is but little difficulty in maintaining a very high order of discipline. Those who are not immediately connected with the management of prisoners may be disposed to say that such a mode of punishment is too severe, but the experience of all those with whom I conversed on the subject is that when correction has to be resorted to upon prisoners, who, after warning, wilfully offend against order and discipline, it should be of such a character that they will remember it, and the fear of it prevent a repetition of any offence, and act as a deterrent to others. Where this system prevails the punishments are very few, and the difficulty of maintaining perfect order and discipline is largely removed. I would not punish with undue severity, but it must be borne in mind that the matter rests with the prisoners themselves, and when one repeatedly and wilfully offends, be his term of sentence long or short, the best mode of bringing him into subjection should be adopted, and one good punishment that is felt is worth a score of mild ones.

On the 2nd October I visited the House of Correction at Chicago, and was shewn

through the cell houses, and its several industries, in the absence of the Superintendent, by his Deputy. While it was in very good order, and evidently well conducted, I did not find anything in the management or employment of the inmates that I could adopt to advantage in the Central Prison.

On the 5th October I left Chicago, and reached Buffalo on the evening of the 6th. On the 7th I visited the Erie State Penitentiary, and saw it in full operation, but as in the case of the House of Correction at Chicago, I did not see that I could learn anything of value, and I returned to Toronto the same evening.

Returning to subject referred to above, regarding the cell furniture in the Central Prison, some change is required to afford the prisoners facilities to partake of their food without having to use their beds as a table and a seat. If hammocks were substituted for the present style of bed, and a stool or chair with a small table supplied for each cell, greater cleanliness, comfort and economy would be effected. At present the prisoners have nothing to sit upon but their beds at noon, in consequence they put their rations upon them, and no matter how dirty their clothes they will sit upon the beds, and with many it is impossible to keep them clean. The straw beds are objectionable, because they afford an opportunity for secreting all sorts of articles, and rations. The canvas of which they are made is difficult to wash, and the amount paid yearly for straw would soon pay the cost incurred in making the change.

Then as to the laundry. It has been a constant source of trouble and annoyance to me; it is imperfect in every way; there are no systematic appliances in or about it. The clothes are not washed though five able-bodied prisoners are detailed for the work daily, but the clothes are torn and destroyed, and an opportunity afforded for all kinds of barter and theft. In looking into the matter, I find that during the year ending the 30th September, washing materials cost $230; fuel cost at least $400; five men for 306 days at 40c.=$612; total, $1,242; or if we count their labour at the same rate as those employed in the brick-yard earned, and they are all able to take their share of the heaviest work, it would amount to $1,777.

I would recommend, therefore, that arrangements be made to have all the washing for the Prison done at the Mercer Reformatory. I have seen the Matron on the subject, and she is quite willing to undertake it. I would then introduce the system of numbering every item of clothing to correspond with the prisoners' register number, and by this means I could keep a correct check on every article of clothing furnished and issued for Prison use. I would abolish our laundry altogether; and as the floor of the bath-room is decayed and must be renewed, I would move the bath tubs down to the ground floor, and then the bath and drying rooms can be used for other purposes.

Regarding the employment of prisoners at bone and fancy work, I have always a few who are rheumatic, subject to fits, infirm, or minus a leg or an arm, and I would put them into the shoe shop under foreman White, with one good workman as instructor, giving them a few tools, which need not cost much, as I have a number of such things as they need in stock, and keep them employed upon such articles as can readily be sold. Then if the furniture of the cells is changed, let those who are disposed to work in the evenings be put in the lower tier of cells, and provide them with a piece of canvas to keep the floors clean. They make but very little noise, and it is not the industrious portion of the prisoners who make disturbance in the cell houses. They do it now, even although the cells are searched at intervals; they steal the tools, and then the articles made are bartered away very often for something that has been stolen from others. It would be very little trouble to dispose of what they make, and it would enable me to check the system of barter and theft among themselves, which gives a great deal of trouble. The objection to it is their having files in the cells, but those used are small and very fine, and as they would be under the charge of the corridor guards, if anything improper was found, or suspicion of anything, the privilege could be withdrawn.

I derived considerable information from the Prisons I visited, and will, wherever practical, apply it in the working and management of the Central Prison.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

James Massie, *Warden.*

STATISTICAL TABLES

Shewing the Operations of the Prison during the Year ending 30th September, 1881.

Number of prisoners remaining in custody 30th September, 1880..	305	
Received during the year ending 30th September, 1881.....	745	
Recaptured	1	
Total.....		1051
Discharged on expiration of Sentence.....	632	
" " payment of fines	49	
" " " costs	2	
" " remission of sentence	11	
Re-transferred to County Gaols.....	1	
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.....	9	
Died in Hospital	6	
Escaped.....	3	
Remaining in custody 30th September, 1881	338	
Total.....		1051

Sentenced direct to Central Prison or to Common Gaols.

Received from Provincial Reformatory.....	7	
Sentenced direct to Central Prison.....	389	
" to Common Gaols	349	
Total.....		745

Nationalities.

English.....	110	
Ireland	132	
Scotland	48	
Canada.....	358	
United States	80	
Other countries.....	17	
Total.....		745

Religions.

Episcopalians	268	
Roman Catholics.....	245	
Presbyterians	94	
Baptists	29	
Methodists	99	
Lutherans	1	
Congregationalists	4	
None.....	3	
Jews	2	
Total.....		745

Social Condition.

Widowers.....	40	
Married.....	216	
Single	489	
Total.....		745

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	118	
Intemperate.....	627	
Total.....		745

Education.

Read and write	551	
Read only	77	
None (neither read nor write)	117	
Total		745

Ages.

Under 18	47	
From 18 to 20	50	
" 20 to 30	264	
" 30 to 40	178	
" 40 to 50	111	
" 50 to 60	77	
" 60 to 70	17	
Over 70	1	
Total		745

Counties.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Sentenced to Central Prison direct.	Transferred from Common Gaol.	Total.
Brant	14	.....	14
Bruce	3	1	4
Carleton	14	1	15
Elgin	14	6	20
Essex	15	2	17
Frontenac	22	2	24
Grey	2	1	3
Haldimand	3	.....	3
Halton	8	.....	8
Hastings	15	3	18
Huron	5	1	6
Kent	12	4	16
Lambton	5	.....	5
Leeds and Grenville	14	2	16
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1
Lincoln	9	1	10
Middlesex	21	31	52
Norfolk	8	1	9
Northumberland and Durham	8	9	17
Ontario	7	1	8
Oxford	8	3	11
Peel	3	1	4
Perth	3	.....	3
Peterborough	2	2	4
Prince Edward	2	1	3
Renfrew	2	2	4
Simcoe	7	3	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	.....	2
Victoria	3	1	4
Waterloo	2	2	4
Welland	15	6	21
Wellington	9	2	11
Wentworth	67	45	112
York	64	215	279
Provincial Reformatory	.....	.....	7
Total	387	349	745

Sentences.

For 1 month and under	171
" periods over 1 month and up to 2 months	101
" " 2 months " 3 "	76
" 4 months	53
" 5 "	5
" 6 "	174
" 7 "	5
" 8 "	5
" 9 "	20
" 10 "	1
" 11 "	2
" 12 "	72
" 14 "	1
" 15 "	4
" 18 "	23
" 20 "	1
" 21 "	3
" 22 "	2
" 23 "	12
" 2 years	7
" 3 "	3
" 4 "	3
" 5 "	1
Total	745

Crimes.

Assault	64
" with intent to rape	2
" aggravated	7
" felonious	1
" on police	2
Arson	2
Burglary	6
Bigamy	1
Carrying concealed weapons	3
Cruelty to animals	1
Disorderly and drunk	38
Drunkenness	151
Embezzlement	1
False pretence	10
Felony	3
Forgery	5
Fraud	3
Frequenters of houses of ill-fame	2
" disorderly houses	5
Feloniously wounding	2
Horse stealing	4
" aiding and abetting	1
House-breaking	10
Indecent assault	14
Illicit distilling	1
Insulting language	2
Keeping disorderly house	5
" houses of ill-fame	2

Larceny	252
" from person	1
Manslaughter	1
Malicious injury to property	2
" person	2
Misdemeanor	3
Perjury	1
" subordination of	1
Receiving stolen property	6
Robbery	5
Selling liquor to Indians	1
" without license	2
Sheep stealing	1
Shop breaking	2
Shooting with intent	5
Unlawfully carrying weapons	1
Uttering an altered Dominion note	1
" counterfeit coin	1
Trespassing	11
Vagrancy	90
Wounding with intent	6
Wife-beating	2
Total	745

Occupations.

Agents	1	Farmers	8
Actors	1	Felt-roofers	1
Bakers	10	Finishers, Iron	1
Barbers	10	Firemen	4
Bartenders	4	Fisherman	1
Builders	1	Gardeners	7
Blacksmiths	6	Grocers	1
Boiler-makers	4	Grooms	3
Book-binders	1	Harness-makers	3
Bookkeepers	4	Hostlers	6
Brakesmen	1	Helpers	1
Brassfinishers	3	Hack-drivers	1
Brick-makers	1	Horse-trainers	1
Bricklayers	3	Iron-workers	1
Broom-makers	10	Joiners	1
Butchers	13	Labourers	352
Brush-makers	1	Lumbermen	2
Cabinet-makers	2	Machinists	8
Civil engineers	2	Millers	1
Carpenters	33	Masons	5
Carriage-trimmers	1	Moulders	7
Carriage-painters	2	Marble-cutters	1
Carters	1	Newspaper reporters	1
Cigar-makers	6	No occupation	13
Clerks	18	Painters	18
Cooks	5	Pedlers	5
Coopers	4	Photographers	1
Curriers	2	Physicians	2
Dyers	1	Porters	3
Engineers, Mechanical	1	Printers	11
Engine-drivers	1	Pump-makers	1
Engravers	1	Rope-makers	1

Roofers	1	Travellers	7	
Sail-makers	1	Turners, Iron	2	
Silver-platers	1	Trunk-makers	1	
Sailors	29	Umbrella-makers	1	
Shoemakers	27	Upholsterers	2	
Stone-cutters	7	Varnishers	4	
Shirt-cutters	1	Waggon-makers	1	
Tailors	16	Waiters	4	
Tea dealers	1	Wood-turners	1	
Teamsters	2	Wool-carders	1	
Telegraph operators	1	Whitewashers	1	
Tinsmiths	7	Total	——	745

Industrial Department.

Return of the number of days' work rendered for the year ending September 30th, 1881.

Broom shop	32073
Tailor's shop	3586
Shoe shop	2835
Carpenters	1230
Painters	191
Blacksmiths	421
Helpers	226
Machine shop	137
Tinsmith	146
Cooper	33
Mat-making	9
Permanent improvement	1299½
Brick-yard	10600½
Mercer Reformatory	1934½
North shop	9245½
Total	——63967

Domestic Department.

Return shewing number of domestics employed, men unemployed, at drill, etc., monthly, during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

October, 1880	2722
November, "	2440
December, "	2961
January, 1881	2842
February, "	2880
March, "	2513
April, "	1645
May, "	1504
June, "	1747
July, "	1590
August, "	1806
September, "	1683
Total	——26333

TABLE shewing the number of Prisoners per day in the Central Prison, during the year ending 30th September, 1881.

DATE OF MONTH.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	307	286	289	303	309	292	283	279	289	287	301	324
2	305	290	296	303	314	291	276	277	286	286	298	321
3	305	290	297	303	313	292	276	282	287	286	297	312
4	309	293	296	306	314	290	277	281	285	284	295	312
5	305	293	296	309	311	287	277	283	288	280	298	307
6	308	290	295	308	311	287	278	282	286	278	295	306
7	306	290	295	316	310	283	277	292	280	281	303	312
8	304	288	296	314	307	284	275	292	287	290	300	318
9	302	288	296	314	305	283	271	292	283	298	306	317
10	302	288	297	314	310	283	271	292	282	307	305	316
11	299	286	296	313	309	284	269	291	277	307	309	316
12	291	291	296	313	305	282	284	292	276	305	310	315
13	293	287	296	317	305	282	283	293	276	306	310	309
14	291	287	298	315	303	278	284	286	280	306	310	307
15	291	285	299	313	302	285	282	285	279	306	310	309
16	286	285	298	313	304	284	281	281	280	299	315	312
17	286	287	306	312	302	283	281	286	283	299	319	314
18	285	286	312	312	301	292	280	289	279	296	321	314
19	284	290	312	315	304	292	278	289	279	292	318	313
20	287	292	310	315	304	292	276	290	275	296	323	312
21	287	292	311	315	305	290	282	286	273	298	323	310
22	287	292	315	315	305	288	280	292	277	295	323	321
23	293	298	314	315	305	290	278	287	275	309	321	323
24	293	294	311	314	304	290	278	290	272	310	330	319
25	294	295	311	315	301	288	277	288	278	309	326	320
26	290	295	311	312	297	287	280	288	287	309	326	320
27	286	291	311	312	297	287	284	288	283	305	321	325
28	290	291	309	312	292	289	280	287	279	305	321	329
29	287	290	307	311	.....	286	280	287	285	306	320	330
30	287	290	306	311	.....	285	279	286	286	301	328	338
31	287	.....	304	310	.....	286	.....	285	.....	301	325	.....
Totals	9127	8700	9386	9670	8549	8892	8357	8898	8432	9237	9706	9501

Lowest number any one month, April 8357
" " day, April 11th 269
Highest number any one month, August 9706
" " day, September 30th 338
Average per month ..... 9037$\frac{1}{12}$
" day ..... 297$\frac{9}{12}$

Report of the Surgeon

Of the Central Prison of Ontario for the year ending September 30th, 1881.

To J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Toronto, October, 1881.

Sir,—I beg to report that the health of the prisoners for the past year has been very satisfactory ; as a rule they exhibit good colour and firm muscle.

The issue of inside shirts, last winter, to all of the prisoners lessened complaining, and I believe really prevented much sickness.

During the year there was no sickness from contagious diseases ; there were six deaths.

We have had more than an average of cases of insanity ; two were insane upon admission, and some others not very level-headed ; nine were sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

In regard to this I may say that when convicts arrive at the Central Prison, and are medically inspected, it is not always possible to say whether a given case is or is not insane, and if insane whether he may not, by tact and management, be induced to undergo such labour as will be not only not injurious, but positively beneficial to him, physically and mentally ; when the latter is the case, I do not recommend that the prisoner be sent to the Asylum. Those mildly insane, or on the road to insanity from masturbation, are often benefited by this course.

Well-adjusted and regularly-enforced physical exercise in the open air is opposed to the development of self-abuse, and when existing it tends to lessen it, and the terrible results flowing from this wide-spread vice. These are facts which it would be well for those controlling the education of the youth in this Province to recognize. As conducted at present, our schools, public and private (with but few exceptions), with their bad ventilation, long hours, home lessons, and deficient physical exercise, contribute decidedly to develop and foster an unnatural sin against self and society, help to fill our asylums, and cause sickness, heart sorrow, prolonged misery, hastened death, and great pecuniary loss in thousands of our families in Ontario.

During the year ten cases were certified to as insane, one of which, from softening of the brain, died before his transfer to the Asylum. Of the other nine sent there, four, if not six, were insane upon admission to the Prison ; and, if the ten cases had, on admission, been placed for some time under close and uninterrupted medical surveillance, I am not certain but that nine out of the ten would have been recognized as insane.

Of the nine sent to the Asylum, six were practising self-abuse while in the Prison ; two others acknowledged former, but denied present practice, a denial not to be relied upon.

The present mode of supplying meat to the institution has, so far as I am aware, done away with all grumbling on the part of prisoners as to their food.

The sentence of the habitual criminal should be greatly lengthened ; to him sentence to the Central Prison or Kingston Penetentiary is no terror, and can really not be called a punishment. Outsiders have little idea as to the easy and jaunty air with which members of this class re-enter the Prison ; they are at once free from care, breathe the purest atmosphere, have good beds, and are well fed, well clothed, quickly brought in out of the rain, have sufficient exercise to ensure a good appetite, active digestion and sound sleep ; they have their library, church services, Sunday school, lectures, and are well acquainted with many of their old pals whom they never fail to meet here. A second, or third, or even seventh or eighth commitment to such a bill of fare is no punishment to the confirmed Bedouin criminal. If the law were changed and these life criminals sent for five or ten years, instead of as many months, it would be much better for themselves, and much better and less expensive for society.

APPLICATIONS OF PRISONERS AT WORK FOR TREATMENT—IN REGARD TO

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abscess	23	Inflammation of hands	11
Acne	1	" knee	3
Ague	22	" fingers	4
Aguishness	26	Indigestion	83
Asthma	1	Insanity	8
Boils	11	Irritability of bladder	2
Bunion	2	Jaundice	3
Catarrh, Nasal	22	Lumbago	21
Conjunctivitis	37	Neuralgia	55
Contusions and wounds	33	Nervousness	4
Constipation	1378	Otorrhœa	19
Coughs and colds	482	Pains, sundry, alleged to exist	122
Cramps	11	Pediculi	15
Deafness	1	Phthisis	11
Debility	40	Phymosis	1
Diarrhœa	141	Piles	5
Dysentery	38	Rheumatism, mild	26
Dropsy	1	Ringworm	2
Dysuria	19	Rupture	5
Epilepsy	16	Scabies	9
Epistascis	2	Sciatica	2
Eruptions	48	Sleeplessness	4
Feverishness	17	Shingles	2
Frostbite	1	Sore throat	46
Flatulence	3	Strangury	1
Goitre	12	Stricture	32
Gonorrhœa	44	Syphilis	45
Gravel	2	Sprains	20
Hæmoptysis	9	Spermatorrhœa	16
Headache	88	Toothache (extractions)	62
Heart disease	2	Ulcers	2
Inflammation of nose	2	Vomiting	4
" lymphatic glands	27	Worms, tape	1
" testicle	1	Worms, thread	3

HOSPITAL CASES.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abcess	1	Headache	1
Albuminuria	1	Heart disease	6
Bronchitis	1	Inflammation in arm	2
Bursitis	1	" bowels	2
Congestion of lungs	2	" foot	1
Consumption	3	" knees	2
Contusions and wounds	9	" lungs	4
Colds	12	Insanity	6
Cramps	1	Jaundice	1
Conjunctivitis	3	Lumbago	4
Diarrhœa	3	Malingering	5
Debility	6	Neuralgia	6
Diuresis	2	Otolgia	2
Dysentery	3	Phymosis	4
Epilepsy	3	Pleurisy	1
Eruptions	3	Rheumatism	7
Erysipelas	1	Sore throat	1
Febricula	1	Stricture	2
Feverish	8	Sprain	1
Frostbite	1	Softening of brain	1
Hæmoptysis	1	Vomiting	2

The following operations were made:

Amputation of fingers	2
For conjunctivitis	1
For phymosis	5

Deaths.

From tubercular inflammation of bowels and lungs	1
" inflammation of lungs	2
" softening of brain	1
" disease of heart	1
" inflammation of knee joint, lungs and brain	1
Total	6

Average number of Patients in Hospital, per day, for month of:

October, 1880	2.9	April, 1881	5.0
November, "	2.6	May, "	3.7
December, "	6.5	June, "	2.2
January, 1881	9.7	July, "	0.0
February, "	7.7	August, "	0.6
March, "	4.4	September, "	1.6

Average number of Patients in the Hospital, per day, for the year.. 3.9

Number of Prisoners in Hospital on September, 30th, 1881 5

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. Aikins, M.D.,

Surgeon to the Central Prison of Ontario.

Report of the Superintendent of the Central Prison Sunday School.

Toronto, 15th October, 1881.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to report as follows:—

As you are aware, all those at present engaged in teaching in the Sunday school at the Central Prison are males, and below I give statistics for the past eleven months only, ladies having been engaged in teaching in the school up to the 24th October of last year.

The average attendance of teachers for the eleven months ending on 30th ult., has been twenty-eight per Sunday; the average attendance of prisoners for the same period, one hundred and eighty-nine per Sunday. During the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April the average attendance of teachers was thirty-four per Sunday. The average attendance since that date has been only twenty-one per Sunday. The attendance of the prisoners does not vary very much, and the variations appear to be confined to no particular period of the year, so far as we can at present tell; but as it is only within the past year that we have kept a record of the number of prisoners in attendance we are not yet able to trace the fluctuation to any particular cause.

The large decrease in the number of teachers during the warm months is owing to the fact that we draw many of our teachers from Knox College, which is in session only during the winter months.

The school is entirely undenominational, but we have found it necessary to require everyone applying to become a teacher, to furnish us with a certificate in writing from his minister, and two other referees, in order that we may have duly qualified teachers in a work so important and requiring so much tact and judgment.

We endeavour, as far as we can, to have not more than five prisoners taught by one person, and hope gradually to have our staff of permanent teachers increased to such an extent as to accomplish this.

The services are opened in the usual way; afterwards about forty minutes are devoted to the individual teaching in the classes; then a short address upon the subject matter of the lesson is delivered to the whole school by one of our teachers, or occasionally by some visitor who is interested in the work.

The prisoners join heartily in the services, and their attention and conduct are

excellent and afford much encouragement to the teachers, who universally become more deeply interested in their labour at the Prison than in any other religious work in which they take part.

It is a matter of great regret that the prisoners are not all allowed perfect liberty of action in connection with these services, the present rules not permitting the Roman Catholics to attend the school, even if they earnestly wish to do so. May the Government soon see their way to the repeal of this regulation.

Although we cannot with certainty point to much direct fruit from our labours in the school, we become more and more convinced that the work is a very beneficial one to the prisoners.

We rejoice in the fact that the Warden is one of our most active teachers, and we feel that his influence for good over the prisoners is very greatly increased by the part he takes in the services of the Sunday school.

I have the honour to remain

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON CASSELS,
Supt., C. P. S. S.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS,

PENETANGUISHENE.

Report of the Superintendent for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

November 10th, 1881.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour herewith to place in your hands the Superintendent's Annual Report for another year, this being my third report, and the twenty-second in the history of the institution.

By referring to the Statistical Tables appended, an increase amounting to 18 per cent. will be this year observed in the number of inmates. This increase, through the changes made in the mode of employment of the boys, has not necessitated a corresponding increase in the staff of overseers and instructors, for that arm of the service has been largely decreased within the year.

It is a matter for congratulation that, notwithstanding this heavy increase, our means of accommodation have not only kept pace with it, but are relatively greater than at any previous time. Suitable surroundings and conveniences have been liberally provided in the shape of a magnificent dining-hall; bright, airy, well-lighted, and well-ventilated dormitories well-supplied with good beds and bedding; suitable lavatories and closets; a lecture-hall, with the additional conveniences of a stage, drawing and library rooms, good seating accommodation, and tables at which reading or writing can be done, and innocent games be played.

Our schools also have improved in a wonderful degree; we have larger rooms, and instead of the old style furniture, we have seats and desks of most modern and improved make. We are indebted to the Education Department for a large supply of maps, globes and physical apparatus, wherewith to fully furnish and equip the rooms. To add to their appearance, and render more attractive the dormitories, dining-hall, and lecture-room, the Government, with thoughtful kindness, has supplied us with numerous photos and chromos of humorous, domestic and historic scenes.

A marked change has also taken place in the educational system. Instead of a short hour's daily schooling to each boy, all now have the grand advantage of being daily four hours in the hands of the school teachers, of which three hours are devoted to school work and one to play. In order that all the boys may participate in the benefits of this system, half of them are mustered out for school in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon, each half being engaged, when not in school, at the various works or domestic occupations which, by this arrangement, are carried on unceasingly. This wise change evidences the thoughtful care of a paternal Government, which rightly feels that dollars and cents should not be allowed to weigh in the balance when the design is to assist the boys over whom it has assumed quasi-parental control, in being capable of earning for themselves an honest livelihood when, by force of circumstances, they are freed from that control.

The true reformatory idea embraces two important thoughts: (1st) to impart a good solid education; (2nd) to inculcate habits of honest industry. Each of these is

attended to by the present plan. Moreover, the rotation of occupation from work to school and play, has the advantage of keeping the two objects equally in view and abreast of each other. Were a boy well educated, and allowed to grow up a lazy idler, he would be a more dangerous element in society, by-and-bye, than an uninstructed but industrious workman.

The Government having decided that education in the school-room should be the paramount and prevailing idea in the proper development of the true reformatory principle, and that therefore the mere L.S.D., as a present consideration, should be ignored, for experience has proved that efforts which aim at making institutions such as this financially self-supporting, strike at the root of reform, destroy its paternal character, and place the Superintendent in the position of a harsh, exacting task-master, rather than in that of a kind, thoughtful and considerate director, whose aim should be to lead in an upward course the unfortunate youth entrusted to his charge, by firm discipline, wisely tempered by kindly forbearance. He should never be obliged, by either direct or indirect agency, to compel fulfillment of oppressive tasks in connection with occupations the reverse of attractive.

With these facts in view, the Government, acting in consonance with the wise and well considered advice of yourself, decided to cancel the contract entered into for the production of lucifer matches, which industry was very much disliked by the boys, whilst it imparted very little knowledge that would be useful to them in after life. The usual result, when matters are in such shape, was that compulsory measures had to be used to force the fulfillment of the necessary task imposed on each boy, in order that the number of cases of matches contracted for should be produced daily, a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. Hence, since the removal of that industry, a very marked decrease in the number of punishments.

Difficulties of a somewhat similar character attended our operations in the machine shop, in the manufacture of broom handles and clothes pegs, with the difference that although the labour thereat was not so distasteful to the boys, yet a considerable portion of the work—the handling and preparing of the lumber for the turning-lathes—was found to be beyond their strength. Account also had to be taken of the danger to life and limb consequent on the use of the machinery required for this industry. Giving due consideration to these facts, the Government, in this instance also, wisely decided to accept of your recommendation to shut down the shop, and remove the machinery to the Central Prison, where the labour of strong men could be brought into requisition for the production of the class of articles referred to.

After closing the match factory and machine shop, it became an anxious problem how to find employment for the boys that had been at work therein (numbering over 120), particularly as a large number of them represented the small boys of the institution. To make work for them was the difficulty—taking into consideration that they were physically unfitted for farm labour, or work on roads. But the opening of the schools on the basis of longer hours solved the burning question.

We anxiously await the completion of the several improvements now projected or in progress, viz., steam-heating, an improved water-closet system, sidewalks, parade platform, and general improvements to the yard and grounds. These, with our new roads, now in a very forward state, will, when completed, add greatly to our comforts, and combine ornamentation with usefulness.

Making due allowance for the prolonged drought of the last summer, our gardening operations have been attended with most satisfactory results, for along with maintaining all through the season a fuller than usual supply for the institution, and with an abundance for our future wants, we have sold over $200 worth of vegetables.

Our farmer also reports an increase in the acreage, as well as in the product of the farm, although his labours also were retarded by the drought of which the gardener complains. Whilst last year we were compelled to purchase over 700 bushels of potatoes, we will, this year, if we suffer no loss from rot, be able to dispose of 600 bushels, although we have a larger community to provide for. The dryness of the season seriously affected our oat crop, yet the larger acreage under cultivation has enabled us to report a 50 per cent. increase over last year. We have fallen short in

our hay crop from the same cause, continued drought, which prevailed in the season which most directly affects that particular crop.

We cannot pretend to speak on the subject of our horned cattle, and the other live stock that pertain to the farm, from that wide and practical experience necessary to entitle our representations in regard to them to that respect and attention which the importance of that subject demands. Therefore, we will content ourselves by stating that our cattle are few in number, and scrubby in kind; and our pigs so destitute of good breeding that they make no attempt to repay in *kind* the favours bestowed on them.

As last year, we are still subject to the disturbing influences of the gangs of workmen engaged in the continual structural changes still in progress, and to these causes must be added the general feeling of discomfort and unrest occasioned by dormitories, school-rooms and chapel, etc., being subject to their invasions. Though these elements of disturbance have prevented greater progress, and more solid results, yet we are not without many happy and substantial proofs that the new system will be, when in full operation, an immense benefit to the inmates and to the country.

Of course it would be easy to speculate, and not at all difficult to cajole ourselves, from results already attained, that a considerably higher plane has been reached since last report. But as we feel strongly the necessity of keeping strictly within the range of matters of fact and conviction, we would not be justified in misleading you or ourselves into the notion that general *markedly* good progress has been made for the past year. We are still in a transition state, and subject to its inevitable drawbacks, and unavoidable inconveniences. Until our house is in complete order, we cannot look for that steady advancement which under other circumstances would be of imperative necessity. It is true the teaching arrangements are in better shape and the work better organized, the school furniture of improved design, the hours of school for each boy nearly quadrupled, the dormitories now approaching structural perfection, the recreation hall properly fitted up for use, the dining-hall bright and attractive, yet all these physical changes and ameliorations could not be attained without corresponding drawbacks. To compass it all required a large staff of workmen (strangers), and necessitated much tearing-out and pulling-down and building-up, which of course largely interrupted that quiet order without which no solid progress can be attained.

We have, however, the comfort of being able to see, at every turn, that one very great point has been gained during the year. Our boys are cheerful, bright, and hopeful. One cannot find a sullen look, or a desponding face in the ranks. There is no gloomy moping to be seen here now. Orders are obeyed with a frank readiness that gives great promise and inspires the best hopes. The work of the institution is done in the same happy spirit, and healthy signs of happy content are everywhere to be seen.

The future of the institution is encouragingly bright. The transition crisis is nearly, if not entirely past. We are entering on a fair trial of the true system of reform, which the sagacity of the Government has so auspiciously inaugurated, and the hope of the true friends of this Reformatory is that it may be a complete and enduring success.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MCCROSSON,

Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September 1881.

In residence, 1st October, 1880	214	
Admitted during the year	96	
Returned after attempting to escape	3	
Total number of inmates during the year		313
Discharged according to sentence	37	
Transferred to the Central Prison	7	
" " Kingston Penitentiary	2	
Reprieved	12	
Escaped	4	
Died	1	
		63
Remaining in residence on September 30th, 1881		250

Nationalities.

Canadian	84	
English	3	
United States	5	
Irish	3	
Scotch	1	
		96

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	21	
Roman Catholic	32	
Presbyterian	8	
Methodist	27	
Baptist	5	
Christian Brethren	1	
Lutheran	1	
Pagan	1	
		96

Ages when Committed.

1 at 7	12 at 12	12 at 15	
2 at 9	15 at 13	12 at 16	
9 at 10	23 at 14	1 at 17	
9 at 11			96

Periods of Sentence.

For 3 years, and not to exceed 5 years	2	
" 1 year, " 5 "	2	
" 6 months, " 5 "	3	12
" 2 years, and an indefinite period	2	
Indefinite period, not to exceed 5 years	3	
For 1 year	2	
" 2 years	5	
" 3 "	23	
" $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	
" 4 "	21	
" $4\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	
" $4\frac{1}{2}$ "	2	
" 5 "	29	
		96

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION of inmates since establishment of the Reformatory.

	Committed 1880–81.	Total Commitments.
Church of England	21	428
Roman Catholic	32	409
Presbyterian	8	116
Methodist	28	208
Baptist	5	51
Christian Brethren	1	1
Lutheran	1	10
Jews		1
Congregationalist		3
Total	96	1227

NATIONALITY of inmates since establishment of the Reformatory.

Canadian	84	928
English	3	110
United States	5	111
Irish	3	39
Scotch	1	22
Other countries		17
Total	96	1227

Crimes for which the 96 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory:—

Larceny	63
Housebreaking and larceny	3
Burglary	1
Vagrancy	13
Shop-breaking and larceny	5
Assault	2
Incorrigible conduct	3
Cattle stealing	1
Causing a disturbance on street	1
Housebreaking, larceny and felony	1
Felony	2
Larceny and receiving stolen goods	1
	96

Counties of Province from which the 96 commitments were made during the year:—

Brant	1	Middlesex	2
Bruce	1	Norfolk	2
Carleton	5	Northumberland and Durham	10
Elgin	3	Ontario	2
Essex	2	Oxford	2
Frontenac	4	Perth	1
Haldimand	2	Peterborough	2
Hastings	1	Renfrew	1
Huron	2	Simcoe	1
Kent	1	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	2
Lambton	3	Victoria	1
Lanark	1	Waterloo	6
Leeds and Grenville	3	Wentworth	15
Lincoln	7	York	13
			96

NUMBER of Commitments since Confederation.

COMMITMENTS.	Year.	No.	No. at close of same year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
"	1868	59	173
"	1869	47	170
"	1870	41	163
"	1871	48	155
"	1872	48	158
"	1873	31	139
"	1874	58	139
"	1875	71	173
"	1876	45	183
"	1877	75	195
"	1878	69	196
"	1879	57	206
"	1880	80	216
"	1881	96	250

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, 10th October, 1881.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report as Protestant Chaplain of this Institution for the year ending 30th September.

There are at present 176 boys who profess to be Protestants placed under my charge for religious instruction and training, a work which involves much responsibility and anxious care.

The Reformatory is intended not so much as a place of punishment for lads who have broken the laws of God and man, as a training school to nip in the bud those bad habits and vicious propensities which were leading them step by step to a life of crime and misery, and substitute principles which may by God's grace enable them to occupy positions of trust and earn an honest living. The Chaplain's duty is to endeavour to cultivate each boy's mind while in residence, that he may leave the Institution reformed, religiously trained to avoid evil and cleave to that which is good, influenced not by fear but by Divine grace, to do his duty towards God and his neighbour.

With this object in view, I endeavour to draw my youthful parishioners to me, and gradually gain their confidence to sow the good seed. In many cases little impression is made, but it is with pleasure I report having given certificates of reformation to 12 lads during the year now closed, 5 of whom were liberated, while only 2 were reported as incorrigible during the same period.

I regret having again to draw your attention to the fact that the Protestant Chaplain has no room in which to give the boys under his charge private instruction; this want I trust will be supplied ere the alterations in the buildings are completed.

At the Sunday morning service, which is attended by all the Protestant boys, the behaviour is good, and since the Government has provided Bibles and Prayer Books for the use of all who can read, the responding has been fair and attention improved.

From the 1st of August the Sunday school, conducted in the chapel by myself, has been attended only by the Church of England boys, who number 95, those belonging to the various denominations assembling in the school-room where they are instructed by the master tailor of the Institution, a man who has been for many years an active Sunday school worker and well qualified for the task which he, at no little sacrifice, has voluntarily undertaken. This change is an improvement on the old system, for while it gives me an opportunity of instructing those belonging to the Anglican communion in her faith without influencing those brought up under other forms, it divides the labour, a class of 95 being quite sufficient for one person to manage.

The absence of instrumental music, which the Protestant teacher who took part in the Sunday school complained of in his last year's report, has been supplied by the attendance of the organist, who leads the boys in singing, thus breaking the monotony.

In obedience to the rules lately introduced, prayers are said in the chapel at the beginning and close of each week day, which must by degrees produce good results.

The tedious delay in effecting the liberation of boys whose conduct has been such as to warrant its promise has been disheartening, unsettling the mind, creating a desire to escape, and a want of confidence in the officials. It may be considered out of my province to refer to this, but it is one of the difficulties I have to contend with which the Government may in some degree remedy when attention is drawn to it.

I desire in conclusion to thank the Government for liberally providing books and Christmas decorations for the chapel, the Superintendent and all the subordinate officers for uniform kindness and assistance; particularly should I mention the Deputy Superintendent, who exhibited much taste in beautifying our place of worship.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. ANDERSON,
Protestant Chaplain, Reformatory for Boys.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, 30th September, 1881.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—Presenting the annual report of the Roman Catholic Chaplain of this Institution, I have the honour to state that I was, on the 15th August last, appointed substitute for Rev. E. J. Kiernan, now on leave of absence.

The number of boys under the care of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, September 30th, 1880, was 66; September 30th, 1881, it is 73.

Chapel accommodation is ample and well arranged.

The boys come to chapel twice on Sundays: from 8.30 to 9.30 a.m. for Mass and instruction, and from 1 to 2 p.m. for Catechism. A slight inconvenience may be noted here. The sun on summer afternoons beats down strongly on those seated near the south and west windows, and increases disagreeably the natural restlessness of boys under catechetical instruction. Some kind of blind or shade would be an improvement on those windows.

The conduct of the boys in chapel is *good*, both at Mass and at Catechism.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. McBRIDE,
Acting R. C. Chaplain, Reformatory for Boys.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 12th, 1881.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the annual report of the Reformatory Protestant School for the year ending September 30th, 1881.

Owing to the very limited space allowed for school purposes (pending structural changes) during the past year, preventing the proper movements and working of the various classes, I have not been able to accomplish the amount of work that I would like to have done, although some of the boys have made very fair progress and deserve great credit for persevering under difficulties arising from the crowded state of the schoolroom and the limited time for instruction.

I have had no formal complaint to make to the Superintendent of the conduct of any boy while under my control, but have endeavoured by kindness and firmness to gain their esteem and respect—careful to give no order which I could not reasonably expect to be obeyed, but exacting prompt obedience when an order was given—careful not to wound their self-respect, but checking any wilfulness that might have interfered with the discipline of the school. I have been enabled to get through the year without having recourse to any other authority than my own.

We have received 63 boys into the Protestant school during the year, and of that number 24 could neither read nor write; 27 could read and write very imperfectly, and the remainder could read and write fairly. It must be borne in mind that these are not all young boys, but some of them almost young men—a curious commentary on our boasted system of education, and proving incontestably that there is a close connection between ignorance and crime. Our school law must be amended in order to reach and educate the young "arabs" of our country, for, as the law is at present, he must be convicted as a criminal before we have any control over him, rendering the task of educating and fitting him to be a useful member of society many times more difficult than it would

be if the Province assumed control of him before he became vitiated by bad example, want and ignorance. Our present mode of dealing with them verifies the old adage: "locking the stable-door after the horse is stolen." I know it will be a difficult problem to solve, "What to do with them," as they will have to be dealt with personally, for I believe, from eleven years' experience, that the majority of them have no natural protectors, or at least none who are capable and willing to take care of them.

I am happy to say that we begin the ensuing year under more favourable auspices than the last, having moved into our new school-rooms. My room is commodious, but I fear that of my assistant is far too small to admit of the proper organization and movement of classes, which will prove detrimental to progress and discipline. I am also glad that the industrial pursuits are made subservient to the educational, and that every boy will receive three hours' schooling per day, although I must confess that eight hours' duty per day—six hours teaching and two hours guarding the boys on the playground, for six days in the week—renders our duties much more arduous than that of our fellow teachers throughout the Province. I believe that if at least one hour in the day devoted to yard duty were spent in the school-room by the teachers, preparing lessons, correcting dictation books, etc., would conduce greatly to the efficiency of the schools.

The subjects I propose teaching during the coming year, subject to your approval, are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dictation, spelling, British and Canadian history, algebra and mensuration.

Annexed you will find statements of attendance, movements of classes and educational status of boys received, and of those discharged during the year.

Report of Attendance.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1880.	Quarter ending March 31, 1881.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1881.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1881.	Total.
Aggregate attendance	8,595	10,321	9,496	9,261	35,673
Average number of teaching days, 271.					
Average attendance, $131\frac{173}{271}$.					
Non-attendance:—					
Causes.. At work	905	568	794	1,165	3,432
Causes.. Sickness	132	174	338	259	903
Causes.. Under punishment	37	156	86	181	460
Aggregate non-attendance					4,795
Average non-attendance, $17\frac{188}{271}$.					

STATEMENT shewing relative positions of pupils on October 1st, 1880, and on September 30th, 1881.

——	No. in each class, Oct. 1st, 1880.	Position on September 30th, 1881.						Gone out.
		I.	II.	III. J.	III. S.	IV.	V.	
5th Class	12						4	8
4th Class	12					1	4	7
3rd Class Senior	21				4	9	3	5
3rd Class Junior	27			2	14	7		4
2nd Class	37		17	12	3			5
1st Class	36	11	23					2
Total	145							31

STATEMENT contrasting educational status of boys discharged with those received.

——	BOOK I.	BOOK II.	BOOK III. J.	BOOK III. S.	BOOK IV.	BOOK V.	Total.
Discharged for year ending Sept. 30, 1881		5	4	6	7	9	31
Received " "	24	27	6	4	1	1	63

NUMBER OF BOYS attending Protestant School, October 1st, 1881.

——	Forenoon Session.	Afternoon Session.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room			
" Class and Monitor's Room	44	66	110
Assistant Teacher's Room	38	25	63
Totals	82	91	173

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. W. MURPHY,
Senior Protestant Teacher, Reformatory for Boys.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER.

PENETANGUISHENE, September 30th, 1881.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the annual report of the Roman Catholic School for the year ending September 30th, 1880.

The number of boys in school, September 30th, 1880, was 66; September 30th, 1881, it is 72.

One boy, William Warren, is exempted from school attendance through weakness of eyes.

Teacher and pupils welcome the arrival of the new desks and seats lately placed in position in our school-room. They are an immense improvement over the antiquated flat tables and backless benches.

I am happy to learn that arrangements are being vigorously made toward a perfect system of grading for the boys. Their work in the school-room will then have double interest for them, since besides bringing them the *instruction* we seek to convey, it will also tend to procure them a direct *reward* for their quiet and industrious study.

TABLE shewing attendance of boys at the Roman Catholic School.

——	For Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1880, 73 days.	For Quarter ending March 31, 1881, 75 days.	For Quarter ending June 30, 1881, 75 days.	For Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1881, 66 days.	For Year, 289 days.
Morning Session	1,521	1,489	1,354	805	5,169
Noon Session	1,725	1,568	1,575	1,540	6,408
Evening Session	1,536	1,749	1,823	1,790	6,898
All Sessions	4,782	4,806	4,752	4,135	18,475
Daily average	65.5	64.1	63.3	62.6	$63\frac{268}{289}$.

SYNOPSIS BY STUDIES.

No. of boys studying English Grammar	31
" " History	5
" " Geography	31
" " Arithmetic	31
" " 4th Reader	9
" " 3rd Reader	17
" " 2nd Reader	11
" " 1st Reader	30
" Writing	69

The large number in 1st Reader is worthy of notice, and shews how necessary a good course of elementary instruction is for our charges.

Remark also the large number who can write, or are at least trying to. Writing is a study which has no labour for the boys. All, to the youngest, are greedy to learn to

write. The reason is ready: they see a reward for their work in the shape of letters to and from home. When a tangible reward will be, under a good system of grading, the accompaniment of all study, I am sure the tasks of both pupil and teacher will be much lightened.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. McBride,

Acting R. C. School Teacher, Reformatory for Boys.

Surgeon's Report.

Penetanguishene, October 1st, 1881.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the medical report of the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending September 30th, 1881.

In my last report I found it necessary to call attention to some of the sanitary defects existing at the time, but I am happy to state that nearly all have been remedied since, and that the Institution is fast approaching a state of perfection in its sanitary arrangements attained by few, if any, similar institutions in the country.

The building is now heated by steam, giving an even temperature throughout and adding greatly to the comfort of the inmates.

The abolition of the old system of privies and night-buckets, and the substitution of the latest improved water-closets, is a change of the highest importance, as it not only conduces to the health of the boys but promotes cleanliness and a spirit of self-respect.

One by one the deteriorating influences are being removed, and the disappearance of the match-factory is another step in the right direction, and as a result accidents are less frequent, and employment in the open air instead of a constant inhalation of sulphur and phosphorus cannot fail in contributing largely to the proper development of boys growing into manhood.

We have had a little more than the ordinary amount of sickness, one case ending fatally from meningitis.

During the spring we had a great number of cases of pneumonia, some of a very severe nature.

I cannot attribute this to any particular local cause, as we had a great many cases in private practice about the same time, owing, no doubt, to atmospheric conditions favourable to the development of acute lung diseases.

Diphtheria made its appearance during the early autumn, undoubtedly the result of the repairs going on in and about the building, which necessitated the opening of all the old drains. Of course this was unavoidable, but in future the drains can be flushed, consequently will not choke.

We imported one case of scarlet fever, but by taking possession of the gate-house and converting it into a hospital with quarantine regulations, we fortunately succeeded in so isolating the patient that the disease was not communicated to any others.

While on this subject, I wish to call attention to the want of hospital accommodation for the treatment of contagious diseases, a visitation of which we are in constant danger, as our recruits are taken from the hot-beds of disease in the different towns and cities of the Province.

While our hospital is quite large enough for ordinary purposes, its situation is not a desirable one for sickness and wholly unfit for contagious diseases, as all the boys are compelled to pass the door to and from their meals, class-rooms and dormitories, and

the noise, which cannot be avoided, has not a beneficial effect. I would suggest that a detached building be erected on some portion of grounds for hospital purposes. This would obviate any danger of contagion, and probably prevent much sickness, by enabling us to completely separate all diseases of a contagious nature.

There is room for improvement in the play-room. At present the boys carry a certain amount of mud on their feet during wet weather, which is soon converted into a fine dust and a coughing spell very often follows the play *spell.* This could be obviated by removing the floor or having a cover placed over the parade-ground.

In the following list will be found the diseases and accidents treated during the year:—

Abscess	Herpes
Burns	Hernia
Bruises	Jaundice
Bronchitis	Jaw, fracture of
Bronchocele	Laryngitis
Catarrh	Meningitis
Contusions	Neuralgia
Constipation	Ophthalmia
Colic	Ottorhœa
Conjunctivitis	Pneumonia
Corneitis	Peritonitis
Consumption	Pleuritis
Diarrhœa	Rheumatism
Dysentery	Synovitis
Debility	Stomititis
Diphtheria	Spasms
Epilepsy	Tonsilitis
Elbow, dislocation of	Scarlatina
Fever, intermittent	Tumors
Frostbites	Ulcers
Gonorrhœa	Wounds.

Also the ordinary amount of coughs, colds, etc.

In conclusion I take this opportunity of thanking the officers of the Institution for their kind attention and assistance in every case of sickness, and for the delicacies sent to the hospital which were fully appreciated by the patients.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. Spohn,

Surgeon, Provincial Reformatory.

ANDREW MERCER

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES

AND

REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Report of the Superintendent for the Year ending 30th September, 1881.

Toronto, October 10th, 1881.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—The first year of the existence of the Reformatory for Females has come to an end.

In submitting to you the annual report for the year ending September 30th, 1881, I beg to say that the working of this young Institution has been much more successful than we had dared to hope. Not that we can shew a very large percentage of women who are reclaimed, but we trust that good seeds have been sown among the briars and weeds that have been fostered in their neglected childhood and degraded youth.

We have endeavoured to inspire them with a feeling of self-respect, and to teach them that they can cherish pure thoughts, perform good actions and live soberly, impressing upon them the fact that true reformation must begin with themselves.

Our aim has been to govern by kindness, and we have found this the most effectual way of influencing them, treating them as human beings who have a claim upon our charity as well as upon our justice. The evil habits of a lifetime cannot be overcome in a few months, consequently we are glad to see that many who have been sentenced lately have been committed for much longer periods than at first.

Employment.

Every woman in the Reformatory is constantly employed, those only being exempt who are incapacitated through illness. A great deal of work has been done when we consider the number of women who come to us totally unfit for either sewing or domestic work. Great care has been taken to instruct this class, many of them when they are discharged being qualified to earn for themselves a respectable living. Believing that of all wretched women the idle are the most wretched, we try to impress upon them the importance of labour, and we look upon this as one great means of their reformation.

We hope that the revenue derived from the workshops will be much larger next year; for the months of October and November were wholly employed in making the bedding and clothing required for the use of the Institution. A public laundry has only just been started; we have no doubt but that this branch of industry will prove very remunerative. We have been able to utilize the labour of the inmates in the bakery, all the bread used in the Reformatory having been made by them.

Conduct of Inmates.

A number of the inmates have never infringed any of the rules of the Reformatory; they have done their work cheerfully, been obedient and respectful to the officers and attendants. We regret, however, that there are many who are restless and difficult to control; some few violent in their temper and language—these we have been forced to punish by confinement in dark cells. In all cases they have been reduced to obedience.

There are now in the Reformatory fifty-nine women under the age of twenty-one; these, of necessity, are obliged to mix with the older ones, and this intercourse we find to be injurious. Naturally we hope to exert a more beneficial influence over the younger portion of the inmates. We would strongly recommend that there should be complete separation between the older and younger women.

Grading.

Our system of grading has been confined to giving a privileged bed-room to the deserving inmate. Now that women are sentenced for longer periods, we would suggest that these may be also distinguished by a difference in their dress and diet.

Night School.

We have endeavoured to carry out the wish of the Government in regard to the night school. Some are anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning, whilst others are totally indifferent to it. It is utterly impossible to teach women to read unless they evince a desire to learn, particularly if they are over thirty-five years of age. Up to the present time reading, spelling and writing have been the only branches taught; we intend, however, forming classes of arithmetic, history, and geography of Canada for those inmates who can both read and write.

Religious Services for Protestant Inmates.

During the year religious services have been regularly held. Every Tuesday evening and the second Sunday of each month, a clergyman (member of the Ministerial Association) has conducted service. On the three Sundays unoccupied by the reverend gentlemen of the Ministerial Association, the Rev. Chas. Ingles, of Parkdale, has preached to the inmates. The same clergyman has conducted a class for religious instruction on Saturday afternoons. A Sunday school is held from 9 to 10.30 o'clock, every Sunday morning, superintended by Mr. W. H. Howland, assisted by a number of ladies of different denominations.

Religious Services for Roman Catholic Inmates.

Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at half-past 10 o'clock, after which a sermon is preached. The Sisters of St. Joseph hold catechism classes Sunday mornings at 9 o'clock. Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic inmates highly appreciate the different services held for their benefit.

We consider that these religious services, together with the assembling of the inmates for morning prayer, exert a salutary influence over them, and tend to make them orderly and submissive.

Escapes.

Six escapes have been effected during the year. In four cases the escapes were due mainly to structural defects, the remaining two may be attributed to misplaced confidence in the inmates. In each case the runaway was captured. In one instance an additional sentence was given for a crime committed during the time the escaped inmate was at large.

Reading Matter.

Although we have received some six hundred volumes from the Educational Department, there is yet a great want of reading matter adapted to the intellectual capacity of the inmates. The present library consists chiefly of biographical, historical and scientific works. It is obvious that such books are far beyond the comprehension of the majority. We require simple moral tales, calculated to instruct and interest them.

Rewards.

Up to the present no time has been remitted for good conduct.

We find, upon reading reports from similar institutions, where the system of remission of time as reward for good conduct has been adopted, it has been followed by marked increase of good behaviour on the part of the inmates. The only reward we have given is time to repair their clothing before being dismissed, that they may appear respectable on leaving the Reformatory.

Amusements.

Two entertainments were given during the winter for the entertainment of the women. One by the ladies of the Sunday school, and the other by Dr. Clarke, organist of the Jarvis Street Baptist Church. These entertainments were highly appreciated.

Discharged Inmates.

Of the 108 inmates discharged at the expiration of their sentences, situations were obtained for those who expressed a desire to begin a new and a better life; 17 were taken in charge by the teachers of the Sunday school; 15 obtained situations through the medium of the officers of the Reformatory; 5 went to the Haven; 1 was taken to the Magdalen Asylum; 2 to the Convent of the Good Shepherds; 1 was sent to the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton; 1 to the General Hospital, Toronto; 13 were called for at the Reformatory by parents or guardians; 20, as far as can be learned, have returned to their former way of living.

Where situations were found for discharged inmates, it was necessary in many cases to provide them with clothing.

During the year the following articles were given:—3 dresses; 4 pairs of stockings; 12 skirts; 2 pairs of boots; 1 hat; 1 jacket; 8 cloaks; 15 undergarments.

In conclusion, allow me, Sir, to thank you for your able assistance in helping us to carry out the benevolent intentions of the Government in regard to this institution.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

The following is a table of the daily routine of work in this institution:—5.30 a.m., the hour for rising for the girls who prepare breakfast. 6, the general rising bell is sounded. 6.45, breakfast. From 7 to 8.45, sweeping and cleaning of dormitories, officers' rooms, kitchen, etc. 8.45, prayer bell, when the Protestant and Roman Catholic girls assemble in their respective rooms for prayer. 9 to 11, school. 11 to 12, instruction in sewing and knitting. Noon, dinner. 12.30 to 2 p.m. recreation. 2 to 4, school. 4 to 5, instruction in sewing and knitting. 5, tea. 5.20 to 7, recreation. 7 to 8, study. 8, retiring bell.

This routine is strictly followed every day except Saturdays and Sundays.

Every Saturday morning is spent in scrubbing and general house-cleaning; after which each girl takes a bath—great attention being paid to cleanliness.

The girls are taught to wash, iron, scrub, cook, and make bread. No servants are employed in the Refuge, all the work being done by the girls under proper supervision. During school hours the girls receive instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, object lessons and calisthenics.

Many of the girls have made marked progress in these branches; twelve out of the twenty-three girls received this year did not know how to read or write, now they are able to read with ease and write legibly. Much attention has been paid to arithmetic, especially to mental arithmetic; several of our girls shewing an aptitude for this study.

Two hours daily are devoted to instruction in sewing and knitting; the older girls make and mend their own clothing, and knit their own stockings. The younger portion are also taught to knit and sew. The conduct on the whole of the girls has been good. On referring to the daily record of conduct, slight offences only are noted, the greatest being falsehood and deception.

Although the girls have constant recourse to the officers' rooms, where nothing is locked, on one occasion only was any case of theft discovered. No girl has attempted to escape; all seem happy and contented.

Marks are given for degrees of excellence in their various duties. As a reward for good behaviour a number of the girls have been taken to the woods for picnics, and on several occasions they have had long walks in the vicinity of Parkdale. During exhibition week, permission was kindly granted to bring some of the best behaved girls to the exhibition. We have found that these indulgences have been a strong incentive to good conduct.

At Christmas the girls had a Christmas tree. A sum was given by your order to buy presents for them; dolls, skipping ropes, tooth and hair brushes were bought.

We have earnestly recommended that some interesting story-books be provided for them, the want of which is much felt.

Punishment is administered with much caution, and only after the offence has been carefully looked into. Those usually given are the loss of recreation, the wearing of a card denoting the offence, the substituting of a dress made of canvas for the ordinary one, and in some cases slight chastisement has been administered.

Five girls have been discharged; one went to the Good Shepherds, one was placed with a family in Parkdale, two were returned to their parents, and one was transferred to the Hamilton Lunatic Asylum. The wisdom of the Ontario Government is apparent in the establishment of this institution. The majority of the girls admitted are the children of drunken parents, who, were it not for this provision, would in a few years help to swell the criminal population; now they are removed from all evil influences, and trained in every virtue.

A few have been received convicted for the first time on charges of petty larceny. Instead of confining those youthful offenders, as heretofore, in the county goals, where the intercourse with degraded women was ruinous, they now share the same judicious training.

It is in the Refuge we expect to effect the most good, as the hope of the harvest is in the seed. Leibintz has well said, "Give me the instruction of the youth during one century, and I will change the face of the globe."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'Reilly,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1881.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1881	30	
" since received	221	
Total		251
Discharged on expiration of term of sentence	108	
" payment of fines	7	
Transferred to Refuge	3	
" back to County Gaols	2	
" to Lunatic Asylum	2	
Died	1	
Escaped and re-committed by Court	1	
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1881	127	
Total		251

Sentenced direct to Reformatory or to Common Gaols.

Sentenced direct to Reformatory	96	
" to Common Gaols	125	
Total		221

Nationalities.

England	32	
Ireland	57	
Scotland	5	
Canada	106	
United States	18	
Denmark	2	
Germany	1	
		221

Religions.

Episcopalians	72	
Roman Catholics	83	
Presbyterians	25	
Baptists	10	
Methodists	29	
Unknown	2	
		221

Social Condition.

Married	104	
Single	117	
		221

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	61	
Intemperate	160	
		221

Education.

Read and write	78	
Read only	67	
Neither read nor write	76	
		221

Ages.

Under 18	33	
From 18 to 20	26	
" 20 to 30	73	
" 30 to 40	38	
" 40 to 50	31	
" 50 to 60	8	
" 60 to 70	11	
Over 70	1	
	——	221

Sentences.

For 1 month	1	
" over 1 month up to 2 months	2	
" over 2 months to 3 months	2	
" 3 months	5	
" 4 "	2	
" 5 "	6	
" 6 "	134	
" 9 "	8	
" 10 "	2	
" 12 "	30	
" 13 "	1	
" 18 "	10	
" 21 "	2	
" 23 "	8	
" 2 years	6	
" 1 year and 360 days	1	
" 1 " 364 "	1	
	——	221

Crimes.

Arson	1	
Assault, aggravated	1	
" common	1	
Bigamy	1	
Carrying fire-arms	1	
Causing disturbance on street	2	
Concealment of birth	3	
Disorderly conduct	3	
Drunkenness	34	
Drunk and disorderly	11	
Drunkenness and wilful damage to property	1	
Drunk and vagrancy	1	
Frequenting a disorderly house	11	
" house of ill-fame	2	
House-breaking	1	
" and larceny	2	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	15	
" disorderly house	2	
Keeping a house of ill-fame	11	
" disorderly house	11	
Larceny	28	
Larceny and gaol-breaking	1	
Prostitution	10	
Receiving stolen goods	1	
Vagrancy	66	
	——	221

Occupations.

Charwomen	20
Cigar-makers	1
Cooks	4
Domestics	32
Dressmakers	3
Factory girls	1
Housekeepers	12
None	7
Nurse	1
Market women	1
Prostitutes	48
Seamstresses	4
Servants	80
Tailoresses	5
Weavers	1
Washerwomen	1
	—— 221

Counties from which the inmates were received.

COUNTIES.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaol and subsequently Removed.	Total.
Brant	2	1	3
Carleton	5	2	7
Elgin	3	6	3
Essex	5	.....	5
Frontenac	8	2	10
Haldimand	1	.....	1
Hastings	2	4	6
Halton	1	.....	1
Huron	1	.....	1
Lambton	.....	1	1
Lincoln	5	4	9
Lennox and Addington	.....	1	1
Middlesex	9	15	24
Northumberland and Durham	.....	3	3
Ontario	1	2	3
Oxford	.....	3	3
Perth	1	1	2
Peterborough	1	2	3
Peel	1	1	2
Waterloo	1	.....	1
Stormont and Glengarry	1	.....	1
Welland	2	.....	2
Wentworth	34	21	55
Wellington	2	2	4
York	10	54	64
	96	125	221

Number of days' work done by inmates during the year.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders	4€50¾
Learning	595
Knitting and sewing for Reformatory	1251
Learning	422
Shirt, quilt, and overall making	4921¼
Learning to make shirts and run machine	1128½
	——12968½

Domestic Labour.

Corridor cleaning	2992½
Cooks	814½
Bakery	544
Dining-room	1296
Laundry	1466½
Sewing and mending for Reformatory	679
Whitewashing and painting	32
	7824½

Daily average population of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1881.

Day of Month.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	30	43	57	70	81	79	70	69	81	88	100	111
2	29	43	56	70	81	78	72	69	81	86	100	114
3	35	46	56	70	80	78	72	68	81	86	100	111
4	35	46	54	70	81	78	72	68	79	83	102	111
5	39	46	54	70	80	78	71	67	81	81	102	111
6	39	47	53	70	80	79	71	67	79	81	102	111
7	39	47	53	72	80	79	71	67	79	81	102	111
8	39	47	52	71	80	77	71	72	78	79	109	111
9	39	45	51	71	80	78	71	72	81	79	101	111
10	39	45	53	71	80	78	71	69	80	88	101	111
11	39	43	53	71	80	78	71	69	80	88	100	116
12	39	43	53	72	80	78	70	69	80	87	100	116
13	45	49	53	73	80	78	70	68	79	87	105	118
14	45	51	53	76	79	77	70	68	75	87	105	116
15	45	51	53	76	80	76	74	68	72	90	109	115
16	45	51	61	76	80	76	74	68	72	95	108	114
17	45	51	64	76	80	76	74	68	72	92	108	114
18	45	51	66	76	81	76	74	76	72	92	107	114
19	45	51	66	76	81	76	73	75	72	92	107	114
20	43	52	66	76	81	76	73	75	78	91	107	118
21	43	52	67	76	81	75	72	75	76	91	106	118
22	43	52	67	77	81	75	72	79	76	91	109	118
23	45	55	66	77	81	75	72	79	80	92	109	118
24	45	55	66	77	81	75	72	79	80	92	109	118
25	45	55	68	77	81	73	71	79	86	92	108	119
26	45	55	68	77	79	73	70	78	86	92	108	119
27	45	55	68	77	79	72	69	78	86	92	109	119
28	45	58	68	77	78	71	69	79	85	92	113	118
29	45	58	68	76	.....	71	68	79	85	91	113	122
30	45	57	67	79	.....	70	68	79	85	91	111	125
31	44	.....	67	79	.....	70	.....	81	.....	100	111	.....
Totals	1289	1500	1867	2302	2246	2249	2138	2257	2377	2749	3181	3462

Total, 27,617. Average per day 75 2/3 2/5

" " month 2301 5/12

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1881.

Number of inmates, October 1st, 1881	2	
" since received	23	
		25
Discharged on expiration of term of sentence	3	
" by order of Inspector, under provisions of the Act	1	
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	1	
Remaining in custody, September 30th, 1881	20	
		25

Nature of Sentences.

Direct to Refuge	18	
Transferred from Reformatory by order of Inspector	5	
		23

Nationalities.

England	2	
Canada	16	
Australia	1	
United States	4	
		23

Religions.

Episcopalians	6	
Roman Catholics	9	
Presbyterians	3	
Baptists	1	
Methodists	4	
		23

Education.

Read and write	6	
Read only	5	
Neither read nor write	12	
		23

Ages when committed.

6 years	1	
7 "	1	
10 "	5	
12 "	3	
13 "	4	
14 "	5	
15 "	3	
16 "	1	
		23

Sentences.

For 6 months	3	
" 12 "	2	
" 2 years	1	
" 3 "	1	
" 5 "	1	
To remain in custody until delivered by due course of law	15	
		23

Offences.

Begging on the streets	4	
Inmate of disorderly house	1	
Incorrigble	3	
Larceny	5	
Neglected by parents	3	
Vagrancy	7	
		23

Counties from which the inmates were transferred.

Frontenac	1	
Haldimand	1	
Lambton	2	
Lincoln	1	
Middlesex	1	
Norfolk	1	
Northumberland and Durham	1	
Ontario	3	
Oxford	1	
Perth	3	
Peterborough	1	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	
Wellington	3	
Wentworth	2	
York	1	
		23

Report of the Surgeon, Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females.

Toronto, October 1st, 1881.

To J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report, as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, for the year ending September 30th, 1881.

The health of the inmates was generally fair.

When it is considered that females are subject to many ills peculiar to their sex, in the natural order of things, and that the great majority of those admitted led lives which were calculated to undermine their physical frames sooner or later; and further, that several had very closely approximated the allotted age of three score years and ten, I think it will appear that the health report is a favourable one.

The total number of inmates who spent some portion of the year in the hospital ward was 45. Of this number 15 spent less than 5 days, 11 less than 10 days, 11 less than 20 days, and 4 less than 30 days. Of the remaining 4, one spent 30 days, one 51 days, one 65 days, and one 87 days in the hospital. The average number per day in hospital ward for the year was 1.60. The first admission to the hospital was on the 23rd of November, 1880, seven weeks after the beginning of the current year.

While the hospital record exhibits a low average, it must not be inferred that all inmates not in the hospital ward are able to do hard labour. A considerable number are sent to the Reformatory wholly unfitted for any work except such as knitting and light plain sewing, either on account of their age and general debility, or from the existence of disease. For instance, ten or a dozen were admitted to the Reformatory who were 60 years of age or upwards, one each reaching the ages respectively of 66, 68 and 70 years.

Some again are so weakened from debauch, disease or want of nourishment prior to entering, as to render them unable for hard, or even constant light work. As an example of this kind, one woman, 66 years of age, was sent to the Reformatory suffering from heart disease, general debility and diuresis. Her term of sentence was six months. Of that time she spent 87 days in the hospital ward; and fully half of the balance of the six months she did but little in the way of knitting, the only work for which she was fitted. Another inmate, 21 years of age, suffering with phthisis in an advanced stage, spent 65 days in the hospital ward out of a six months' term of sentence. A third and still more marked case of unsuitableness for admission to the Reformatory is the following, the memorandum of which was recorded on the 27th of June, 1881, and is reproduced here, viz.: "The condition of J. H. is simply deplorable. The form of disease is that known as tertiary syphilis—a condition in which the prospects of cure are almost hopeless. She is a living mass of corruption, the disease affecting all the tissues of the body, including the brain and nervous system. She appears to be not only wholly unfitted for work, but unfitted to take care of herself, or even to feed herself. Her insanity is evidently due to the inroad of the disease upon the brain." This is one of the inmates who were transferred to a Lunatic Asylum.

Another matter to which I feel impelled to call attention is the prevalence, among the class of women sent to the Reformatory, of the specific contagious disease, syphilis. No less than 32 inmates have at some time or another during incarceration been under treatment for that disease, and 25 of that number were afflicted with the disease in the secondary stage, while 7 were in the tertiary stage. The increasing prevalence of this dire disease in all the centres of population is a subject of very grave importance in its relation to the future welfare of the whole community. With a view to guarding to the utmost against the possibility of the inmates thus afflicted contaminating others in the Reformatory, the most rigid regulations are enforced upon them from their very entrance, in all cases where danger presents itself. These precautionary measures may be briefly summarized as follows, viz.: Separate baths, towels, drinking-cups and water closets. Not to handle articles of other inmates. To wash their own linen. Not to be employed in the kitchen or laundry, and to have as nearly as is possible isolated work. The recent assignment of the basement corridor in the eastern wing and its furnishings greatly facilitate the carrying out of these regulations.

The cases of indigestion and constipation, of which so large a number are reported, are in a measure due to three causes—1st, the previous abuse of intoxicating liquors; 2nd, their indoor life in the Reformatory; and 3rd, the majority of the inmates work sitting.

Very few complaints by inmates reached me concerning the quality and quantity of food; and as an evidence that the food has been sufficient in quantity, and highly nutritious, it may be mentioned that of 36 inmates whose weight was taken both at the time of admission and time of discharge, 33 increased in weight, 2 decreased in weight, and 1 made no change. Of the foregoing, 10 increased from 1 to 5 lbs.; 7 from 6 to 10 lbs.; 11 from 11 to 20 lbs.; 3 increased over 20 lbs. each; and one reached an actual increase of 30 lbs. Of the two who lost weight, 1 lost $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; and the other lost $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The latter case was that of a girl 16 years of age, with deranged intellect.

As a precautionary measure, I examined each inmate on their arrival, to ascertain whether they had been inoculated, and where no ocular evidence of inoculation or of smallpox pitting existed, I vaccinated them. Of the total admissions, 31 were thus vaccinated.

All inmates who are incarcerated in cell or dungeon for punishment, are seen (whether sick or well) at the time of my daily visit, to afford them an opportunity of personally making known any complaint, and for the purpose of thwarting any attempt on their part to become malingerers, with a view to liberation from punishment. During the year 66 such visits were made.

As might be anticipated, there were at first not a few malingerers, and those whose ailing was very frivolous, or a pretext to avoid work. Increased work or incarceration in the dark cell has done much to decrease the number.

The use of tobacco has not been allowed, and I am not aware of a single case where

the deprivation has resulted injuriously, even though some of the older inmates used tobacco for many years previously.

Three insane inmates were transferred during the year to insane asylums. One insane inmate remains, but she is harmless, and able to work.

There were two births during the year, both being male children; the first birth taking place on the 29th of January, 1881. This latter infant died from inherited syphilis in the course of a few days.

Winnifrith Ryan, aged 60 years (one of the inmates), died on the 18th of March, 1881. Her death was sudden—almost instantaneous—and arose from fatty degeneration of the heart.

The night buckets used in the cells are daily disinfected, and left exposed to the sun's rays in the open air.

After careful observation of the working of the water-closets, I cannot speak favourably of them. Though they are kept scrupulously clean, they are wholly unfitted for excluding the foul gases which arise from the drains through the connecting pipes, and permeate the atmosphere within the adjacent corridors. I greatly fear that, unless this evil be remedied, we shall ere long have an outbreak of an epidemic among all the inhabitants of the building.

For the purpose of regulating the temperature, thermometers have been hung in various corridors and workrooms; and instructions have been given to maintain the temperature as nearly as possible at not less than 62° F. nor more than 66° F.

I have at various times examined cells in the different corridors, with a view to detecting dampness or imperfect ventilation, and am convinced that no cause for dissatisfaction can be found there. The entire interior of the building is also kept clean, and plenty of fresh air is constantly admitted.

The infant population in the hospital wards, which now numbers three babies (two having been admitted with their mothers), with the certainty of an increase in numbers very shortly, will suggest the desirability of apportioning some apartment as a nursery. The larger ward of the hospital is used by the sick consigned to their beds. The smaller ward does double duty as a lying-in chamber and for special cases. It will be obvious that the presence of babies in the large ward would prove detrimental to the repose so essential in the sick chamber, while their presence in the lying-in ward is equally objectionable.

The chief guard, and my attendant during all communications with inmates, has, from a long practical experience as hospital nurse and disciplined guard, proved herself of valuable service in carrying out instructions regarding the sick, and in the administration of medicines.

PRESENTATIONS for Treatment during the year, excluding Hospital Cases.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Abrasions	4	Endometritis	13
Abscess	13	Enteritis	1
Ague	15	Epilepsy	20
Amenorrhœa	58	Epistaxis	5
Anchylosis	2	Erysipelas	8
Anæmia	6	Febriculæ	27
Aphonia	4	Fractures, finger	2
Asthma	18	Gastralgia	12
Boils	6	Glossitis	1
Bronchitis, acute	2	Gonorrhœa	21
Bubo	6	Goitre	2
Burns	2	Hemorrhoids	21
Catarrh	3	Hernia, femoral	1
Chancroids	6	Headache	66
Contusions	6	Heart disease	1
Corneitis	17	Hæmoptysis	2
Conjunctivitis	14	Hysteria	19
Congestion, liver	3	Icterus	1
" kidney	4	Inflammation, jaw	6
" lung	1	" nose	6
Constipation	171	" finger	12
Cough	56	" ankle	2
Convulsions	5	" knee	4
Cutaneous eruptions	27	" toe	3
Cystitis	3	" hand	2
Debility	27	" glands	3
Diarrhœa	44	Indigestion	160
Dizziness	13	Insanity	2
Diuresis	4	Insomnia	21
Dyspepsia	20	Iritis	2
Dysentery	2	Leucorrhœa	14
Dysmenorrhœa	19	Lumbago	17
Dysuria	6	Lupus	1
Eczema	1	Malingeress or frivolous	86

PRESENTATIONS for Treatment during the year, etc.—*Continued.*

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Metrorrhagia	1	Ringworm	3
Menorrhagia	12	Scrofula	3
Metritis	4	Severe cold	58
Miscarriage	3	Sore throat, simple and syphilitic	58
Nausea	4	Sprains	14
Neuralgia	46	Syphilis, secondary	110
Operations—extracting needles	2	" tertiary	53
" removing scalp tumour	2	Teeth extracted	58
Otorrhœa	4	Tonsilitis	12
Paralysis, local	4	Toothache	21
Pains, alleged and simple, in various parts of body	195	Ulcers	29
		Uterus, prolapse	2
Phthisis	18	Vaginitis	1
Pharyngitis	4	Varicose veins	4
Pleurodynia	1	Vaccinated	31
Poisoned wounds and abrasions	11	Weakness, from debauch and sickness	119
Pregnancy, disorders of	12	Wounds	3
Psoriasis	8	Worms, tape	2
Rheumatism, chronic	26	" thread	5
" gonorrhœal	4		

CASES TREATED in the Reformatory Hospital.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Abscess	1	Childbirth	2
Acute bronchitis	1	Crushed fingers	1
Ague	1	Debility	2
Bubo (gonorrhœal)	1	Diarrhœa	1
Congestion, lung	1	Diuresis	1
" liver	1	Dysentery	2
Corneitis	3	Endometritis, acute	1

CASES TREATED in the Reformatory Hospital—*Continued.*

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Enteritis, acute	1	Neuralgia	1
Erysipelas	3	Phthisis	2
Feverish	2	Quinsy	2
Fracture, right radius	1	Rheumatism, acute	1
Gastralgia	1	Severe cold	1
Glossitis	1	Sore throat	2
Headache	1	Sprained ankle	1
Heart disease	1	" foot	1
Hysteria	3	Ulcers, in throat and mouth	1
Indigestion	1	Uterus prolapse of	1
Lymphangitis	1	Vaginitis	1
Metritis, acute	1	Varicose veins and ulcers	2
Menorrhagia	1	Wound of a stump foot	1
Miscarriage	1		

DAILY AVERAGE of Patients in Hospital Ward.

Month.	Average per day.	Month.	Average per day.
October, 1880	0.	April, 1881	1.56
November, "	.80	May, "	1.32
December, "	3.70	June, "	1.30
January, 1881	3.09	July, "	1.61
February, "	1.85	August, "	1.25
March, "	2.06	September, "	.76

Average per day for the year, 1.60; in hospital on September 30th, 1881.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,

Surgeon.

Report of the Surgeon, Industrial Refuge for Girls.

Toronto, October 1st, 1881.

To J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report, as Surgeon of the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1881.

The health of the girls in the Refuge has, with a few exceptions, been excellent. These exceptions have been extreme cases. One was that of a girl close upon 16 years of age, who had contracted syphilis, and had not received any treatment for it until her condition was discovered in the Refuge by an attendant. Immediate steps were taken by special watchfulness to guard the others from this case, while she was placed in a separate dormitory, and under proper medicinal treatment. The second was that of a girl suffering from oft-repeated and severe attacks of epilepsy, to which were added paralysis and stunted growth of the limbs on one side of the body. The condition of her mind was such as to render the acquirement of an education, or her employment in household duties, a task of almost hopeless character. During the occurrence of her epileptic attacks she was kept as much as possible out of the view of the other girls to prevent any deleterious influence on them. The third case was that of a girl about 15 years of age, who became insane. Her mother, in the Reformatory, is a confirmed epileptic. For short intervals the girl became very violent, and destroyed all ordinary clothing, or anything that came in her way. She has been removed to an Asylum.

With the foregoing exceptions, the health of the girls has been all that could be looked for; and their improved physical appearance, cheerful countenances and merry chat, indicate unmistakably that they appreciate their comfortable home.

As might reasonably be expected, the girls, in learning to cook, wash, sew, and other household duties, occasionally meet with mishaps in the form of burns, bruises and wounds, which, however, they cheerfully bear. Singularly enough, the most prolific source of trouble was the sewing needles, which they would get into their hands, arms and legs, necessitating in some half-dozen instances an operation for their removal.

The Refuge has fortunately escaped all epidemics, and no girl has been confined to bed for a longer period than a day or two at most.

No death has occurred during the year.

The dormitories, and, indeed, all the apartments, are light, well-ventilated and healthful.

I would strongly recommend that the recreation yard be so prepared in the spring as to afford the girls an opportunity of cultivating flowers along the borders or in some portion of the enclosure. A shelter from the hot rays of the sun, and a few seats, would prove a valuable addition.

The situation of the stairway and landing leading to the dormitories is such as to render the place a source of extreme danger. Children are prone to run and jostle each other, and the slightest excitement among them on emerging from the dormitories, or in crossing the landing, might easily lead to one or more of them being precipitated over the railing, which is not as high as it ought to be. Should such occur, they would be likely to fall the entire depth of the building, and would, in any case, meet with a result almost surely fatal. I think it is most desirable that a wooden screen, or partition, be erected to guard that point.

The water-closets, other than those in the basement, are open to the same objection as those in the Reformatory. The location of the closets in the basement is such that a more complete isolation exists, and there is not the same danger from the diffusion of poisonous gases.

Following are the diseases or ailments treated during the year, with the number of girls afflicted with each, viz. :—

Ague	1	Incontinence of urine	1
Amenorrhœa	2	Impetigo	1
Abrasions	1	Insane	1
Boils	3	Inflammation of arm	2
Burns	1	Indigestion	13
Convulsions	1	Needles extracted	6
Constipation	1	Pediculæ	2
Cough	2	Pain	4
Contusions	3	Ringworm	6
Chicken-pox	1	Syphilis	1
Diarrhœa	3	Sore throat	2
Dysmenorrhœa	1	Teeth extracted	2
Epilepsy	3	Toothache	1
Feverish	2	Vaccinated	7
Frivolous	3	Weak and Anæmic	4

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,

Surgeon.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

As the Sabbath school work in this institution has, during the past year, been rather initiatory and experimental than otherwise, it is difficult to review it adequately.

The school was opened October 17th, 1880, with a staff of teachers, including the Superintendent and Lady Superintendent, numbering sixteen. The teachers now number nineteen, and represent all the Evangelical churches. The average attendance of teachers since January, 1881, has been thirteen.

The International Scheme of Lessons is used in the school, and the inmates are instructed in the simple Gospel truths contained in the selected portion of Scripture, the principal object being to bring each pupil face to face with the fact of their own sinfulness, and the way of salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ.

The pupils are encouraged to commit to memory portions of God's word, with the hope that at some period in their lives these may prove helpful. Many hundreds of Bible verses have been recited during the year.

Christian literature, tracts, Sunday school papers, lesson papers, etc., have been distributed weekly. A large proportion of these have been supplied by the teachers. A grant of fifty Bibles was given at Christmas by the Upper Canada Bible Society. These were distributed by the Superintendent and much appreciated.

The average attendance of children from the Refuge, since January, 1881, has been eleven.

The average attendance of inmates from the Reformatory has been forty-nine.

The deportment of the inmates during the hours of school, throughout the entire year, has been orderly and correct in every respect. Without exception, they have been most courteous and attentive to the teachers, and have frequently shown, by the quiver-in lip and starting tear, that not only has the attention been arrested but the heart impressed.

The singing of Evangelistic hymns is an important part of the services of the school, and in order that this may be as harmonious and hearty as possible, the hour

between five and six o'clock on Saturday afternoon has been set apart by the officers of the institution for "practice," one of the teachers attending and taking charge of the organ.

The teachers have met, on the morning of discharge, seventeen of the inmates, and have conducted them to situations, or to charitable homes or institutions; two additional discharged inmates have been placed in service. Of this number (nineteen) six are now doing well; four remained in their situations from one to three months, and the remaining nine left the places provided for them almost immediately. One of the six above mentioned has continued in the situation in which she was first placed some months ago, and gives good evidence of reformation. Her employers are much attached to her, and are more than satisfied with her conduct.

Fifteen of the discharged inmates of the Reformatory have been admited to the "Haven," or lodging-house connected with the "Prison Gate Mission." Several of this number remained in the institution only a few days; those staying were all provided with situations. One of those sent to the "Haven" has been returned to friends, another is giving good satisfaction in a situation in a country town.

A few of the discharged inmates who have returned to friends in various parts of the Province, have corresponded with the teachers; good accounts have been received in various instances.

Clothing, including boots, dresses, hats, underclothing, outside wraps, and in one instance groceries, have been provided whenever the teachers were made aware of the necessity.

By permission of the Superintendent (Mrs. O'Reilly), crochet cotton, needles, etc. have been given for use in hours of recreation.

In two instances teachers have opened their houses to members of their classes, when discharged, until such time as situations could be secured for them.

An Evangelistic service in connection with the school was held in the Reformatory on Christmas-day. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. S. H. Blake, and was very impressive.

Mr. G. A. Mackenzie, Miss Macpherson and others have also addressed the inmates at various times during the year.

(Mrs.) L. J. Harvie,
Assistant-Superintendent.

I have only to add to the above Report that our experience has so far been most unfavourable with regard to women sent in for a short term. They seem to make up their minds against reforming, mainly, I believe, because they feel the time is so short, and that they will so soon be out again. Where they are in for a longer term the resistance breaks down, and I am satisfied that a much better opportunity is gained for impressing them with a desire for reforming. I would also state that I think it unfortunate that so many cases of those who are committed to the Reformatory should have been rapidly committed to gaol. It seems to me, from what little experience I have had, that if those who are sent down to gaol for thirty days for the first time were, in place of that, sent to the Reformatory, the possibility of reformation would be very much greater than is the case in the former practice, where, as a general rule, the stay in gaol simply confirms them in their evil courses.

I have great pleasure in submitting the report of the work done, and in doing so would express my thanks for the hearty appreciation and co-operation of the officials of the Reformatory in the work in which we have been engaged.

W. H. Howland,
Superintendent.

Extracts from some of the Letters received by Teachers from Discharged Inmates.

Extract No. 1.—"You need not feel anxious about me, for I am going to try to be a good girl for the rest of my life, for I do think that I have worked for Satan long enough. I will be here two weeks on Monday, and have not been out one night yet."

The writer of the above is a girl of seventeen years of age. She has succeeded in "keeping a good girl," and is in a situation at date.

Extract No. 2.—"I had $10 to send you when I got my foot hurt, so I had to keep it, but now, if God spares me, next week I will send you $10 to put in the savings' bank —$5 for Johnnie and $5 for Minnie. I have got a good situation, and with God's help will be able to save some money. I want to have $50 when I come home at Christmas."

The writer is still in her situation.

Extract No. 3.—"I received your letter to-night, and was very glad to hear from you. I am getting along very well in this place. I asked my mistress if I pleased her, and she said I pleased her very well."

The writer of the above is also still in her situation.

Extract No. 4.—"It is such a pleasure to go to Sabbath school and hear your kind voice talking to us. I know that I get good sound advice in the Sabbath school, and I pray God to give me strength to live a better life when I leave this institution."

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Report of the Superintendent for the Year ending 30th September, 1881.

Belleville, Oct. 1st, 1881.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Eleventh Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending September 30th, 1881.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year was :—

Males	164	
Females	132	
		296

They were supported as follows :—

By parents or friends	25	
By Government of Ontario, as orphans	5	
Admitted free under amended by-laws	266	
		296

Educational Department.

During the past year our Institution work has gone on harmoniously and effectively. The searching examination of Dr. Carlyle, of the Toronto Normal School, with its results, demonstrated that the teachers had worked assiduously during the term. As the Report of the Examiner was made to you, it is needless for me to enlarge upon the matter, and I will only say that the degree of proficiency exhibited by the pupils generally was very gratifying to the teachers and myself. It is satisfactory to us to know that the work is not retrograding, but that it is equal to, if not in advance of, any former period of the history of the Institution. The present term has commenced most auspiciously; the pupils came back promptly, and the classes were organized in a few days after the opening. At this date we have 245 scholars, as against 228 on the same date last year; 54 new scholars have come forward, and others are seeking admission. We closed in June last with 235, but this term we shall at the least have 260 in continuous residence. In consequence of an increase of numbers the formation of another class was found to be necessary, and it was placed in charge of a monitor teacher. As our past experience suggested additions and modifications in the Course of Study, a few alterations have been made with a view of rendering it still more effective for the future. As amended, it is herewith submitted :—

First Year.

	Manual Alphabet.
Nouns	Objects in use in the class room; parts of the body; house furniture; most common animals; names of persons; Divisions of time, as day, night, morning, evening, noon; Directions, as east, west, north, south; Natural Phenomena, as cloud, hail, snow, rain, etc.
Number	Singular and Plural of Nouns taught.
Adjectives	Common, as good, bad, old, etc.
	Colour, etc.
	Numerals, as one, two, three.
Conjunction	"And."
Pronouns	1st, 2nd and 3rd persons singular.
Verbs	To express Simple Actions, using the words with which they are familiar.
Notation	Counting to 100, by objects.
Penmanship	Every day.

Second Year.

	Review Class "A" thoroughly.
Substantives	Articles of furniture, and parts of the body of quadrupeds, birds, fish, etc.
	Names of articles of every-day use.
Adjectives	Qualitative, as high, low, beautiful, etc.
	A, an, the, some.
	Cardinal and Ordinal.
	Demonstrative, as this, that, etc.
	Possessive, as my, her, etc.
	Form and dimension, "a piece of."
Pronouns	Personal Pronouns, complete.
Verbs	Actions relating to objects the names of which are known to the pupils. Present Progressive, Past Tense.
Grammar Exercises	Simple and compound actions described.
	Peet's Language Lessons to page 136 inclusive.
Arithmetic	Simple Addition and Subtraction.
	Express a number consisting of four figures.

Third Year.

Substantives	The different classes of artisans, the articles made by each, their use, etc.
	Colloquial Language, and changing to narrative form.
Arithmetic	Addition and Subtraction, Multiplication Tables, as far as "Six-times," Mental Addition and Subtraction.
Grammatical Exercises	Simple and compound actions described.
	Peet's Language Lessons, complete.
Composition	Twice each week in Journal.
Geography	Divisions of Land and Water.
Penmanship	Twice each week.
Adjectives	Regular comparisons with "more" and "most." Distributives, each, every, either, neither.
Verbs	Present, Past, Past Progressive and Future Tense.
Conjunctions	"Or" and "Nor."

Fourth Year.

Arithmetic	Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication, with simple practical examples.
	Mental Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication.
Language	Simple and compound actions described; changing from Active to Passive voices; common Adverbs.
	Object Lessons from cards and objects.
	Description of pictures.
	Incorporation of different kinds of words, and eliptical sentences.
	Describing what was done on certain days.
Verbs	Tenses complete, of the Indicative, Infinitive and Imperative Moods.
Composition	Twice each week upon the Picture Lessons.
Penmanship	Twice each week.
Geography	Divisions of Land and Water (reviewed), Counties and Cities of Ontario.

Fifth Year.

Geography	Definitions—Divisions of Land and Water, reviewed.
	Province of Ontario, Counties, Cities, County Towns, chief Towns and physical features. General idea of the Dominion of Canada.
Arithmetic	Review work completed thoroughly, with Division.
	Simple Analysis.
	Reduction—Canadian money, pages 55 to 62 of Kirkland & Scott's Arithmetic.
	Mental Arithmetic, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.
Grammatical Exercises..	Pronouns, Adjectives, Adverbs and common Conjunctions.
	On Object Lessons from Vegetable Kingdom Series and from cards on Natural History.
Composition	Twice each week.

Sixth Year.

Arithmetic	Simple Rules, with practical examples.
	Reduction, Canadian money, Avoirdupois Weight, Long Dry, Liquid and Time Measures, and Miscellaneous Table, Mental Arithmetic, first four simple Rules and Analysis.
Grammatical Exercises .	Exercises in Narration and Description.
	Incorporation of different words embracing different parts of speech.
Geography	Definitions.
	Divisions of Land and Water.
	Dominion of Canada; physical features; exports, where found, and where probably sent; imports, where from.
Canadian History	Beginning at page 50 to the end.—General events.
Penmanship.....	Twice each week.
Composition	Object Lessons from cards on Natural History and from objects.

SEVENTH YEAR.

GRAMMAR	General Review; changes of Construction, Synonymes and Antonymes.
ARITHMETIC	Compound Rules, Reduction, Analysis, Fractions (Vulgar and Decimal), Loss and Gain, Percentage, Proportion and Interest.
HISTORY	Canadian,—From page 50 to the end, reviewed.
	English,—From George III. to the present time, important events.
GEOGRAPHY	Canada, America and the British Isles.
PHYSIOLOGY	Circulation, Respiration and Digestion.
COMMERCIAL FORMS.	Promissory Notes, Drafts, Orders, Receipts, Due Bills, etc.
	Making out Accounts, etc.
COMPOSITION	Twice each week.
PENMANSHIP.....	Twice each week.

For a year or two past, the several methods of imparting instruction to the deaf and dumb children, in the various Institutions throughout the world, have been the subject of considerable discussion in conventions of learned men, and through the magazines and papers devoted to the cause of deaf-mute education. The Oral System of Articulation has many able and earnest advocates, while those who uphold the Combined System, or the use of the Manual Alphabet, Writing, Signs, and Articulation where practicable, are equally earnest and sincere in presenting their views. In September, 1880, "The Second International Congress for the Amelioration of the Condition of Deaf Mutes," convened at Milan, in Italy, and representatives from England, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the United States and the Province of Quebec—over two hundred in all—were present. The deliberations of this august assemblage, composed as it was of some of the most eminent men of our times engaged in this important work, eventuated in passing, by a large majority, a series of eight resolutions, the two following, however, covering the whole ground contended for by the advocates of the Oral System:—

"The Congress, in consideration of the incontestable superiority of speech over signs for restoring the deaf mute to society and giving him a more perfect knowledge of language, declares that the oral method should be preferred to that of gestures for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb."

"The Congress, in consideration of the fact, that the simultaneous use of speech and of signs has the disadvantage of being injurious to speech, to reading on the lips and to precision of ideas, declares that the pure Oral method ought to have the preference."

We have found that *all* the deaf mutes that come to us cannot be taught Articulation thoroughly; that some semi-mutes and a few bright congenital deaf mutes may be taught in that way we have evidence. Those pupils who are in the Articulation classes are drawn from the ordinary classes of the institution, and spend about three-quarters of an hour each day under Oral instruction. The best subjects have been selected, and some of these, after patient and long-continued teaching, have proved that further efforts on their behalf would be unavailing in giving them, in the time they have for school, such a knowledge of Articulation and Lip-reading as would be of any service to them after they leave. One or two pupils, with persistent energy, have made such strides in Articulation and Lip-reading that, in their intercourse with their friends, spoken language is the chief medium of communication; the knowledge of language was first obtained, however, in the other classes. To obtain the best results from the pure Oral System, the pupils should be taught in a school by themselves, in another

locality, and exclusively by the methods of Articulation and Lip-reading. Teachers of the Oral System claim they do not use signs, except during the first two years, and then in a limited degree, to explain written words. There are several institutions in the United States where the Oral System is practised exclusively, and from the reports, they are certainly doing good work, but I think it will be found that their greatest successes are from semi-mutes and very bright congenital deaf mutes. The learned gentlemen, who were in the majority at the Milan Conference, claimed that *all* deaf mutes can be educated by the Oral System; our experience—it may be limited—would seem to point to a different conclusion. It might possibly be that all could be taught to articulate in some manner, but the time consumed in teaching the ordinary deaf-mute Articulation would ensure for him much greater advantages if spent in the other classes, where the Combined System is the means of instruction. All the pupils retained in the Articulation classes, with us, have derived benefit from the drill in language they have received after the elementary sounds were mastered. Mr. Brown, the teacher, is very painstaking and enthusiastic in his chosen specialty; at present he has 30 pupils, in 6 classes; if the pure Oral System were in operation here, two additional teachers would be required to assist him for the same number. The progress exhibited by his pupils was cheering, and we are encouraged to persevere. During the last session the work done was as follows:—

Class 1, comprising four pupils, received one half-hour's instruction each day. They completed Swinton's Language Lessons, taught exclusively by means of Articulation, the pupils being able to analyze or construct the different styles of sentences at ease. *Class* 2 was composed of five pupils. They were speaking short sentences, which were composed of words of two syllables. In Lip-reading they could understand their teacher when asking some simple question about the exercises upon which they were being taught. *Class* 3 was composed of four pupils. This class had mastered the sounds of the language, and their daily exercises were spent in combining them into one or more syllables. Exercises were varied continually in order that their voices might be strengthened. In Lip-reading they could readily distinguish the combination of two or more sounds, or short words when spoken by their teacher. *Class* 4, composed of six pupils, was principally drilling in double-voiced consonant sounds as *dr*, *bl*, *gl*, *gr*, etc., and reading sentences of one-syllable words. *Class* 5 had eight pupils. These were all new, never having attended school before. They mastered the consonant sounds, with the exception of *ch* and *j*, and the vowels, with the exception of *long u*, *short u*, and the sound *er*. In addition to the foregoing, three pupils took Lip-reading alone. At the end of the session they could comprehend any question asked them, or follow their teacher while he read a short story from some book. The classes for this session are all formed, and the same method of teaching the vowel sounds before the consonants is being carried out. In our institution we employ the Combined System, as before explained, as being capable of affording the greatest good to the largest number It is the same as is in daily use in the oldest and best conducted institutions in the United States and England. Ideao-graphic signs are used sparingly in the class-rooms, and only as a means to an end; in the chapel they are of great advantage as furnishing a rapid means of conveying religious and moral instruction. Although signs are not taught, new scholars very soon acquire a knowledge of them from the older pupils, and the lectures in a short time have an interest for them which they did not possess at first.

The contents of letters from parents are more easily presented by signs to the comprehension of children, who cannot read and understand writing, than by any other means. While admitting that signs may be advantageously used in their proper places, our teachers employ as much as possible the Manual Alphabet and Writing as a means of communicating with the scholars, as more likely to give them a knowledge of language. In the primary classes teaching by objects is pursued, and wherever practicable, throughout the entire course. Our great aim is to impart to our pupils a knowledge of ordinary language, so that they may be able to understand written or printed words, and express their own ideas or thoughts in a manner intelligible to those with whom they may be brought in contact. If we succeed in doing this with the majority of the children who are sent here, our institution will have accomplished a great work. Only

those persons who have studied the matter thoroughly can fully appreciate the difficulties attending the instruction of deaf mutes, the many obstacles that have to be surmounted, and the discouragements that present themselves. Patient, earnest, persevering, well-directed efforts on the part of the teachers and instructors will in time, however, accomplish a great deal of good.

Drawing.

Drawing is considered a very important accomplishment for deaf-mutes, and it is taught to all the pupils who show any taste or aptitude for the art. Commendable progress has been made by a considerable number under their painstaking teacher, Mrs. Walker. Some of them exhibited their drawings at the County Shows, at their homes, and carried off several prizes. The class is larger this term than it was last, and more interest is evinced by the scholars.

The Supervising Teacher, Mr. Coleman,

Spends half an hour in some one or other of the classes daily, and I am satisfied that teachers and pupils derive profit from his visits. It is quite impossible for me, having so many other duties to engage my attention, to visit all the class-rooms every day, but I generally devote from one to two hours in visiting them alternately, and by that means I become acquainted with the progress made by each scholar, and the difficulties of the teachers in imparting instruction to some of them.

Religious Instruction.

The ministers of the various denominations in the city visit us periodically, and, through an interpreter, give short practical addresses to the children who belong to their faith. We are indebted for regular visits to the Rev. J. W. Burke, Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, Rev. A. Turnbull, and Rev. D. Mitchell, and for occasional visits to Rev. M. W. McLean, Rev. Dr. Jeffers and Rev. Dr. Clarke. There are some of the clergy who have not favoured us; we shall be glad to see them whenever they can find it convenient to come, and they will be made welcome. The Bible-class is still in charge of Mr. McDermid, and the new pupils are lectured by Mr. McKillop. Mr. Denys holds religious services for the Roman Catholic children, as heretofore. The regular Sabbath services are conducted by the teacher-in-charge for the week.

Books, Educational Appliances, etc.

The liberality of the Government, in giving us a large selection of new and valuable books for a general library, together with globes, maps and other educational appliances, is, I can assure you, very much appreciated. The value of the books and appliances sent to us amounted to the sum of $1,734.33, which, together with $386.45 spent on maintenance and $360 for desks, makes the gross expenditure for the year the respectable sum of $2,480.78. We hope to make yearly additions to the stock of books, and having had them all nicely arranged in a new book-case made by our master carpenter, and the room cosily fitted up, the library is now an attractive part of the Institution.

The Industrial Department.

The shoe shop is in a flourishing condition. Several of the boys who worked all day in it last year are earning a livelihood by the trade, and a number of others who are continuing there this term will go out next year enabled to do the same thing. The new foreman is a first-class mechanic, and being a semi-mute has a great interest in teaching his pupils to do their work in a workmanlike manner. Five boys are engaged to work nine hours daily, and twenty-one others go in before and after school for about

three hours each day. Our output last year amounted to $1,332.93. The orders from the Asylum at London and our own wants furnish work for all now in the shop.

In the carpenter shop common articles of furniture are made, and the repairing and renewing required in and about the Institution give sufficient employment to the master carpenter, his assistant, and eleven boys. Without any outside help we have put down a number of hardwood floors; put up several ceilings of narrow matched lumber; a staircase in the back part of the building; made new cupboards and the necessary repairs inside, besides renewing the flooring of the out-buildings and cutting down and rebuilding the side fences, and building a new cross-fence at the rear end of the farm—the value of the work amounting to $1,276. Mr. O'Donoghue still maintains an active interest in his department.

The Girls in the Sewing-Room,

In charge of Miss McDougall, have received decided benefit from her instruction. Some of them have been taught to cut out and make boys' suits throughout, others to cut and make girls' dresses, others again to run sewing-machines of different makes, and many more to sew neatly by hand. There are a few who cannot be taught to sew, but they are generally those who have no anxiety to learn, or are incapacitated in other ways. The establishment of a regular sewing class, under the tuition of a competent person, was a step in the right direction, and ought to be continued.

Miss Lorenzen's Fancy Work Class

Affords an opportunity for the smaller girls, and some of the larger ones too, to exhibit their skil , under a competent instructress, in making numerous articles of fancy goods: very handsome tidies, brackets, worked mottoes, and crochet work of all kinds. Many specimens of their handiwork were taken home by some of the pupils as the result of their attention and industry.

Changes.

A number of changes have taken place in the staff of officers and teachers during the year. Dr. Hope, when appointed sheriff of the county, gave place to Dr. Murphy. While regretting Dr. Hope's severance of a connection which so happily existed since the opening of the Institution, and whose duties were always so conscientiously discharged, Dr. Murphy is welcomed as a worthy successor. Mrs. Keegan, Matron, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Matron of the Asylum for the Insane at Hamilton, exchanged positions. Mrs. Fitzgerald gives daily evidences of her kindly interest in the girls under her care. Mrs. Wallbridge, in consequence of her marriage, resigned her place as a teacher, carrying with her the good wishes of her pupils and friends in the Institution. Miss M. E. C. Johnson, in order to be nearer her friends and relatives in the United States, accepted the oversight of a class in the Institution at Jacksonville, Ill.; what is our loss will be gain to the deaf mutes there. Miss Coady, now Mrs. Seymour, was for a few months learning the routine of the classes, but before she engaged in active work got married and resigned. To fill the vacancies in the staff of teachers, Miss Ostrom, of Belleville, and Miss Smyth, of Montreal, were appointed; the former was a successful teacher in the Belleville public schools, and the latter taught one year in the McKay Institute in Montreal; both give promise of future usefulness. Mr. Flowers, foreman of the shoe shop, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Nurse, a semi-mute, who came to the Institution in January last for a course of Articulation and Lip-reading.

Declare the Institution free.

I would ask you to again urge, as you have on several occasions in the past, the advisability of declaring the Institution free for all deaf mutes of school age in the Province. During my visits last summer I found that many of the parents of deaf mutes

are too poor to pay the $50, and rather than make a declaration to that effect, combined with their hesitancy to allow their children away from their own care, keep them at home to grow up in ignorance. Out of the 260 that we shall have this year, only 16 will be on the paying list, and half of these are in arrears. The amount received is a very small item when compared with the gross outlay for the working of the Institution. We have new pupils this term who ought to have been here years ago, and would have come had the Mayor or Reeve's certificate not been a pre-requisite for their admission. The law provides that all children between the ages of seven and twelve shall attend school at least four months in a year, and the common schools are free to speaking children, they being maintained by taxes levied upon the ratepayers. In the collection of school taxes the parents of deaf mutes are not allowed any rebate in consequence of having children who cannot be taught in the ordinary schools of the country; but if they wish to send them where they can be taught they must pay $50 a year, furnish clothes and provide for travelling expenses, or ask the assistance of the Council of the municipality, and obtain the Mayor or Reeve's certificate. Many of the parents who are unable to pay the fee are in sufficiently good circumstances to clothe their children, but there are a considerable number who are not. Provision ought to be made for indigent children. When the session is about half through, ragged clothes are to be seen on too many of the little fellows at the Institution. The clothes are patched again and again, until hardly a vestige of the original fabric remains. The people, I feel assured, would not object to the deaf mutes of the Province being educated and cared for, free of charges, during their school term, and clothes provided for those whose parents are too poor to keep them suitably clad. For the latter outlay the County Councils might be held responsible. The term of seven years allowed to our scholars in which to obtain an education is really too short a time. Speaking children attend school for a greater number of years, and have the advantage of acquiring a vast amount of information by hearing matters of general interest discussed in their presence; they have, before going to school, a good command of language, whereas the deaf mute must learn every word, and the meaning of it, before he can use it intelligibly.

Causes of Deafness, etc.

I have continued the particulars relating to the causes of deafness, dates of deafness after birth, relationship of parents, etc., as I find the information was interesting to a considerable number of persons.

Causes of Deafness.

The causes of deafness, as reported, are as follows:—

Abscess	1
Affection of the ears	2
Burn	1
Canker	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	15
Cholera	1
Cold	27
Congenital	230
Congestion of the brain	6
Dysentery	1
Fall	10
Fever, bilious	3
" brain	13
" intermittent	1
" scarlet	33
" spinal	7
" malarial	1

Fever, typhus	5
" typhoid	4
" undefined	17
Fits	7
Gathering in the ears	1
" " head	2
Inflammation of the brain	5
" " ears	1
" " lungs	1
" " pulmonary organs	2
" " spinal marrow	1
Measles	12
Mumps	2
Paralytic stroke	1
Rickets	1
Scabs	1
Scald head	2
Shocks	2
Sickness, undefined	15
Spinal disease	31
Swelling on the neck	1
Teething	2
Water on the brain	5
Whooping cough	3
Worms	2
Causes unknown, undefined	73
Total	552

Date of Deafness after Birth.

Deafness occurred after birth at ages hereunder stated, as reported by parents:—

Under 1 year of age	36
Between 1 and 2 years	55
" 2 and 3 "	49
" 3 and 4 "	41
" 4 and 5 "	20
" 5 and 6 "	16
" 6 and 7 "	5
" 7 and 8 "	3
" 8 and 9 "	3
" 9 and 10 "	4
" 10 and 11 "	4
" 11 and 12 "	1
" 12 and 13 "	1
" 13 and 14 "	4
" 14 and 16 "	1
Unknown at what age they lost their hearing, but were not born deaf.	79
Congenital deaf mutes	230
Total	552

Relationship of Parents.

1st Cousins	41
2nd "	10
3rd "	4

Distantly related	8
Not related	469
Unknown	20
Total	552

Number of Deaf Mutes in the Families represented.

Four hundred and eighty-eight families are represented here by children:—

1	Family	contained	5	mutes		5
2	Families	"	4	"	each	8
10	"	"	3	"	"	30
34	"	"	2	"	"	68
441	"					441
488		Total				552

I am not aware of any pupil here now whose father and mother is deaf and dumb, but I am informed that some of them have grandfathers and grandmothers, uncles, aunts and cousins, who are afflicted in that way.

General Health.

The good health of the pupils for the year just ended was remarkable. Not a single serious case of illness occurred, and for days and weeks together there were no children absent from the general dining-room. Our sanitary condition is excellent, and with pure air, good substantial food, with plenty of milk for all, well-ventilated dormitories, clean beds and attentive oversight, the children enjoy everything favourable to their growing natures, and their systems are the better prepared to resist disease. While there has been considerable sickness of late in the city and vicinity, we have fortunately escaped the fevers which have been so prevalent hereabouts, and wherever the recent droughts were felt. The situation of the Institution is a healthy one, and the site of the buildings and grounds are well drained. We experienced some anxiety in regard to the water, but happily our fears were groundless. The end of our supply-pipe is about two hundred feet from the shore, resting upon a gravel bottom. The water is pumped into tanks at the top of the building, and distributed wherever required by pipes. For drinking and culinary purposes it passes through a large iron tank converted into a huge filter containing alternate layers of charcoal and gravel, thus all impurities are eliminated.

Farm, Garden and Grounds.

The absence of rain during the latter part of the summer has left us with a short supply of roots and vegetables, and we shall have to purchase a considerable quantity of potatoes, cabbage, etc. The hay and oat crops yielded largely, and we shall have sufficient for our needs. In the fore part of the season all our crops promised abundant yields, but the industrious labours of Mr. O'Meara, the farmer, and Mr. Wills, the gardener, were powerless to avert their partial failure when the rain did not come to moisten our hard clay soil. Mr. Wills, however, succeeded in carrying off 26 prizes at the County Show—13 for vegetables and 13 for flowers.

The front grounds presented an improved appearance in the spring and early summer months, but the drought killed many of our young trees and shrubs. We have replaced some this month, and hope in time to have grounds of which we need not feel ashamed.

Repairs, etc.

The lack of funds prevented us making all the repairs to the buildings that were urgently needed, but the money placed at our disposal was used where it would do the most good. The girls' sitting-room, hospital, officers' dining-room, one or two class-rooms, the library, the boys' reading-room, and several of the officers' rooms, were grained, painted and papered, and the kitchen, attendants' dining and bed-rooms were painted and repaired. The new doors at the main entrance to the Institution add materially to the look of the building from the outside. I hope that next year funds will be provided for the thorough repair and painting of the main hallway to the dining-room, and upstairs to the top flat, with the officers' rooms on the second and third flats. The plaster is down in many places, the wall paper is torn and ragged and cannot be matched, and altogether the main entrance and hallways of the building present a most dilapidated appearance. The dormitories on the girls' side also need extensive repairs; new floors and sheeted ceilings are a necessity. All the window frames, sashes and wood-work on the outside generally ought to be re-painted to preserve them.

Furniture and Furnishings.

We shall require 75 new bedsteads next year, with mattresses, palliasses and pillows to replace worn-out articles Some of the bedsteads barely stand up on their legs, and a touch discloses their inherent weakness; the majority of them came from another institution when this place was first opened, and they have been in constant use ever since. Additions to the furniture in the officers' rooms are also required for comfrot. Sixty more single desks, of the same pattern as those recently purchased, will complete our school equipments.

Newspapers.

We receive a large number of newspapers, gratuitously, from publishers, and to them we are very much indebted for their continued generosity. They are placed in the reading-room, where they are easily accessible, and are eagerly read by the older pupils. The following were received during the past year :—

Name.	Where Published.	Name.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Brantford Weekly Expositor	Brantford.
Daily Advertiser	London.	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe.
Daily News	Kingston.	Listowel Standard	Listowel.
Evening Telegram	Brantford.	Cardwell Sentinel	Keenansville.
Jarvis Record	Jarvis.	Welland Telegraph	Welland.
Weekly News	Port Hope.	Conservator	Brampton.
Echo	Tamworth.	Examiner	Mount Forest.
Acton Free Press	Acton.	Wingham Times	Wingham.
London Weekly Herald	London.	Arthur Enterprise	Arthur.
Star	Goderich.	Durham Chronicle	Durham.
Orillia Packet	Orillia.	Teeswater News	Teeswater.
Western Despatch	Strathroy.	Wiarton Echo	Wiarton.
Canadian Farmer	Welland.	Manitoulin Expositor	Manitowaning.
Whitby Chronicle	Whitby.	Collingwood Bulletin	Collingwood.
Perth Expositor	Perth.	Hamburg Independent	New Hamburg.
British Canadian	Simcoe.	Thunder Bay Sentinel	Prince Arthur's L.
Brockville Monitor	Brockville.	Stirling News Argus	Stirling.
Guelph Weekly Mercury	Guelph.	Ensign	Brighton.
Peterborough Examiner	Peterborough	Courier	Trenton.
Drayton New Era	Drayton.	Silent World	Toronto.
Almonte Gazette	Almonte.	Advertiser	Petrolia.
Muskoka Herald	Bracebridge.	Banner	Dundas.
Free Grant Gazette	Bracebridge.	Tribune	Toronto.
Pembroke Observer	Pembroke.	Beeton Chronicle	Beeton.
Thorold Post	Thorold.	Confederate	Mount Forest.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Sentinel Review	Woodstock.

Name.	Where Published.	Name.	Where Published.
Weekly News	Berlin.	Evangelical Churchman	Toronto.
Kingsville Reporter	Kingsville.	Peterborough Times	Peterborough.
Niagara Review	Niagara Falls.	Waterford Star	Waterford.
Dundas Standard	Dundas.	Embro Courier	Embro.
West Durham News	Bowmanville.	Mutes' Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Der Canadische Kolonish	Stratford.	Deaf Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Canadian Casket	Napanee.	Goodson Gazette	Staunton, Va.
Ontario Chronicle	Belleville.	Kentucky Deaf Mute	Danville, Ky.
Frank Leslie's Ill. Newspaper	New York.	Index	Colorado Springs.
Weekly Herald	Stratford.	Star	Olatha, Kan.
Times	Port Hope.	Companion	Fairbault, Minn.
Guide	"	Deaf Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto.	Tablet	Romney, West Va.
Perth Courier	Perth.	Deaf Mute Record	Fulton, Me.
Chatham Weekly Planet	Chatham.	Texas Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.
Essex Recorder	Windsor.	Modern Times	Dalavan, Wis.
North Hastings Review	Madoc.	Vis-a-vis	Columbus, Ohio.
Age	Strathroy.	Deaf Mute Bulletin	Frederick, Md.
Canadisches Volksblatt	New Hamburg.		

Miscellaneous.

The refrigerator recently built is giving good satisfaction, and supplies a long-felt want.

The root-house just finished is a very substantial one, and is large enough to take in all our potatoes, cabbage, carrots, etc.

The extension of the water-pipe a hundred more feet into the Bay would, I think, be advisable.

The *Silent World*, published by Mr. R. C. Slater, of Toronto, is worthy the support of all the deaf mutes in Canada. It is very cleverly edited.

The pupils were admitted free to the Menagerie of the Pullman Combination Co.; to an entertainment given by the Belleville Histrionic Association, and the show of the West Hastings Agricultural Society, all of which gave them pleasure.

A new coal-shed is wanted; the old frame structure went to pieces last spring, and the coal is now exposed to the weather.

We had, as usual, a large number of visitors during the past year; among others the Hon. P. A. Caron, Bishop Cleary, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Senator Read, Senator Carvell, ex-Vice-Chancellor Blake, Vice-Chancellor Boyd, Wm. Paterson, M.P., A. Robertson, M.P.P., and the Prince Edward County Teachers' Association.

A Telephone Exchange has been opened in Belleville. I would respectfully request that the Institution be connected with the city by telephone. It would be a very great convenience in many ways, and in case of fire would place within our reach an easy and rapid means of summoning assistance.

At the last session of the Parliament of the Dominion, books required for the education of the Deaf and Dumb in Canada were placed under the amended tariff, on the free list. For this concession we are indebted to the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, who, when at home, resides in Belleville, and takes an active and genuine interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the deaf and dumb children.

Since my last report two of our former pupils have died. Miss Alice Logan, aged 24, succumbed to consumption at her home in Campbellford on the 23rd of May last. Wm. Johnson, a bright, promising young man, after an illness of a day or two, breathed his last at Napanee during the vacation. They were highly esteemed by their old schoolmates, and their friends have the sympathy of teachers and pupils in their loss.

We are under obligations to the following Railway Companies for allowing the pupils to go to their homes and return, at vacation, for one fare for the double journey: The Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and North-Western, Credit Valley, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Canada Pacific, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Midland, Grand Junction, and Nipissing. To the Grand Trunk Railway we are specially indebted for issuing to parents

or friends bringing children to the Institution, or visitors coming here, return tickets for one-third fare, they having paid full first-class fare to Belleville. The station agents, conductors and railway employees generally, on all the roads mentioned above, have been very kind in looking after our pupils when going to or returning from their homes.

If our Institution is accomplishing any good—as I think it is—it is due to the hearty co-operation of teachers, officers and employees; they have all, with scarcely an exception, worked harmoniously and earnestly. The Bursar, Mr. Livingston, attends to his business thoroughly. Mr. Canniff, the storekeeper, is industrious and energetic. The housekeeper, Mrs. Climie, performs her duties to my entire satisfaction. Mr. Begg, the supervisor, well deserved the increase of pay given him; and the engineer, farmer and gardener are entitled to favourable mention.

I submit herewith the statistical tables required, viz.:—

Shewing the nationality of parents of pupils.
" religion " "
" occupation " "
" ages of pupils.
" number of pupils, and counties from which they came.

Depending upon the Giver of all good for future success, we commence to-morrow the labours of another year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. Mathison,
Superintendent.

The Number of Pupils in attendance during the year ending September 30th, 1881.

Males	164	
Females	132	
Total		296

They were supported as follows :—

By parents or friends	25	
By Government of Ontario, as orphans	5	
Admitted free under Amended By-laws	266	
Total		296

Number of Pupils in attendance each official year since the opening of the Institution.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
" September 30th, 1871, " 1872	97	52	149
" " 1872, " 1873	130	63	193
" " 1873, " 1874	145	76	221
" " 1874, " 1875	155	83	238
" " 1875, " 1876	160	96	256
" " 1876, " 1877	167	104	271
" " 1877, " 1878	166	111	277
" " 1878, " 1879	164	105	269
" " 1879, " 1880	162	119	281
" " 1880, " 1881	164	132	296

NATIONALITY.

——	No.	——	No.
Canada	92	United States	6
Ireland	56	Indian	2
England	47	France	1
Scotland	44	Unknown	27
Germany	21	Total	296

RELIGION.

——	No.	——	No.
Presbyterians	80	Mennonites	5
Methodists	76	Plymouth Brethren	2
Church of England	50	New Jerusalem	2
Roman Catholics	32	Evangelican	2
Baptists	22	Congregationalist	1
Bible Christians	9	Unknown	8
Lutherans	7	Total	296

OCCUPATION.

——	No.	——	No.
Agent	1	Carder	1
Axemaker	1	Clerk	1
Bakers	2	Curriers	3
Barrister	1	Drayman	1
Blacksmiths	5	Dressmakers	2
Bookkeeper	1	Engineers	3
Brakesman	1	Farmers	122
Bricklayer	1	Fisherman	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Hotel-keepers	4
Carriage-makers	4	Iron-founders	2
Car inspector	1	Keeper of park	1
Carpenters	13	Labourers	59

OCCUPATION.—*Continued.*

——	No.	——	No.
Livery proprietors	2	Sailors	2
Machinists	2	Seamstress	1
Maltster	1	Servant	1
Marble-cutters	2	Shoemakers	2
Masons	2	Tailors	2
Merchants	7	Tanner	1
Millers	3	Teachers	4
Millwright	1	Teamsters	2
Moulder	1	Tuner	1
Non-commission officer	1	Weaver	1
Painters	7	Unknown	15
Printer	1	Watchmaker	1
Saddler	1	Total	296

AGES.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
6	2	19	16
7	5	20	11
8	10	21	9
9	23	22	6
10	24	23	4
11	22	24	1
12	30	25	1
13	27	26	2
14	26	27	2
15	21	29	1
16	18	30	1
17	18	35	1
18	15	Total	296

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

Name.	No	Name.	No.
Bothwell	1	Muskoka District	4
Brant	8	Norfolk	7
Bruce	12	Northumberland	8
Cardwell	1	Ontario	9
Carleton	2	Oxford	4
Durham	3	Parry Sound	1
Elgin	9	Peel	3
Essex	4	Perth	15
Frontenac	6	Peterborough	2
Grey	12	Prescott and Russell	6
Haldimand	2	Prince Edward	1
Haliburton	1	Renfrew	8
Halton	5	Simcoe	12
Hastings	13	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10
Huron	21	Waterloo	15
Kent	10	Welland	2
Lambton	5	Wellington	11
Lanark	3	Wentworth	13
Leeds and Grenville	5	Westmoreland, N.B.	1
Lennox and Addington	3	Victoria	1
Lincoln	1	York	19
Middlesex	17	Total	296

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

——	No.	——	No.
Accountant	1	Boarding-house keeper	1
Agent	1	Boiler-maker	1
Axe-maker	1	Bookkeepers	1
Bakers	3	Brakesman	1
Baggageman	1	Brewer	1
Barrister	1	Bricklayers	2
Blacksmiths	11	Brick-maker	1

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Butcher	1	Masons	2
Cabdriver	1	Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements	2
Cabinet-makers	2	Mechanic	1
Captain of Schooner	1	Merchants	10
Carder	1	Millers	3
Car inspector	1	Millwrights	2
Carpenters	19	Miner	1
Carriage-makers	5	Minister	1
Civil service	1	Moulder	1
Clerks	3	Non-commission officer	1
Coopers	3	Nurseryman	1
Curriers	3	Painters	8
Dealer in Hides	1	Plasterer	1
Draymen	3	Printer	1
Dressmakers	2	Saddlers	2
Engineers, railway	2	Sailors	4
Engineer	1	Sailmaker	1
Farmers	246	Seamstresses	2
Fire insurance inspector	1	Servant	1
Fishermen	2	Shoemakers	13
Governor of gaol	1	Tailors	5
Gunsmith	1	Tavern-keepers	7
Iron-founder	1	Teachers	6
Keeper of park	1	Teamster	1
Labourers	91	Traders	2
Livery proprietors	2	Unknown	42
Machinist	1	Watchmakers	2
Maltster	1	Weaver	1
Marble-cutters	2	Total	552

AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
4	1	19	15
6	17	20	13
7	60	21	9
8	50	22	7
9	56	23	4
10	38	24	4
11	40	25	5
12	40	26	4
13	31	27	2
14	26	30	1
15	39	38	1
16	29	Unknown	11
17	23		
18	26	Total	552

Physician's Report.

Belleville, Sept. 30th, 1881.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting the Annual Medical Report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending 30th September, 1881.

Having only assumed the duties of Physician on the 24th of April, on the resignation of Dr. Hope, the information relative to the greater part of the year is of necessity obtained from the register, and not from personal observation.

The total number entitled by statute to the professional care of the medical officer was 384, of whom 296 were pupils, the remainder being officers and employees, together with their families.

The health of the pupils has been very satisfactory, an entire freedom from any epidemic of serious infectious or contagious disease having existed throughout the entire year; and although the names of 306 are entered on the register as having receiveed more or less treatment, it is gratifying to be able to report that no fatal results attended any case of illness.

The following is a list of the principal cases requiring treatment during the year:—

Abscess	6	Fever, Intermittent	3
Asthma	2	Fractures	3
Bronchitis	7	Influenza	15
Constipation	34	Neuralgia	6
Contusions and wounds	20	Pleurisy	4
Croup	5	Pneumonia	4
Diarrhœa	21	Rheumatism	6
Enteritis	1	Tonsillitis	15
Fever, Remittent	5	Vaccinations	56

Besides the above, there were a number of slight ailments peculiar to young children.

I have been much pleased with the attention given by the Superintendent and his assistants to the sanitary condition of the building and its surroundings, and with the care devoted to the comfort of the pupils, particularly as regards the warmth and cleanliness of their persons, and the ventilation and cleanliness of their apartments. The grounds are well kept, and the drains are frequently flushed with water; in fact, every precaution is taken in order to avert disease.

The food of the pupils has been all that could be desired, both in quality and in the manner of preparation.

I may state, that I consider all pupils at present in the Institution capable of improvement in an educational point of view, particular care being exercised by the Superintendent to admit none this term who were of defective intellect. Two of last year's pupils were refused readmission on that account, and one boy who was brought in by his mother was rejected, it being evident that his mental condition totally unfitted him for the Institution.

In concluding this report, I wish to tender my most sincere thanks to Dr. Hope for kindly instructing me in the duties of the office, and to the Superintendent and the various officers for their assistance and careful attention to all the requirements of the pupils under my care.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. Murphy, M.D.
Physician.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 1st, 1881.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—It will not be expected that a Principal, whose term of office has extended over less than six months—three of which have been occupied by vacation—should attempt a historical resumé of the operations of the Institution under his charge for the past year. In the present case, too, the appointment was not only wholly unexpected, but it had been preceded by no previous experience or preparation for the duties it entailed. In this Report, therefore, it will merely be necessary to glance at a few matters of interest which have occurred during the period above-mentioned, to explain briefly on what principles it is proposed to carry on the work here, and to mention some needed improvements in connection with the future of the Institution.

But, in the first place, it is proper I should gratefully notice the cordial assistance received from the whole of the staff, without an exception, in entering upon my duties, and carrying out such measures as, after due reflection, have appeared to be called for. It was next to impossible but that a novice—not only in the work of teaching the blind, but also in that of education generally—should make some mistakes or commit some errors of judgment. If these have not been very numerous or serious, it is largely owing to the generous co-operation and ever-ready suggestions of associates whose past experience, cheerfully placed at my disposal, has proved invaluable. It is also especially gratifying to be able to say that, with the exception of one lady—the state of whose health, much to my regret, demanded her retirement—the whole of the staff found here when I took office are to-day my colleagues. How much this fact has tended to lighten a position always responsible, and in some respects onerous, will be easily understood.

From the 15th of April to the 23rd of May, Mr. Walter Wickens, head-master, and Mr. Thomas Truss, trades instructor, during my absence on leave, jointly discharged the duties of Principal with judgment and success, and I have since found the aid and counsels of these experienced officers of the Institution of especial value.

It is pleasant to be able to record that, both before and since the vacation, the conduct of the pupils has been good, with scarcely an exception. Many of the elder pupils have exhibited a marked desire to support the authority of the Principal and staff, and their example has had a very obviously beneficial effect on the juniors.

Visits to other Institutions.

At the desire of the Government—previous to becoming permanently resident here—I visited the Institutions for the Blind at Batavia, in New York State, at New York City,

and at Boston, Massachusetts. At all three places the kindness and hospitality of the respective Superintendents introduced me into close acquaintance with the systems of training and education pursued by them, and afforded a large amount of information of the most practical nature. Some notes on the observations made during these visits are already in your hands. The three Institutions have all a much larger record than ours, and possess the most ample appliances for the education and training of the blind. In some respects—as must almost necessarily be the case—the progress made is in advance of that attained at Brantford, but, having regard to the fact that the Ontario Institution is now only in the ninth year of its existence, in no branch of useful and practical knowledge could I discover it had anything to be ashamed of, while in industrial training it certainly is ahead of either of those above-mentioned. At all three of the latter, however, particularly in regard to objective teaching, systematic physical exercise, and disciplinary treatment, a great deal was to be learned. Further reference to these, and some other matters noticed in the same connection, will be made later on.

Examination of Literary Classes.

The examination of the literary classes by Dr. Kelly, Public School Inspector for the County of Brant, and Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, M.A., Principal of the Central (Public) Schools of Brantford, as well as the reasons which induced the Government to direct such an examination, and the contents of the Examiners' report, will be referred to, doubtless, in your report to the Lieutenant-Governor. To the Principal, and I believe I may say the whole literary staff of the Institution, this step gave sincere satisfaction, and by one and all its periodical repetition will be most cordially welcomed. The experience was an entirely new one both to the Examiners and pupils, but was rendered easy and far less formidable to the latter by the kindliness and patience with which the examination was conducted. By meeting the Principal and teachers in friendly council, and eliciting the views of all on the different points that occurred to them, the Examiners were not only assisted in preparing their report, but were also assured beforehand of the cordial agreement of the staff with their several recommendations.

The late Miss Tyrell.

In alluding to some of the matters more particularly referred to by the Examiners, it is only right I should say, that the apparent want of classification of the pupils in certain branches of study was, to some extent, due to the recent death of Miss Tyrell, for many years a most devoted teacher of the blind, and an officer of this Institution.

Miss Tyrell was unknown to me personally, but those who knew her from childhood, as well as her late associates here, alike speak of her as a woman of rare gifts, of great executive ability, and of a most gentle and sympathizing nature. Learning from universal testimony what she was, and what she did for this Institution, I can only hope that, in something of the same spirit, those who are left to carry on the work from which she has recently been called away, may leave in their turn as worthy a record and as pure a name as hers. Miss Tyrell's death having occurred in March, and at a time of some little unsettlement in the Institution, her pupils were temporarily distributed among the classes of other teachers, and they were found in this condition when, immediately after my settlement here, the examination took place.

Classification.

The need for a proper classification is undeniable, although, in the present instance, not so easily accomplished as at first sight might be supposed. At some future time I may venture, with more confidence than at present, to refer to a few of the peculiarities of the blind, and the difficulties experienced in dealing with them according to fixed rules. Suffice it here to say, that two days after the pupils had re-assembled, the capacity and circumstances—so far as known—of each one had been carefully considered, and their

classification in every branch of study effected, at a conference of the Principal and literary staff.

The same course was then taken with the pupils—some sixty in number—who receive instruction in vocal or instrumental music.

Meantime the industrial departments were organized in a similar manner, and on the 30th September, or within a fortnight after the pupils had returned, a complete chart was prepared, shewing—

1. The hours of each pupil's work or study.
2. The time devoted by every pupil to each branch of work or study; and
3. The grading of each pupil in each branch of study.

Starting from this point, and with the whole day's work spread out as on a map, re-adjustment from time to time is easy as pupils advance or fall behind in their respective classes. Periodical meetings of the staff will be held, at which these and other matters will be discussed and changes decided on. It will thus be seen that, whether successfully or not, an honest effort is being made to give effect to the Examiners' excellent advice in regard to a better classification.

Marking for Proficiency.

The suggestion of the Examiners in respect to marking for proficiency has also been carried out. Marks are given for actual proficiency in class, and for this only. The marking for proficiency in class is wholly distinct from the marking for conduct.

Marking for Conduct.

A system of marking for errors of conduct, devised on the principle of one long in use in the New York City Institution, has been adopted. It applies to the behaviour of pupils, not in class only, but at all hours.

I may add, too, that while frequent marking for mild offences, or one marking for a grave offence, may be followed by the exercise of corrective discipline, the main idea in this system is to assist pupils in forming good habits, and not necessarily to subject them to punishment.

Grading and Re-adjustment of Classes.

The recommendations of the Examiners under these heads have been, as nearly as practicable, carried out. A class has also been formed of pupils who, from some defect, mental or physical, cannot be taught effectually, or without inconvenience, in the regular classes. These, with an occasional new-comer who requires a certain amount of preparation before being classified, are instructed in various subjects under the general head of "Useful Knowledge" during a portion of the forenoon, and in writing or forming words from block letters in the afternoon. In their case, the great point gained is, that they receive individually and separately the teacher's attention. So far as tried, the plan appears to work very satisfactorily.

Object Teaching.

In connection with objective teaching, which should, to a very large extent, characterize all the instruction of the blind, some progress has been already made. The attention of the staff has been directed to the necessity for keeping this method prominently in view.

Two object classes meet daily, under Mr. Wickens and Miss Ross respectively, in which the teaching is wholly objective. Mr. Wickens has taken up physiology, and Miss Ross the construction of objects in every-day use, as the particular subjects of instruction. We are still, however, far from sufficiently provided with apparatus for object teaching. Some supplies from the stock remaining on hand of the Educational Depository have been very acceptable, but a further addition of materials at an early day is indispensable.

Many of these can be improvised for the purpose, and a very moderate outlay will provide the most necessary. Mr. Wickens, with the aid of the carpenter, is now engaged in his leisure hours (by courtesy so called) in the construction of some dissected maps, for which an urgent need has existed.

Limit Table.

In the preparation of a sessional Limit Table for the literary classes, the assistance of the Examiners has been gratefully accepted, and a plan for the studies of the session has been mapped out and put in operation.

Hours of Teaching.

It will be seen by reference to the daily routine of work furnished below, that the hours of study have been partially altered according to the suggestions of the Examiners; and, although the classes in the forenoon all rise at 11.50 a.m., by limiting three of the periods of intermission to five minutes each, and commencing in the afternoon at 1.50, the area of time suggested by the Examiners is almost fully occupied.

Physical Training.

Systematic physical exercise is regarded at those Institutions I have become acquainted with, as indispensable to success in the training of the blind. Whatever encouragement may be given to out-door walking, the blind are almost entirely deprived of those voluntary active games and pastimes that serve to develop the muscles and give vigour and robustness to the seeing youth. The substitute for these is to be found, in the case of blind young persons, in gymnastics or calisthenics, taught on a well-arranged, scientific method, which, in the course of a short lesson, brings every muscle of the body into play.

At Boston I had the privilege of seeing this system (Dr. Lewis's) in active and successful operation. Both there, and at New York and Batavia, the improved carriage and deportment of the pupils, as the result of their practice, was most noticeable. At Boston, the regularity and precision of the movements was very remarkable. In addition to the simpler exercises, dumb-bells, parallel bars, leaping bars, and ropes for climbing were provided and used, to the great enjoyment as well as benefit of the pupils, ample precautions against possible accident being taken. The girls were clad for the occasion in loose frocks or blouses, made of a cheap material, in order to avoid the casualties incidental to feminine attire when the wearer is in a state of active exertion. A roomy, well-ventilated gymnasium affords the fullest opportunity for all the movements. No better application of money appropriated to the training and education of the blind could be made. The belief that your views, and those of the Government, accord with my own on this question, induces me to hope that another session of the Legislature will not be allowed to pass over without an appropriation for the construction of a suitable gymnasium, with all needful appliances.

Meantime, and in order not to lose one day in securing, in ever so limited a degree, the results accruing from physical training, a school-room has been cleared, a series of gymnastic classes, including in the whole nearly seventy pupils, has been formed, and, under the direction of Mr. W. A. Shannon, a certain number exercise daily. Gradually the dumb-bells and other accessories, of which a home-made supply has been furnished, are being brought into use. Most of the pupils learn the movements quickly, and enter into them very heartily. Mr. Shannon, like myself, had the great advantage of a visit to the Boston and Batavia Institutions before commencing his regular duties here.

The purchase, by your authority, of a couple of patent swings, for the boys and girls respectively, has furnished another means of healthy physical exercise.

I believe all the special recommendations of the literary Examiners have now been noticed, and I trust it has been made to appear that there is no lack of a desire on the part of the Staff of the Institution to give effect to their practical counsels.

Daily Routine of Study and Work.

To those who have relatives in the Institution as well as the public generally, a brief account of the daily duties of the pupils may be of some interest.

The bell for rising is rung at 6 a.m. At 7 a.m. the pupils breakfast. At 8 a.m. the pupils meet in the music hall for roll-call, and for devotional exercises, which are always conducted by the Principal.

The order of literary studies is then as follows:—

a.m. a.m.
8.30 to 9.15, Arithmetic classes.
9.20 to 10.00, Grammar and use of correct language.
10.05 to 11.50, Geography.
11.00 to 11.50, Literature and Reading classes.
The "Useful Knowledge" class meets concurrently with the two last above-mentioned.

At noon the pupils dine. They re-assemble for study at 1.50 p.m.

p.m. p.m.
1.50 to 2.30, Writing classes.
2.35 to 3.10, History, and Object Lesson classes.
3.15 to 4.00, Gymnastics, Bead-work, and, on Mondays and Fridays, a class in Chemistry by Miss Montgomery, and one in Point Print by Miss Jones.

The Instrumental Music, Sewing, and Knitting classes, under their several teachers and instructors, assemble and disperse concurrently with the literary classes.

The workshop—where willow work is carried on—is open from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., with an intermission of one hour for dinner.

On three afternoons in the week a vocal class, consisting of over forty pupils, receives instruction from Miss Nolan, of Brantford, an accomplished vocalist; the first division, of some twenty advanced pupils, meeting at two o'clock and practising till 3.15, when they are joined by the second division, and the whole class continues in session till 4 p.m.

On two afternoons in the week Mr. W. G. Raymond gives instruction in piano-tuning to a class of male pupils.

In addition to the time spent in class, every music pupil has a specific time allotted to him or her for practice daily.

The pupils take supper at 5.30 p.m.

The time between the hours of work or class studies, and 8 p.m. (except when a portion is allotted to music practice), is at the disposal of the pupils for recreation or preparation of lessons.

At 8 p.m. the male and female pupils meet in separate rooms to hear read the news of the day, or selections from some interesting book.

At 9 p.m. they assemble in the music hall for roll-call and devotional exercises, conducted usually by the Head-Master, Mr. Wickens.

They then retire for the night.

On Saturdays, the classes do not meet, and the workshop closes at 1 p.m.

It may here be remarked, that, in allotting to the pupils their several studies and pursuits, consideration is given to the capacity, bent of mind, future prospects and pecuniary circumstances, so far as known, of each.

Examination of Music Classes.

The recommendations of Mr. Edward Fisher, of Toronto, Professor of Music, who examined the music classes at the close of last session, have received very careful attention.

The classification of the pupils has been effected in the spirit, if not absolutely in the letter, of Mr. Fisher's suggestions.

Professor Zinger having been relieved from the duty of teaching vocal music, now gives instruction in the pipe organ, harmony, and instrumental music exclusively.

The vocal class, conducted with much spirit by Miss Nolan, has already been mentioned.

As suggested by Mr. Fisher, there are now two classes for teaching Harmony and the Theory of Music, instead of one—the first for advanced pupils, the second for those that have made less progress.

Beginners, it is pleasant to notice, both in this and other branches of musical study, receive much help out of school hours from those whose proficiency is greater than their own.

The Pipe Organ.

The advent of a pipe organ since the late vacation has given a fresh impetus to the study of music in the Institution. The instrument has been much admired, both for its very handsome and tasteful appearance, and its tone and quality. When inspecting it, preparatory to certifying to the due completion of the contract, Professor Fisher was good enough to give the pupils, and a few friends hastily notified of his presence, an organ recital, which, from so accomplished a performer, proved a rich treat to all present.

Recommendations.

Mr. Fisher's recommendations respecting the adoption of a uniform system of touch have been carefully discussed and, to a large extent, carried out by the staff of teachers.

The instruments in use have been separated as far as practicable, and no two pupils practise in the same room, on different instruments, at the same time.

The purchase of an upright tri-chord piano as proposed, the acquisition already of an additional tuning instrument, and the better equipment of the tuning department with tools, will pretty nearly complete the list of improvements suggested by the Examiner.

It will afford me much satisfaction to learn that Mr. Fisher at no distant day is to pay us another visit, in order that we may have the further benefit of his experience, after a more thorough examination than the short time at his disposal on the occasion of his first visit permitted.

Violin Class.

No regular instruction is given on the violin, but, as several of the male pupils have violins, and desire to keep up their violin practice, they meet, with the sanction of the Principal, in a room allotted to them, twice a week, one of their number, who has acquired considerable proficiency, acting as leader.

The Workshops.

Among the pupils engaged in the willow-work and cane-seating department, considerable changes have taken place since last session, owing to a number of senior pupils having completed their course and left the Institution. These included many of the most proficient workers. But several very apt learners have already made such good progress, that the production of the highest class of goods will probably be as extensive during the present as any previous session.

Mr. Truss and three of the pupils attended at the late Toronto Industrial Exhibition, where their working, as well as the completed articles exhibited by them, attracted the attention of large crowds of visitors, and received favourable notices from the press. By this means, the very practical nature of the system of instruction adopted here, and the methods employed to enable the blind to achieve success in an important handicraft business, have, it is believed, become more generally known than heretofore.

The reception-room at the Institution, recently re-floored with alternate strips of walnut and ash, has been completely furnished with articles manufactured in the workshops, including chairs, table, lounge, and show-case, and is an object of much interest to visitors.

Sewing and Knitting.

The sewing and knitting departments, like the workshop, suffered a temporary diminution of productive capacity from a similar cause. Both are exceedingly popular with the pupils, and a little firmness is required to prevent intellectual pursuits from being neglected in favour of industrial work. All the female pupils learning machine-work have a knowledge of, or are instructed in, hand sewing or knitting, as the case may be, and, in fact, some acquaintance with hand knitting is possessed by a majority of the girls.

Two young men are instructed in the use of the sewing machine, and four in the knitting machine. I have every reason to believe, that, under the direction of Miss Loveys in the sewing branch, and Miss Algie in the knitting branch, the reputation already enjoyed by the Institution in these respects will be fully maintained.

Bead Work.

The Bead-work class, under the direction of Miss Ross, has been reorganized, and is in full working order. Many of the younger boys as well as girls purchase beads as a means of amusement in leisure hours.

Objects of the Institution.

It may not be improper for me here to refer to the want of information as to the precise character and objects of the Institution, frequently brought under my notice.

Literary Education.

It cannot be too widely made known that this Institution is, primarily, a school to provide education for persons between seven and twenty-one years of age, who, by reason of a certain physical defect, are incapable of being taught in the ordinary schools of the country. A thoroughly good, practical education—as nearly as possible akin to that which our Public School system gives to the seeing—is clearly the first thing to be aimed at, to make the blind useful and happy members of society. Too often blind children are either spoiled or neglected, and bring with them the effects of such early mismanagement. Parents, and sometimes their blind offspring also, are apt to ask, "What is the use of this or that literary acquirement?" forgetting that, to a blind person, a well-stored mind, capable of reasoning and thinking correctly, and, by the aid of early attainments, of receiving knowledge by whatever channel may be opened, is a priceless blessing.

Music.

Next to literary culture comes music, to which some would fain even give precedence over the former. Not a few requests are received, that pupils, very ignorant in other respects, may be taught music, and this, in some cases, where little or no hope of proficiency being acquired can be entertained. But, on the other hand, vocal and instrumental music are among the few pleasures of the blind; they are an inexpressible solace in hours of isolation and loneliness, while the ability to play well, and still more to sing well, is a passport to much social enjoyment, and puts the fortunate possessor of these accomplishments in the position of one who gives, instead of needing, entertainment.

Moreover, at all Institutions for the Blind, music is taught as a profession in which a blind person may compete with fair chances of success. It is not reasonable to imagine that the loss of sight is a disadvantage ever wholly overcome, but, while prodigies are as scarce among the blind as among the seeing, a blind pupil with a musical talent may, by energy and perseverance, take a very good position in the ranks of in-

strumental and vocal performers, or, it may be, as an instructor of others. For all these reasons, even the most severely practical must admit that a fair share of attention to music is properly demanded as a branch of the education of the blind.

Industrial Employment.

If industrial employment is coupled with the mental and intellectual education of the blind, it is because: (1), the ordinary means of learning a trade are denied to the blind; and (2), because, for various reasons, the education of the blind is often neglected or retarded up to the period when industrial training must, if ever, begin. It is of infinite advantage to the blind child to enter the Institution young; to have a thorough course of study for a few years, and then to apply a large portion of his or her time, or the whole of it, to industrial work. And it is most encouraging to observe, from the considerably increased proportion of very young pupils, that the wisdom of an early admission is more and more appreciated. Meantime, the steps from the school-room to the work-shop, or work-rooms, are made as gradually as possible, and, while some pupils give their whole time, and others a large portion, to industrial work, many devote to it only two or three hours per day, and others apply themselves to literature and music exclusively. Where the pressure of circumstances does not interfere with the arrangements, the time devoted to industrial work is periodically lengthened, and that occupied in study correspondingly shortened.

But, to crowd the shops and work-rooms with pupils, and to turn out large quantities of work merely to create an exaggerated impression of what is being done here, is not a policy that would ever commend itself to my judgment.

The determination of the Government to check the admission of over-age pupils of course has a tendency to give the educational side of the Institution greater comparative prominence. Persons over twenty-one years of age naturally look chiefly to industrial training as more immediately necessary to them. Many of these have done honour to the Institution, and I am bound to say that, as a class, the over-age pupils engaged in industrial employment have given me no particular trouble or anxiety so far, nor do I believe they are likely to do so. Their close occupation, and the constant and judicious oversight of Mr. Truss, are exceedingly helpful in this respect. Still, it is perfectly evident that grave objections will always exist—more particularly in the case of male pupils—to the close association in one building of adults with children. And our premises do not at present admit of classification or separation founded on difference of age. But as there always will be adult cases of deprivation of sight which can only be met, if they are to be helped at all, by such an agency as this Institution affords, it may be well that the rule of exclusion should not be invariably enforced, and that admission should, discriminatingly, be granted, when the guarantees of good character are unquestionable, and some distinct advantage to the applicant is sought to be gained.

Discipline.

It will be obvious to every one that the system of discipline pursued in an Institution for the Blind, with a mixed population so widely differing in age, physical condition and mental training, cannot be administered according to any fixed rules or regulations. A pedantic educationist, a mere flagellating schoolmaster, would soon find his position intolerable, for, while he scared a few of the weaker sort into submission and order—or what passed for order—he would inevitably lose the moral support, sympathy and respect of all the rest.

On the other hand, the first necessity in such a community is the maintenance of discipline, obedience and order. And it is, I trust, well understood here, that while the mildest punishment is inflicted with reluctance, there is no punishment, lawfully applicable, that will not be resolutely and thoroughly administered if a clear necessity for it is shewn to exist. It would be rash indeed for me to predict that no such necessity will arise, but up to the present time the severest penalty has consisted in the seclusion of the offender on a limited dietary for a few hours, and that in not more than three or

four instances. An abridgment or a withdrawal of privileges for the day is usually sufficient to act as a reminder or corrective.

But to be able to do this it is necessary, of course, that there should be privileges to abridge or withdraw. It has been my object to give the pupils all the liberty and enjoyment consistent with their personal safety and the good order of the Institution. From the first, I am convinced this has put a large proportion of the pupils on their honour. In scarcely any instance has the confidence reposed in them been abused, and then more from thoughtlessness than deliberate disobedience. Any exhibition of the latter involves certain punishment.

Undoubtedly a system such as above described demands greater vigilance on the part of the officers than one more directly and severely punitive. It is not by any means intended here to discuss or criticise the discipline of Public Schools, where, for a few hours in the day only, overworked teachers wrestle desperately with classes of fifty or sixty representatives of the free, active, juvenile life of the country. With us the pupil and teacher are brought, for nine months in the year, into close, familiar, and constant relations, while the frequent claims of the blind to the good offices of the seeing make those relations all the more personal and intimate. There is both time and opportunity for reading the character of the pupil, discovering its better or less agreeable features, and for exercising a patient sustained effort for improvement and amendment.

In fact, whether as regards the moral or intellectual training of the blind, the most useful and powerful agency is, free and unrestrained intercourse out of, as well as during, study hours, with teachers whose own minds are well stored and whose characters are well established. No less important is it that the most perfect confidence should exist between the Principal and his associates; that they should be supported, so long as they merit his confidence, with all his authority; and that, whatever may be his private counsels to them, their influence with the pupils should never by his action be impaired. Nor is there in the by-laws one more necessary provision than that which requires the Principal to be always accessible to the pupils. They must individually feel that there is no trouble, difficulty or grievance on which they will fail to have a patient hearing from the head of the Institution. And on his personal knowledge of and acquaintance with each will largely depend the ability of the Principal to maintain his influence over the whole.

Oversight.

In order to secure the more regular oversight of the pupils, out of work or study hours, and to bring them into closer personal contact with the staff of teachers, two of the latter are always on duty—one of the masters on the male pupils' and one of the lady-teachers on the female pupils' side of the building. These officers are also present at the pupils' meals.

Second Master.

In this connection I may refer to the recent appointment of a second Master, in the person of Mr. W. A. Shannon, already mentioned as giving instruction in gymnastics.

It is one of Mr. Shannon's particular duties to watch over the male pupils when released from work or study. He endeavours to encourage them in taking active exercise; he takes his turn as one of the evening readers, and identifies himself with them in every way likely to accrue to their physical or moral improvement. Mr. Shannon also keeps the register of conduct marks. His presence here, too, removes a difficulty, experienced previously, in regard to the Roman Catholic pupils, when, during devotional exercises, or while attending religious services at their own church, they are separated from their companions. From Mr. Shannon's assistance in the above respects, as well as from his instruction of the preparatory "Useful Knowledge" class, already referred to, the best results are anticipated.

Holidays.

As affecting, in no small degree, the good order and discipline of the Institution, the subject of holidays may be briefly touched upon.

A three months' vacation in summer being found necessary, on various grounds, the session of nine months is short enough for the work to be done in it, without further interruption or curtailment, while a three months' holiday is surely sufficient for all the pupils' purposes. Hitherto it has been customary to secure return tickets for the pupils at single fares, running some ten days beyond the date of re-opening. A short margin —say a day or two—may be needful to cover any accidental delays or casualties; but my experience of one vacation leads me to believe that personal reasons—not necessity —are at the bottom of most delays in the punctual return of the pupils, and, with your approval, I propose in future that these shall only be allowed to prevail at the risk of the pupil having to purchase a new ticket.

Even more objectionable than some delay in re-assembling in September, is the practice of perhaps fifteen to twenty pupils returning home, for a longer or shorter period, at Christmas, The course of studies is interfered with, the pupils become unsettled, and the classes are demoralized, merely to indulge a few of the pupils with what the majority do not desire or are not able to enjoy.

If it is not possible all at once to put a stop to this undesirable custom, it may be well to consider the matter carefully before the commencement of another session. I am sure the whole staff of the Institution will heartily co-operate in any plans for making the Christmas and New Year season pass here as cheerfully as possible, and thus administer, as far as in their power lies, to the happiness and pleasure of those who remain at their studies.

Pupils' Correspondence.

The pupils are allowed to correspond with their friends as often as they please, and, if unable to write, can always command the services of one of their teachers. Once a month they all write, or have letters written for them, these monthly letters being franked by the Institution.

Pupils' letters are addressed for them and marked by a teacher, and placed, unfastened, in a locked letter-box in charge of the Principal, to whom also any pupil may bring his or her letter direct, if it is of a particularly confidential nature.

Letters are despatched and received in locked bags, of which only the Principal and City Postmaster have the keys.

Letters to pupils are opened by the Principal only. If the contents are of a very private nature the Principal reads them himself to the pupils; otherwise they are handed by him in closed packets to the teachers on duty, to read to the recipients.

In noticing some recent absurd misstatements as to the practice pursued at this Institution in regard to pupils' correspondence, one or two very intelligent journalists committed the rather amusing mistake of alluding to the opening of pupils' letters as partaking of the character of espionage. They overlooked the very obvious fact, that, unless letters were opened for and read to them, blind persons could never know the contents. All we can do—and what we are bound to do—is to respect, as far as possible, the confidence thus imposed on us, and treat any little personal and domestic details with the utmost delicacy. That, I trust, is done both by Principal and teachers.

Church Services.

Every pupil not prevented by reasonable cause is expected to attend, on Sunday forenoon, the church of the denomination to which he or she belongs. The several parties of pupils are accompanied to their respective churches either by an officer of the Institution, or by some person volunteering to act as guide for the occasion and approved by the Principal. The very kind offices of Mr. Thomson (Presbyterian), Mr. Cox (Baptist), and Mr. Prior (Methodist), in this connection, are worthy of renewed acknowledgments.

After the Sunday morning roll-call and devotions, at 9 a.m., the Protestant pupils assemble for an hour in classes, and receive religious instruction from officers of the Institution.

In the afternoon a service, attended by the Protestant pupils, is held by one of the ministers of the city, who undertake the duty in rotation.

At the same time, the Roman Catholic pupils are instructed by two ladies of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph.

In the evening, officers of the Institution read from suitable books to the Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils respectively.

The cordial manner in which the whole of the clergy of the city have acted since my arrival here, and their deep interest in the welfare of the pupils, have been particularly gratifying and very helpful.

Where, as in the case of the Roman Catholics—and occasionally Protestant denominations—special services are held, or others than those above-mentioned, arrangements are made for the attendance of the pupils, always provided the latter are not absent from the Institution after sundown.

The Dietary.

Some anxious parents and friends may be interested, and, it is hoped, reassured, if they are furnished with a daily dietary of the pupils, and which is adhered to as closely as circumstances will permit. It is as follows:—

Breakfast.

Daily.—Milk, tea or coffee, bread and milk, porridge, bread-and-butter.
Pupils employed in the shops have also a plate of cold meat.

Dinner.

Monday.—Soup, beef (hot), potatoes, boiled rice (sweetened), bread.
Tuesday.—Roast mutton or beef, vegetables (two sorts), suet pudding with sugar, bread.
Wednesday.—Irish stew, cold meat, beets, potatoes, pies, bread.
Thursday.—Roast mutton or beef, vegetables (two sorts), bread pudding, bread.
Friday.—Fresh fish, corned beef, vegetables (two sorts), baked rice pudding with fruit, bread.
Saturday.—Soup, beef (hot), potatoes, baked apples, bread.
Sunday.—Roast beef, potatoes and beets, pies, bread.

At tea (or supper) time the bill of fare consists of milk or tea, bread-and-butter or rolls, with some additional relish of one or other of the following: apple sauce, apples, buns, seed cake, stewed prunes, cheese, cakes, gingerbread or ginger snaps.

It will be observed that while the dietary is a liberal one (and no pupil is allowanced), it is sought to secure as great a variety as possible. Peculiarities of taste and appetite are found among many of the pupils, the result, often, of early home indulgence, but also of delicacy of constitution. While, therefore, fastidiousness and daintiness are discouraged, special attention is paid by the officers in attendance at meals, to any cases where inability to partake of a sufficient quantity of the food prepared exists; and the instructions to the Matron—who is always present at the pupils' meals—are to provide anything in reason that may be required in such cases. The Principal, it may be mentioned, is in the dining-rooms for a longer or shorter period during most of the pupils' meals. He is also required, under the by-laws, to see that nothing is allowed to go into consumption that is not of proper quality.

Supplies under Contract.

The provision of the by-laws relating to the examination of supplies, brings the Principal more or less directly into contact with the system under which some of the staple articles of consumption are purchased. I am aware, of course, of the arguments in favour of purchase by contract, and of the difficulty a Government is often placed in by pursuing a different course. Nevertheless, I have for a long time believed there is more disadvantage than benefit from it, in a large number of cases. Cheapness, or apparent

cheapness, may be at first sight the ordinary result, but this is too frequently counterbalanced by an inferiority in quality, on which it is very hard to impose an adequate check. Let an agent of the Government, with the certainty of payment being forthcoming on a given day, go into the open market and invite competition, every dealer would try to secure his order by offering the best he had to sell at the lowest price. But let a contract be once sealed, and the temptation is immediately presented to supply the worst article that the officials on the spot can be induced to pass into store or consumption.

Meat Contract.

Take, for instance, our present contract for meat. It is one at which no dealer could supply regularly a really first-class article at a profit. And while, from the first, the struggle to procure an approximate or colourable observance of the contract has been, with occasional exceptions, continuous, to obtain really prime meat has been a very rare experience indeed. I do not mean that it has been unwholesome, but it has usually been poor, insipid, and evidently the product of inferior animals.

Butter Contract.

In regard to butter, the recent high price has undoubtedly made a contract at 20 cents a very unfavourable one to the contractor.

Prime dairy butter has, it is well known, been extremely scarce, and at times hardly procurable here at any price. If we had a proper store-house for such an article, I am of opinion that a stock ought to be laid in at a favourable period, collected from different dairies or creameries, which would be much more satisfactory than the present hand-to-mouth system, accompanied as it is with continual discussions about quality over insignificant quantities, and not unfrequent rejections. It is right I should here say, that in endeavouring to secure a supply of these leading articles of standard quality, for the use of the Institution, the Bursar and myself have been in full accord, and any action I may have had to take has been with the view of supporting his efforts, rather than of objecting to his selections or over-riding his judgment.

Coal Contract.

The deliveries of anthracite coal this year have, so far as we are able to judge, been quite satisfactory. Of the bituminous coal the first few waggon loads were very inferior to contract. My attention having been called to this by the Bursar, the deliveries were at once stopped, and the contractor duly notified. The result was that a superior article was forwarded by the shippers to the contractor, and (your instructions having, in reply to a reference to you, been received in the meantime) I felt authorized to allow the deliveries to proceed, believing that the terms of the contract were then being fairly observed.

The Grounds.

The lateness of the open season in spring, and some changes in the staff at that period, rather deranged the early work of the farm, and made it advisable to divert therefrom as little labour as possible for ornamental purposes. With the exception of a few trees planted in place of others winter-killed, it was deemed best to do nothing in that direction this year. Ample preparation of the ground, and a careful selection of the trees, are indispensable to success in this soil and situation. Where this has been borne in mind in the past, good results have generally ensued, and because, to a very great extent, care in these respects has been taken, is due the improved and improving appearance of the grounds at the present time. A considerable number of the coniferous species are growing rapidly, and, with not a few deciduous varieties that have attained fair proportions, have a very beautiful effect. I venture to think, too, that the removal of some 250

small whitened posts, the utility of which I was not able to discover, will be approved by the good taste of observers. The late protracted drought was very trying to the young trees, and a few succumbed ; but others, by the assistance of the water-cart, were saved, and, after losing their first foliage, put forth a second crop of leaves. I trust that a moderate appropriation for trees and tree-planting will figure in the Estimates for the coming year. An effort is being made to lay the foundation of a tree nursery in our own grounds, so that we may, in a few years, have a regular supply of the common species raised in the soil they are ultimately to be planted in. Our plans in this respect will be gradually matured. In such a matter experience is the only reliable guide.

The construction of a sidewalk from the city boundary to the new entrance on the eastern side of the grounds, has enabled us to give up a walk some 400 feet in length, leading to the former outlet, for the use of the female pupils exclusively. Ere long I hope, by other improvements, their walks may be still further extended in such a manner as to ensure them entire freedom from interruption or intrusion.

Walking exercise within the grounds is all the more necessary in their case, inasmuch as they are never allowed to leave the premises unless accompanied by an authorized guide ; whereas the male pupils have the privilege of visiting the city daily, weather permitting, if their conduct justifies the permission. A good broad walk for the boys, from the front of the Institution to the lodge gate at the head of Palmerston Avenue, is being gradually formed. I should be glad to see it constructed of plank if the expense did not stand in the way. It will, when completed, give the male pupils an important extension of walking privileges within the grounds, and an independent outlet to the city.

The Farm.

Until April last the duties of the persons respectively in charge of the grounds and farm were more or less divided and at times conflicting. This undesirable state of things was happily remedied before my arrival, by the appointment of a gardener, who is also a practical farmer, and who has, subject to the direction of the Principal, the entire management, since confirmed by by-law, of the whole grounds, farm, stock and vehicles. The selection of this officer was, so far as I have been able to judge, a good one ; and while, from the lateness of the season in the first instance, and the protracted drought in the summer months, the year has been a trying one, the produce will, on the whole, be satisfactory.

Although the potatoes are, as a rule, smaller than in more favourable years, the supply, it is believed, will be equal to the wants of the family. Of root crops the yield will be quite up to the average, and in the most important root, the mangold-wurzel, the crop has been very fine indeed. Of garden stuff the supply has been ample. Fruit has been scarce, and although some trees in the orchard yielded a fair crop of summer apples, we shall have to depend for a winter supply entirely upon other sources. Preparations are being made for the cultivation of small fruits, to which hitherto little attention has been paid.

The purchase of a stock of good grade cows for the year's supply has left a rather smaller balance to the credit of the farm account than would otherwise have been the case, but it is hoped that the better beefing qualities of the animals, when their time comes for being turned over to the butcher, will more than compensate for their original cost.

The substitution of pure-bred Berkshire pigs for common animals also promises to be attended with profitable results. The Berkshires, some sixteen in number, are thriving finely on the house refuse exclusively.

The purchase of a new team of farm horses, in place of those found here in April, has turned out well and proved an excellent investment.

The poultry department is not at present, to any of those concerned, a subject of congratulation. As it is commonly believed that some of the birds have been in residence here ever since the Institution was opened, the time has probably come for considerable changes in the poultry establishment.

The necessity, if any dependence was to be placed on the land attached to the Institution yielding a crop of produce, for supplying it with the elements of plant-life, has led to a very large amount of manure being collected from the adjacent city. But much of this having been applied in a green state, the result has been, not only one crop per annum of the respective farm or garden products, but several successive crops every year of imported weeds. The wonderful vigour and vitality of these intrusive plants passes all belief. The work to be done in merely keeping them under is incessant, and still they seem to be ever to the fore. No doubt this has in the past been, to a great extent, unavoidable. The soil had to be made, and crops got from it somehow. But it may, and I hope now will, be possible to introduce a more scientific method of treatment, and put some check on this expensive and harassing nuisance.

Structural Improvements.

The nature of any extensive structural improvements will of course depend to a considerable extent on the prospects in regard to the number of pupils likely to be in residence during the next few years.

Our present expectations are, that some 150 will be the maximum of the present session, or 26 fewer than the number in attendance at the close of last session. If the policy of excluding, except in rare instances, pupils over twenty-one years of age is carried out, there will be with the annual retirement of a number over age, or attaining full age, now in residence, a tendency for a time rather to a continued decrease, unless the juvenile blind are more numerous at the present time than we have reason to believe. The enquiries made under the direction of the late Principal in this respect were, I am informed, very thorough, and Messrs. Truss and Wickens have, during the past vacation, traversed a considerable portion of the Province, visiting pupils and applicants for admission, and at the same time endeavouring to ascertain if others were to be heard of who were eligible.

It will probably be the desire of the Government that information under this head should be sought frequently and systematically, but I am inclined to think our present number will not be exceeded for some time to come.

Had the numbers of last session been sustained, an addition to the female pupils' —or east—wing of the main building would have been necessary. With 150 pupils the accommodation, as far as mere residence is concerned, is sufficient. But there are other considerations not to be overlooked. Mr. Fisher's remarks on music practice suggest a rather pressing need. With our present stock of instruments I have had to place one in the officers' dining-room, one in a lady teacher's private room, one in the spare bed-room, and one in the first floor corridor, in order to isolate the pupils, while practising, from one another. It is also found necessary (although, as in the other cases just mentioned, very inconvenient) to have a piano, used by the pupils, in the reception-room, and another in the officers' sitting-room. The effect of all this is, not only to subject the pupils practising to occasional interruptions, and in some instances to intrude on a privacy of which our staff enjoy none too large a share, but also to limit the hours at which the instruments can be used at all. The foundation of progress in music is practice under proper direction. In this respect we are sadly cribbed and confined. The remedy is to be found in the construction of six or eight small rooms for piano and organ practice. A very slight partition suffices to prevent discord taking the place of harmony. In arranging for practice rooms, the prevention of any association of male and female pupils must be kept in view.

The need for a good-sized sitting-room for the female pupils is also much felt, particularly in the winter months. It should be an apartment roomy, airy and warm, where they could sit at work, talk, and enjoy themselves. At present they resort to their dormitories, greatly to the detriment of the tidiness and due ventilation of the latter. The school-rooms are needed for study.

For the female pupils there is no hospital ward. At the present time a girl whose symptoms threatened typhoid fever (happily averted) occupies one of the rooms in the boys' hospital ward. The absolute necessity of providing the sick girl with perfect quiet,

and the undivided attention of a nurse,—which was impossible so long as she remained in the girls' bedrooms, or even in the girls' nurse's room, known as the "Sanitarium," exposed as all these are to intrusion at every moment,—induced me to place her where she is. But the occurrence of one of those epidemics from which no institution of this kind can expect to enjoy entire immunity, would, if it attacked both sides of the Institution, have made such an arrangement impossible. There is then, at present, no provision for the isolation and proper nursing of a girl seriously ill.

With the reduced number of girls, I have been able to lodge them all in their own wing, but the private room of two of the lady teachers, and the ladies' bath-room, are in what are, distinctly, the male pupils' quarters—an arrangement most disagreeable to the ladies, and in my opinion, for various reasons, very unseemly.

The bathing accommodation of the female pupils is also very deficient. There are only two baths for the whole of them,—more than sixty in number.

It occurs to me that, without going to so heavy an expense as the last extension involved, an addition might be made to the east wing securing, on the ground floor, a good, airy, play and sitting-room for the female pupils, and a sufficient number of music practice rooms for their use; and on the upper floor an additional bath-room for the female pupils, accommodation so far as is required for the lady teachers, and a sick ward capable of isolation in case of need.

In connection with the main building, too, I may remark, that the situation of the bath and washing-rooms and private offices attached is highly objectionable, and, in my opinion, unhealthy. The atmosphere in the neighbourhood of some of them is at times very offensive, and never quite free from taint. If all these apartments could be thrust into small extensions in the rear of the building, connecting with the latter only by a narrow passage-way, the advantage would, I believe, be very great and the expense not large. This would also leave, in the main building, space sufficient for two or three music practice rooms for the male pupils.

Gymnasium.

The construction of a gymnasium is, I trust, a foregone conclusion. It is desirable,

(1) That it should be a large and well-ventilated room, some 60 feet long, 30 feet in width, and not less than 25 feet in its greatest height;

(2) That it should be capable of being warmed; and

(3) That it should, if possible, be on the ground floor.

In the last respect, from the experience we have had with the very simple movements performed on the floor of the west school-room, I doubt if any upper room would be suitable for the regular purposes of a gymnasium, unless supported by brickwork.

In connection with a gymnasium, it may be possible to consider the question of more commodious and well-arranged dining-rooms. The rooms are now divided. It would be better if both male and female pupils took their meals in one suitable apartment. The present rooms being over the kitchen and laundry, are for the most part of the year very hot and uncomfortable, in addition to being inconveniently laid out. Time and labour could be economised by a change.

Storage of Supplies.

The want of proper storage rooms for supplies is one of the things claiming early attention. In a cellar under the kitchen and laundry are now situated the boiler and engine rooms, engineer's workshop, bakery, carpenter's shop, meat and produce pantry and store-room. There is not proper room for one of them as they are now crowded together. The Bursar's store-room is an apartment 16 feet x 18½ feet, and 9 feet high, without hoist, and approached through the boiler and engineer's work-room. This is expected to contain everything except the perishable articles purchased for daily and immediate consumption. It will hold nothing worth calling a stock, and nearly everything has to be bought in consequence in retail lots, from hand to mouth, at a great disadvantage and loss. The place,

too, is so crowded up that proper order and cleanliness are next to impossible. In my opinion, it is a discredit to every one connected with it. We consume large quantities of apples, but have no place to keep them in proper condition. In the absence of a refrigerator, or a suitable place to put one, butter and other goods affected by change of temperature can only be procured in little peddling lots. A roomy, accessible store-room, furnished with a good refrigerator, would be a matter of simple economy.

The Steam Boilers.

It is also desirable that the steam boilers and engines should be removed from the basement and placed in a separate building. While the reports of the official inspector, and the confidence I feel in the extreme care and good judgment of our engineer, are very reassuring, the possibility of an accident, terrible in its consequences, is never wholly absent from the mind.

Coal Cellarage.

Closely related to this objectionable arrangement is the want of proper shelter for our supply of coal. Our consumption of coal is represented by about 200 tons of hard and 400 tons of soft coal annually. It is singular that, with a railway from one of the centres of the coal supply, running close to the Institution grounds, every ton of coal is first shovelled into carts and then drawn a mile and a half to be dumped down in the lane in rear of our premises. It is well known that the less handling and shifting bituminous coal receives the better, and if it could be but once moved between the cars and its shed it would be well. But if that is impracticable, it is none the less important it should be economically treated when on our hands. Yet if it were deliberately intended to waste the coal, destroy its quality, and make as much labour as possible, the arrangements at present existing could not be worse than they are. The coal has no protection whatever. There is no coal-shed, or apology for a coal-shed, on the grounds. An old "lean-to" that covered a small quantity was whisked away by a puff of wind last winter. The coal lies exposed to snow and rain on the bare earth, and when frozen up in the winter with snow, ice and sand well intermingled, has to be operated with a pick as laboriously (but with its quality deteriorated 25 or 30 per cent.) as when extracted from the mine. Every ton of the steam-coal has then to be teamed across to the engine-room, again fractured by being dumped into a bin, and, as if that were not enough, has to be once more moved in small quantities at a time to a spot whence it can be conveniently fed to the furnaces.

It would, I believe, be easy, at moderate cost, to secure at one and the same time a safe and commodious boiler and engine-room outside the buildings, and cellarage for all the coal we want; the steam coal contiguous to the boilers, and the balance where it could be easily moved to the kitchen, laundry and other points of consumption.

I am, dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,

A. H. Dymond,
Principal.

STATISTICS

For the year ending 30th September, 1881.

I.—NATIONALITIES.

——	No.	——	No.
American	4	Irish	48
Canadian	70	Norwegian	1
English	48	Scotch	18
French	3	Wendish	3
German	6		201

II.—RELIGION.

——	No.	——	No.
Baptists	6	Lutherans	7
Bible Christians	2	Methodists	57
Congregationalists	3	Presbyterians	30
Davidites	2	Quakers	2
Disciples	1	Roman Catholics	34
Episcopalians	55	Tunkers	1
Jews	1		201

III.—AGES.

——	No.	——	No.
6 years	1	17 years	15
7 "	3	18 "	10
8 "	5	19 "	13
9 "	6	20 "	16
10 "	3	21 "	11
11 "	12	22 "	10
12 "	9	23 "	8
13 "	9	24 "	9
14 "	5	25 "	9
15 "	10	Exceeding 25 years	26
16 "	11		201

IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS.

——	No.	——	No.
Actor	1	Coopers	2
Agents	2	Customs officer	1
Artist	1	Educator	1
Auctioneer	1	Farmers	74
Axe grinder	1	Gardeners	3
Barber	1	Hostler	1
Blacksmiths	5	Hotel-keepers	2
Butcher	1	Labourers	37
Cabman	1	Merchants	9
Carpenters	13	Millers	2
Clerks	2	Millwright	1
Conductor	1	Miner	1

OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

——	No.	——	No.
Painters	3	Tailor	1
Plumber	1	Teamster	1
Pedlar	1	Tow agent	1
Physician	1	Tradesman	1
Police constable	1	Vessel agent	1
Pump-maker	1	Veterinary surgeon	1
Saddler	1	Waggonmaker	1
Sailor	1	Weaver	1
Steamboat engineer	1	Not stated	13
Stonecutter	1		201
Shoemakers	2		
Surveyors	2		

V.—ATTENDANCE.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th September, 1872	20	14	34
" " year ending 30th September, 1873	34	24	58
" " " " " 1874	66	46	112
" " " " " 1875	89	50	139
" " " " " 1876	84	64	148
" " " " " 1877	76	72	148
" " " " " 1878	91	84	175
" " " " " 1879	100	100	200
" " " " " 1880	105	98	203
" " " " " 1881	103	98	201

Physician's Report.

Institution for the Blind,
Brantford, October 6th, 1880.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—In presenting the Annual Medical Report of this Institution, I may first observe there is a great similarity in the working and experience of this department year after year, the maladies treated in the past twelve months being mainly a repetition of those encountered in previous years.

Any intelligent physician who has ever observed our pupils as they were assembled, has discerned in the arrested physical development, in the defective intellect, in the curved spine, in the tottering gait, in the scarred markings of scrofula, as well as in the blighted eyeballs and diseased eyes before him, that a large proportion of our pupils present a condition of system to invite and encourage, rather than to resist, the encroachments of disease. On this account these boys and girls must be kept in the best sanitary atmosphere possible, and to ensure this desirable result the subjects of ventilation, of warming, of sewerage, of water supply, of varied and nutritious food and general hygiene, demand the closest scrutiny.

A considerable number of our pupils have inherited or acquired scrofulous constitutions, and required a liberal use of cod liver oil and other anti-scrofulous remedies to save them from the diseased manifestations of such a cachexia. Others, again, have been

afflicted with naso-pharyngial catarrh, and have received the local treatment to avert the deafness to which such cases are especially prone. Still another class have been the subjects of epilepsy; and here the preparations of bromine, in the form of the various bromides, have shown their power to lessen the frequency of the seizures in a very marked degree. The percentage of pupils who have suffered from the "thick neck" (bronchocele) is so large as to excite the suspicion of some local exciting cause, and for this disfiguring ailment the preparations of iodine, by their absorbent action, have always caused these enlargements to disappear.

At the opening of last spring, several female pupils had severe attacks of erysipelas of the head and face, and just as we began to fear an epidemic of this disease, the removal of the storm-sash, permitting better ventilation, had the effect of arresting its further progress.

It is cause for thankfulness that though the much-dreaded disease of childhood, scarlet fever, again made its appearance during the past winter, yet all the cases, numbering nearly a score, happily terminated in recovery, notwithstanding the prevalence at the same time of a malignant and fatal form of this exanthem in the neighbouring ward of the city.

Under the new management of the Institution, a diet better adapted to the requirements of the pupils, and especially the young children, is to be allowed, particularly in the use of milk, which has all the constituents to form the bone, the blood, and the muscle of the growing child. Another much-needed reform is being introduced in appointing a regular system of physical exercise, including outdoor walks, which must largely contribute to the general healthfulness of all concerned. In order to carry out the spirit of these improvements, a gymnasium will be highly necessary.

I am again permitted to make the gratifying statement of no deaths having occurred among the pupils, yet it becomes my painful duty to record the demise of the highly-esteemed teacher, Miss Tyrell, after a long and most distressing illness. Her death was caused by a complication of disorders quite fatal in their nature, the seeds of which, long sown in the body, were doubtless quickened into life and activity by a mild attack of scarlet fever. The most marked pathological changes were in the brain, which, strangely enough, produced almost total blindness before the fatal issue.

The food supplied has been generally satisfactory in respect to quality, quantity and variety.

My thanks are due to the present excellent Principal for the putting into prompt execution of all needed sanitary regulations, and for his cordial co-operation generally in the discharge of my various duties.

I have the honour to be,

Respectfully yours,

W. C. Corson, M.D.

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967